



IBT Magazine

1933

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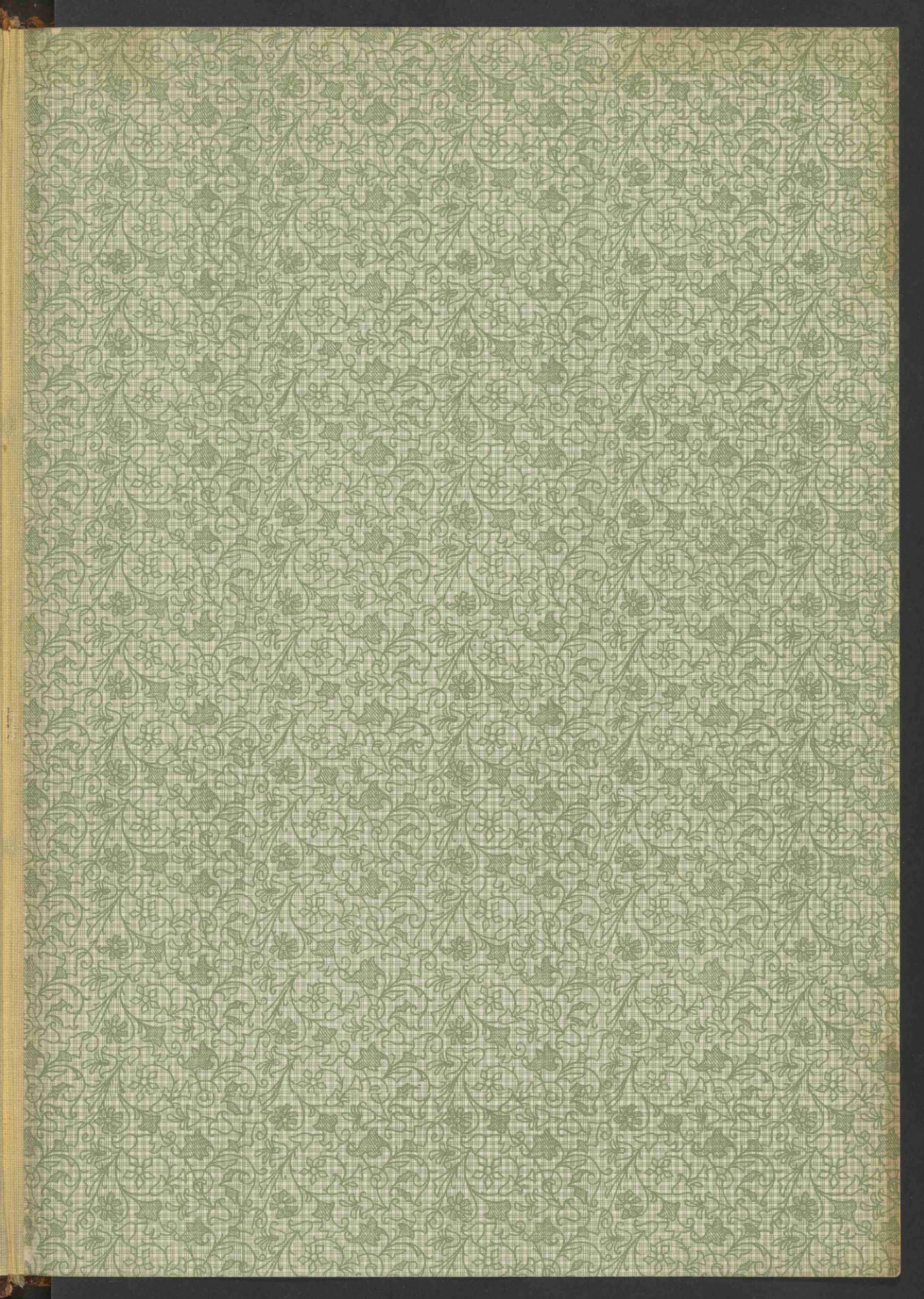
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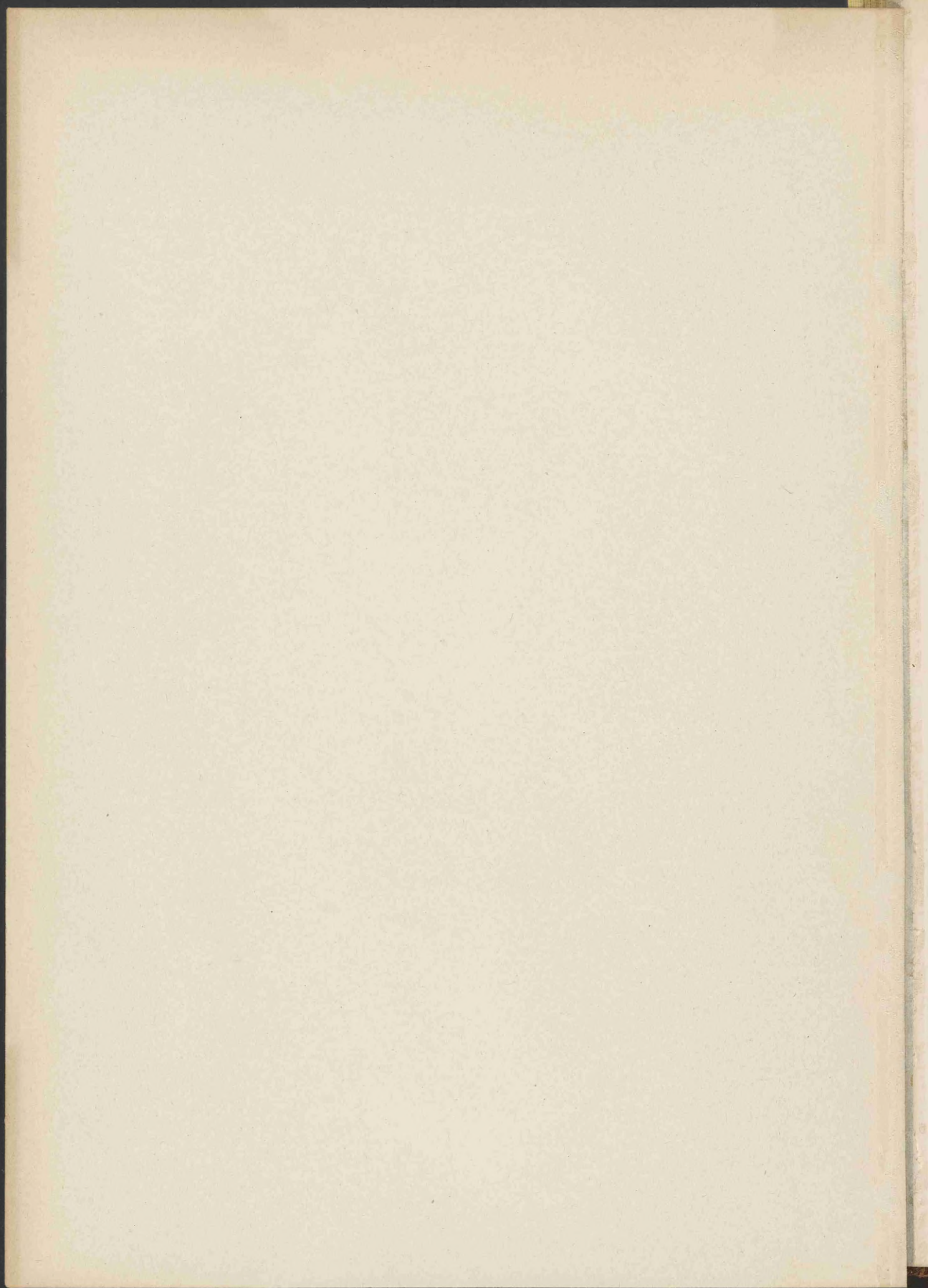
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS

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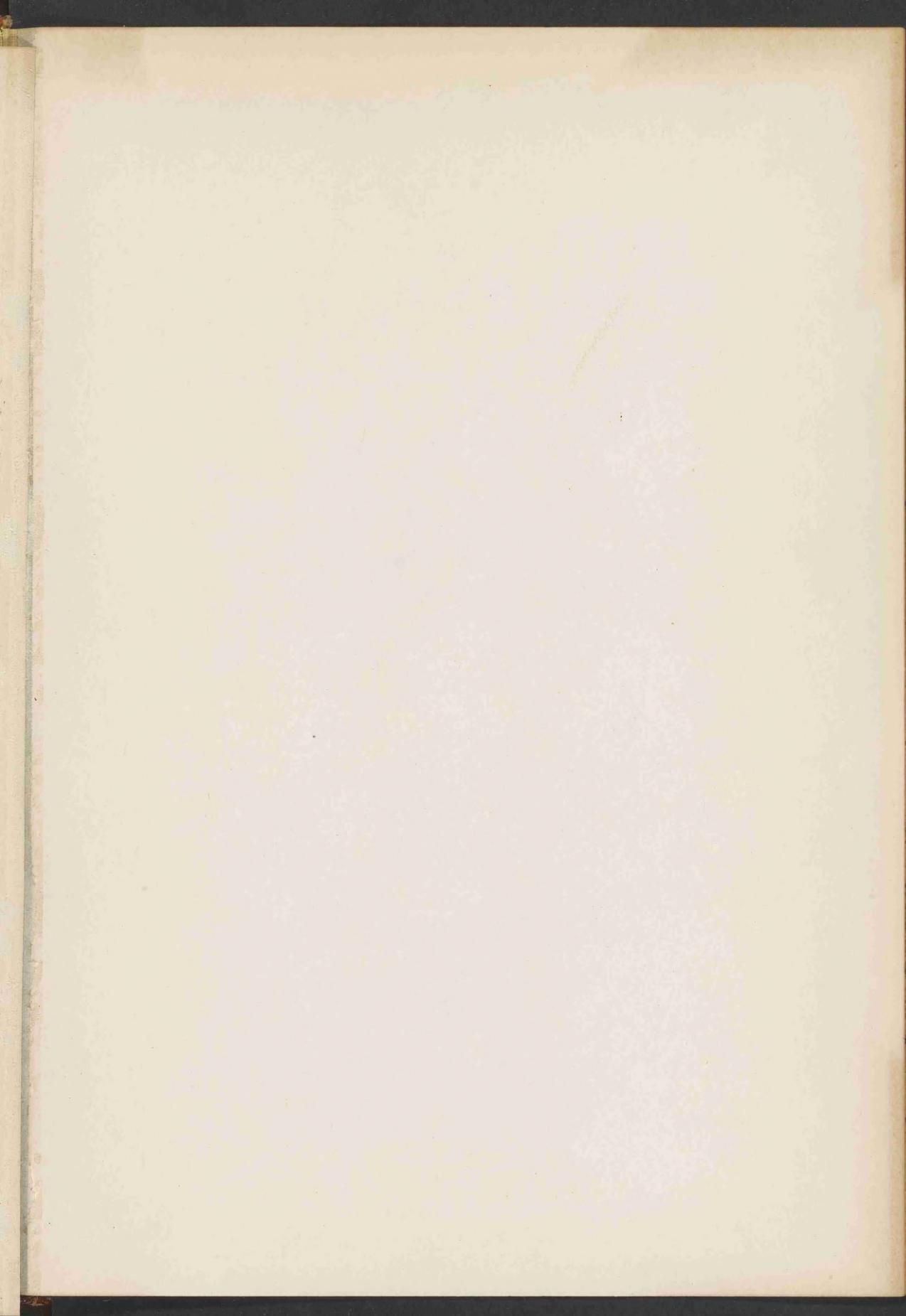














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(Dec 1932 - Nov 1933)



DECEMBER, 1932

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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**A**TTENTION: Several hundred letters have come to me from different parts of the country asking me to help in finding positions for the writers due to the fact that they believe I have political influence, both State and National. Of course this is a mistake. I have no influence in State governments and I have no influence with the National government. It is possible that I may have some little influence with the President-elect after he becomes inaugurated, but if I have such influence, let it be clearly understood that it will not be used for the purpose of obtaining political appointments for my friends. The function of a labor official who represents his people, in my judgment, is to use his influence towards influencing legislation in behalf of the workers who are suffering and against adverse legislation that may be contemplated or in process of enactment, which adverse legislation would destroy the workers' organizations. When you get a job or get paid for service rendered politically, then that Political Party owes you nothing. State political appointments are the gift of the State and come directly under State officials and no outside individual should interfere. Appointments to Post Offices and other Federal positions are considered strictly the patronage of the United States Senators and Congressmen, providing said Senators and Congressmen are members of the same political party as the administration in Washington.

I ask my friends and all others, therefore, to fully understand that I have no influence with State or National governments at the present time, and that after March 4 my influence and power, if I have any, will not be sold for getting jobs, but rather for the bigger work of helping towards the enactment of legislation to relieve the awful suffering now obtaining amongst the millions of workers, men and women, throughout the nation.

DANIEL J. TOBIN.

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXX

DECEMBER, 1932

Number 1

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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cago, Ill.

WHILE our boys were in Toronto, Canada, attending the Anniversary celebration of our General President, Daniel J. Tobin, they had a good opportunity to see how that city and its people conduct themselves under the Liquor Control Act prevailing in that district. No men under the influence of liquor were seen on the streets, nor any drunken drivers on the highways. Men from different large cities made the remark that you would think that the Prohibition Act was a Canadian law instead of a law of the United States. Some of these men had never taken a drink of liquor during their life.

Philadelphia.—Workers are not the only sufferers from unemployment.

It is costing business men in Philadelphia alone nearly \$4,000,000 a week—something more than \$200,000,000 a year—according to the industrial research department of the University of Pennsylvania.

These estimates, it says, are conservative, being based on an average wage of only \$25 a week for the 291,000 jobless workers.

The research department is making a house-to-house investigation directed by Dr. Joseph H. Willits, professor of industry at Wharton School, and the report which will follow is expected to be the clearest picture of the unemployment situation yet developed.—Labor.



# EDITORIAL

(By J. M. GILLESPIE)

LOOKING OVER the many appeals received through the mails for money to help in the work of caring for those who are in need and suffering, it seems to us that a commission operating through the Post Office Department should be appointed by the Federal Government to make an investigation as to how much of the money collected finds its way towards taking care of those afflicted or in need and how much of it is taken up by overhead expenses in handling it, such as salaries to officers, clerk hire, etc.

Every year a drive is made in all parts of the country for donations to a Community Fund. It sometimes looks as though organizations which are on a paying basis get plenty of help from the Community Fund in their district, so if there was some one with real authority he might make an investigation and be able to find out whether or not such is the case.

I believe it would be much easier to obtain a donation from persons able to make one if they but knew just how the money is used. When there is a big flood, earthquake, drought or fire which burns down a whole city or town, the Red Cross gets on the job and no doubt does good work, yet how much more efficiently it could be done if handled through some special branch of the army and have every one pay an equal share of the cost through taxation, thus doing away with drives to obtain money to support privately owned or privately managed organizations. It would also do away with much of the red tape surrounding these organizations in their work and which they seem to think is necessary in order that they may not be beat out of any of the money collected by individuals not entitled to help, although most persons would rather risk giving to even a deadbeat, or faker, than to feel through their refusal they might be turning down some one who is really hungry and asking for help.

We do not have any feeling against any of the organizations engaged in work of this character, but when they are run as charitable institutions or engaged in relief work to aid those in distress, there seems to be no good reason why it should not be under the control of a federal commission, as suggested at the beginning of this article, so that the head of the department might have all of the facts in connection with the collection of funds and for what said funds are used, and those donating would know just how much good is really being done by those handling said funds.



EVERY NOW and then we hear of some man who was once a member of the trade union movement and carried a paid-up card while he was a worker in that business, but upon being made manager or superintendent over the other employes, seems to immediately forget all his early training or that he came from out of the ranks of workers. The only time he wants to let any one know that he held membership in a union at one time is when he meets a committee from the union—and he knows all about it—and they also know that he is forever and ever trying to put obstacles in the way of the local, and why?—just to try to boost his own importance in the front office with the general manager or owner.

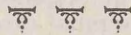


Men of this kind who act that way are as a rule picked for a job just a little higher than the regular worker because the employer has seen in them, from the start, that they would be willing tools to carry out any low and contemptible orders given them. In fact, any union with that kind of a man holding membership in the local is far better off with him out, and it is dollars to doughnuts that he kept the business agent busy all the time trying to collect his dues and straightening out grievances of some kind, also that the union could never get enough in wages or conditions to satisfy him. Now, however, that he has joined the "upper ten," in his opinion and must be "mistered" to death, things are different and the men should not think they are entitled to any consideration.

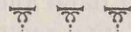
As a rule it does not take the employer very long to realize that a man of that kind is not of much value to either the firm or himself and sooner or later lets him out. You can then bet if he wishes to work at the same line of business, he will expect the union to forgive him and place him back in a good job. Such men are selfish, think only of themselves, are jealous of every one else and never did nor never will have anything like a spirit of brotherhood in them.

Business will be good again and some of those "past" card men may be called to account some fine morning and will be looking for a job for themselves before the day is over. There is no one so big that he cannot be brought down where he belongs in this world. At least, this has been the case up to this time and we can only judge for the future from what has happened in the past.

In case any of our members get a chance to go into a higher position with their firm, just remember that you worked out in the ranks one time yourselves and be fair to those under you. That is all that is required by the union or by union men. They only ask for a square deal and are always willing to give the same in return.



LET ME caution you again about signing agreements that can be opened up in thirty days by giving notice. Agreements should be signed for a specified length of time. Not less than one year. Two years would be better in order to stabilize the industry. Then the thirty-day clause is O. K. But it should read "This agreement shall be in full force and effect for one year from date, and shall continue for another year unless thirty-day notice is given of a desire to open same."

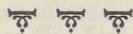


A NUMBER of years ago while talking with a police officer about the change in conditions throughout the country since Prohibition went into effect, one of his statements was that most of the bad boys who were in the game of pocket-picking had given up that industry and were making a better and more profitable living in the bootleg game and that "picker-of-pockets" clan had fallen away below par. Well, we see from reading an Indianapolis daily paper that during the outdoor rally and reception of the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt on October 20th, the pickpockets were back at their old trade again for there were reported to the police seventeen cases of persons in the crowd having had their pockets picked but no arrests were made cover-



ing that type of crime. This goes to show that those who worked here on that day were of the skilled type, knew their business, performed it and got away safely.

We are not finding any fault with the police, because the crowd was around 100,000. The idea is, the bootlegging business is not so profitable now, not because Prohibition is being enforced but is due to the fact that with so many out of work, many others having taken reductions in pay and business in general so bad, the people are unable to pay the high prices asked by the bootleggers. Along with this Prohibition has put many a good young man and woman on the wrong road for the future.

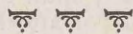


HAVE YOU ever noticed the gas stations of the different companies which are built on so many of the street corners of our cities throughout the country? It seems each company has a color scheme of its own for the buildings and equipment, and they all look very nice. Perhaps you have also noticed that during this depression they have continued to build more and more, tearing down the old stations and putting up larger and more attractive ones on the same ground.

Well, there are at least two reasons for this. One is they can build them cheaper now under the reductions in wages and the lower prices of materials, and the other one is they are going to be ready when business comes back so they will be in a position to take care of it. This is all planned ahead by their engineers and architects.

They are all powerful oil companies with plenty of big men handling the work of building up their business for the future and they will make the grade because they are ready.

The same thing applies to our organization for we too are a business institution—all unions are—so we must also be ready with strong unions to meet the rush when it arrives. Too many workers wait until the show begins before they think of getting their tickets. Keep your dues paid up no matter what happens. Ask your brother worker to join the union and bring him with you to your local meeting. If you do the day will come when he will thank you for it. Always be ready to meet success.



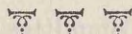
THE CHRISTMAS season is now at hand and buying presents is the order of the day. Every one should try to give some kind of gift to the members of their own family, at least, particularly to the children as they look forward with much anticipation to Christmas and to Santa Claus. However, good judgment should be used in the amount of money spent for gifts. No one should allow himself to go into debt in order to give a present and those out of work should not try to give presents or make gifts to any one except to their own children, and those who are working should not forget their friends who are not working, as a "Friend in need is a friend indeed."

Persons who give presents just because they expect to receive one in return are surely not giving in the true Christmas spirit. A good present to give a family where they are out of work is a nice basket of food, fuel or some clothing. During these hard times no one would be offended by having



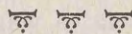
such a gift sent to them. Don't be afraid to send the names of any of those in need in your district to the benevolent organizations to which you may belong and accept contributions towards a Christmas fund.

Let us keep up hope and as we gave thanks last month for the little we have, let us ask and pray in our own way for better times in the year 1933.

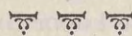


THE United States Steel Corporation paid its fourth dividend of the year in November on preferred stock. Most of it, if not all, came out of what they call the surplus. The surplus was built up during good times. Up to a short time ago this big company worked its employes twelve hours a day and was never accused of over-paying any of its workers, so it was easy for the company to build up a large surplus.

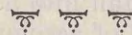
A surplus in any line of business is necessary but when it runs away up into big figures it should be taxed, and taxed heavily by the federal government and perhaps rather than allow it all to go to the government in taxes the workers might be given a little more money in order to get a little more pleasure out of life for themselves and their families.



WORK harder than ever to keep up the membership of your union. Employers are now trying every trick to break your union. Because of unemployment it's easy to discourage men from paying their dues. It's also easy to get men to find fault with everything the union and its officers do. That's the old trick. Get them fighting amongst themselves. Ask yourself, "What would I be getting without this union?" Answer: "Look at the unorganized and see what they get.—D. J. T.



GENERAL PRESIDENT Daniel J. Tobin, on his return to Headquarters after conducting the Labor Division of the National Democratic Campaign Committee in New York, was called to Cincinnati immediately on a wage scale controversy involving twelve hundred and fifty members of the Milk Drivers' Union. He left his office in Indianapolis the day after the election and proceeded to Cincinnati. Twelve hundred and fifty men of this organization went out on strike on Saturday, November 12 against a reduction of 20 per cent in wages demanded by the employers. The General President offered to accept a 10 per cent reduction but the employers refused. A complete tie-up of the industry obtained for four days. Then after appeals from public spirited citizens and officials of the city of Cincinnati it was agreed to submit the matter of wages to arbitration. Twelve hundred and fifty men, working inside and outside, returned to work immediately. At this writing we are awaiting a decision of the Arbitrator.





**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE**

**Hotel Biltmore**

**New York City**

November 5, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin, Chairman,  
Labor Bureau,  
Democratic National Campaign Committee,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

The campaign is fast drawing to a close. With your inspiration and your enthusiasm as our guide, we believe that our standard bearer, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, will be chosen the first citizen of our land by a vote of our common citizens next Tuesday; of this result we feel quite certain.

We are not unmindful, however, that disappointments come to men and women. We are cognizant that on previous occasions the common people were led to believe that their interests would be protected and advanced, only to subsequently learn that their hopes were shattered when the verdict of the people was recorded.

But win or lose, we, your associates, want to express our feelings of good wishes and respect for you. We have been associated with and directed by you for the past several weeks. The cause in which we have all been enlisted is a noble one, and you have been our personification of faith and of hope.

When things were not overly bright you encouraged us. In all of our joint efforts you have been in the vanguard. If the Labor Bureau has advanced the cause of democracy by furthering the candidacy of that great American, Franklin D. Roosevelt, as we feel it has, then we would have it understood that you were our pilot.

Soon we shall part, due to the Labor Bureau being required to disband. If we have accomplished what we set out to do, then all will be made very happy. In addition to this, we would have you understand that a constant and a continuous happiness in working with you and for you has been ours.

All of us can fully understand why the men of your industry have honored and respected you, and we can appreciate the great service that you gave them and the progress they have made under your inspiring leadership; a leadership supported by a frankness and a determination that really challenges others to action.

As we part, it is the wish of the undersigned that you take into private life our regards and best wishes. When the road may appear dark or when difficulties confront you, just make another notch in your belt and go forward as you have done during the days of this strenuous campaign that is now on the threshold of closing.

Finally, in your hours of pleasure, in your moments of reflection, as the years come and go and you fall into a retrospective, when you unfold the delicate pages of history and of accomplishments that you have made,



we want you to remember that those who labored with you were charmed by your personality and inspired by your zeal.

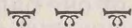
Your well wishers,

(Signed) Edw. F. McGrady  
I. M. Ornburn  
Harry R. Calkins  
William P. Clarke  
J. J. McEntee  
Leon H. Rouse  
Jo Coffin

(Signed) Bessie M. Powell  
Adele Veit  
Maria Willey  
Nina J. Evans  
Marcella Singer  
Frances R. Garty

The foregoing letter was received in the International Headquarters on the return of our General President from his Headquarters in New York City.

Those signing the letter are the persons who worked with him in the Democratic Headquarters and is being published for the purpose of giving our people throughout the country some understanding as to how much those persons appreciated working with him.



FOR THE benefit of our thousands of members who were not fortunate enough to hear General President Tobin over the radio, we are publishing in this issue the complete address as delivered from New York on the night of November 3, 1932, over a nation-wide broadcast on the Columbia network. It is estimated that out of the one hundred and twenty million people living in our country at least one-third of them listen to every nation-wide broadcast. Consequently it is reasonable to assume that over forty million Americans listened in to the General President of this International Union in his radio broadcast.

For the further information of our members, before General President Tobin accepted the position as Chairman of the Labor Division of the National Democratic Campaign Committee he had the unanimous approval and consent of the General Executive Board to do so, otherwise he would not have accepted the task. He states it was ten weeks of gruelling, hard work, endeavoring to reach the millions of workers, organized and unorganized, throughout the nation with literature, radio addresses, personal contact, speeches, etc. During the campaign he delivered before large audiences twenty-two addresses throughout the New England States, and in New York and New Jersey. On Monday evening before election he spoke over the radio for thirty minutes in Indianapolis, over a chain which included the Central States. He states now that he is extremely happy that the nerve-racking, gruelling, wearying, exciting, interesting campaign is over.

In order to give our members throughout the nation some idea of how his work was approved, we are taking the liberty of publishing in this issue a few of the telegrams commenting on his work. There have been thousands of telegrams and letters received and we can only find space to publish a few, but in behalf of the General President we ask those whose messages are not being published and who were not answered to kindly overlook same because of the crowded work of the General President on his return to the office, and to accept through these columns his sincere appreciation and thankfulness for the many messages of good will that he has received from the innumerable friends of our International Union. This



includes business men, college professors, bankers, trade unionists, and many workers who listened in to the address and who read much of the literature during the campaign sent out by the Labor Division of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, of which General President Tobin was chairman. If no other results have obtained, or will obtain in the future, the enormous constructive and favorable publicity received for our International Union through the efforts of our General President during this campaign, is in the judgment of the writer of such importance as to be beyond appraisal and will redound to extreme helpfulness to our International Union.—J. M. G.

## *Address of Daniel J. Tobin*

Over Columbia Broadcasting Chain—Coast to Coast

Date—November 3, 1932

I AM HAPPY and exceptionally fortunate to have an opportunity of addressing the working men and women of our nation at this all important time in the history of our country when our very life, industrially, may be in the balance, and I address you as an international labor official who has studied and helped in the cause of the workers for a period of thirty years.

In all our history we were never in such an awful industrial condition as that which now faces our country.

The main sufferers in this industrial catastrophe, which has paralyzed our economic life, are the workers. For one hundred and fifty years, the toilers have worked to make this country what it is—one of the most powerful financial and industrial nations ever known to civilization. We lead the world in machinery and thereby in the production from machinery. We lead the world in wealth, stored in the vaults of our financial institutions everywhere. Our soil is so productive in its returns of fruit, grain and every other crop necessary for the sustenance of a people, that in man's wildest dream of a century ago it was never anticipated such bountiful harvests would bless our people. Our mines produce everything from coal, gas, ore to even an abundance of the so-called precious metals—copper, silver and gold. In the face of this, this wonderful country of ours, blessed with all those resources, we have over thirty millions of men and women hungry and starving resulting from the unemployment of eleven million healthy strong humans willing to work, who cannot find employment at any price—under any circumstances.

Our President, Mr. Hoover, recently stated, or endeavored to befuddle the minds of the people by stating that the depression—the stagnation—the paralysis in industry, the financial panic—was due to the late world war. Four years ago, in 1928, which was ten years after the ending of the war, he stated that the great progress of the nation resulted from the wonderful handling of the war and the part that our country played in fighting for world freedom. Four years before that, in 1924, his predecessor, Mr. Coolidge, stated that the great prosperity of the nation was due to Republican control and Republican management of national affairs in Washington. Isn't it strange that, if the war was ended in 1918 and we had prosperity from 1923 until 1929, and we were told by two different Republican presidents that the prosperity of the nation was due to the handling of the war and to Republican management, they now tell us this stagnation and paraly-



sis of industry with millions starving is the result of the World War? Does this man, who is our President, believe that we have lost the power of reasoning or of understanding? Does he think that we are feeble-minded enough not to understand that the condition now confronting us is mainly due to the mismanagement of our governmental affairs for the past four years? While it is somewhat true that the world suffers economically and industrially at the present time and that we are only part of the world slightly affected by conditions in other countries, such reasoning is not sufficiently sound nor logical when an honest analysis is made by an unprejudiced individual of the exact situation. Other countries are starving and unemployment prevails because they have not been able to raise sufficient food and they did not have the capital necessary to continue manufacturing. Is there any reason why Great Britain with its forty-two millions of people raising only sufficient food to feed four and one-half millions of that population should be compared to the United States with its one hundred and twenty millions, with its power of raising food sufficient to feed two hundred millions?

Other countries are suffering for the lack of gold or of money of any description that is sound, while our country boasts of holding within its financial institutions almost one half of the entire gold of the world.

Many countries have had revolutions, such as Russia, and have destroyed their form of government and established other governments which are in continuous turmoil to the destruction of the best interests of the masses of the people.

Our country is suffering under no such condition, therefore it is absolutely insulting to ask us to believe that because other countries are suffering we should also be expected to suffer either industrially or economically.

From information received from the office of the American Federation of Labor, it has been stated that on the 27th day of October there were eleven million men and women, able and willing to work, out of employment through no fault of their own. It is safe to say that on the fifteenth day of January there will be at least two more million of human beings added to this great army of unemployed, when outside work will close down, making a total of thirteen millions of men and women with innumerable dependents suffering in this extremely rich and productive country of ours.

Mayor Cermak of Chicago, considered an extremely conservative man, on October 29th, in summoning a meeting of the City Council of Chicago for the purpose of considering the conditions of the extremely needy, stated to the press that Chicago was sitting on top of a barrel of dynamite because of the unemployment conditions. Mayor Murphy of Detroit, another extremely conservative official states that conditions in Detroit this winter, because of unemployment, will be almost impossible to cope with. Similar reports are heard from the chief executives of nearly all large cities of our country.

Something should be done—something must be done—and something will be done to relieve this situation, and if not done by our governmental leaders, it will be done by the people themselves because men are not going to suffer and starve in silence. When men and women are starving, they believe they are better off inside the walls of prison where they are at least warm and fed, than they are on the outside, cold, hungry, and discouraged. And many of them decide their fate in accordance with the statement made recently by a great industrial leader, Daniel Willard, President of the Balti-



more and Ohio Railroad, who said, were he hungry, rather than starve, he would steal. Work is the antidote for this cancer of crime that may become malignant.

The managing or running of this great national government is not dissimilar to running any one of our great corporations. Men must have experience to handle the affairs of a large institution. Our government needs most of all trained individuals to handle its affairs, otherwise it can be seriously retarded, if not destroyed, by mismanagement. I hold that the head of our government was inexperienced, to which I add that he knew very little about the running of this great institution—this country of ours.

I am one of those that if I am not getting satisfactory results from my doctor, I change doctors. I do not wait until it is too late. We are not getting satisfactory results from the President of the great corporation of the United States—from the doctor who is prescribing for our people. It should be our solemn duty, in behalf of ourselves, to change the head of this institution on November 8th.

It is childish and foolish to offer the argument that we should not change horses crossing the stream. Better to change horses crossing the stream than sink in the middle of the river with a horse that is unable to swim.

The man who aspires to the office of the Presidency of the United States on the Democratic side is a man of experience—a man whose heart goes out to the working people—a man who as Governor of the state of New York has demonstrated his love and admiration, his sincerity and sympathy for the millions of men and women of that state. He has had experience in governmental affairs. He has been tried and proved himself worthy of the confidence of the people. He has spent all his life within the confines of the United States. He has never refused to serve his country and serve it unselfishly. He has proved that he has the courage and the backbone to do things when it is necessary to take a stand in the interest of the people. He has spoken in such clear language on all subjects that even the simplest individual can easily interpret his statements. When he states he is for the workers and for a square deal, for the forgotten man and woman, he has proved by his record of thirty years of service that his statements are not foolishly made and that they can be backed up and proven beyond the question of a doubt. His legislative record and as Governor of the state of New York has been testified to by the men of labor that no other man has ever done more for the working people through legislation than he has done during his term of office. And so it is all through his life. He has been noted for his fairness—his square dealing—his courage—his liberality—his hatred of bigotry—his renunciation of narrow-mindedness and his open-hearted actions and expressions for the downtrodden, crushed, suffering citizenship of our country.

After thirty years of service in the labor movement, I have no motive, no object, in view except to be helpful to the toilers, to which class I belong.

I know both candidates very well, having met them many times. I know the coldness of the one and the insincerity and the lack of decision and the failure to fulfill promises, and, on the other hand, I know the other candidate who comes from the state of New York, who aspires to the Presidency of the United States on the Democratic ticket—one of the few



who has the courage of his convictions to fight for fair play, justice, and a square deal for all.

From a business standpoint, the candidate of the Republican party has been dealing in the business of the Orient and located in a foreign country for the greater part of his life. There is nothing against this—there is no law prohibiting it. It is a condition, however, that substantially reduces the individual in his service to the nation, because of lack of experience.

The candidate on the Democratic side has devoted his whole life to studying the business and economic conditions of our country, as well as successfully understanding the aspirations and desires of our people. Living here, educating himself and working all his life, raising a large family, meeting and understanding and helping people, is it any wonder that he should be the choice of the party of the working people—the Democratic Party?

I have not lost faith in the intelligence of the American people. I am no pessimist. I despise the man or woman who would give up the fight, and who have lost confidence in themselves or in our nation, but, I say to you in all sincerity that our country is facing, during the coming year, one of the most serious conditions that ever confronted us. Unless provision is made by men who have courage—the courage to dare and do things to relieve this situation, it is a question in my mind whether any man or woman can be safe within the confines of our country. Municipal and state governments have broken down in many places, as you have witnessed in recent months by the blockading of roads in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois; courts and our police force have been found inadequate to cope with conditions as existing in many municipalities, due to unemployment. Close your eyes to this situation if you will, answer if you like, and say that such conditions were heretofore and that it is resulting from world discontent emanating from the war. You are only endeavoring to find an excuse for a condition that you know is actually at our doors. He that tries to form such excuse is only flattering himself that time will cure this awful situation. I, too, am hopeful that time will cure and purge us of this absolutely dangerous and un-American condition, but if time does remedy the situation, it will have to be done by someone strong enough and big enough to find some way to take up through honest employment the eleven millions of men and women who are suffering now.

During the past four years, everything has been taken from the workers. They have lost their homes by mortgages being foreclosed. They have lost their savings in the banks as a result of hundreds of banks failing everywhere in the United States and closing their doors. Millions of workers have either entirely lost their deposits or have had them tied up and frozen with only small hope of recovering a small percentage of the amounts deposited, when adjustment takes place, as a result of mismanagement and deflation permitted under our laws. Five hundred and twenty-two banks suspended business in October, 1931, in the United States when it is a well known fact that in the entire Dominion of Canada, our neighboring country, only two banks have closed during the past four years.

Sociologists in all ages, but especially in our time, agree that poverty begets crime and that poverty leading to crime leads to the destruction of governments. If that be true, then we need a man who will have the forcefulness and the determination as well as the strategy and experience in government to lead our people out of this quagmire of despair and into the arena of honest labor and contentment.



President Hoover is endeavoring to excite the people by misrepresentation of Governor Roosevelt's reference to the Supreme Court, but he has utterly failed. I have no license to speak for Governor Roosevelt, but I have the same right as any other citizen to place my own interpretation on that reference, and my interpretation is that the reference to the Supreme Court by Governor Roosevelt did not contain any insinuation that he had any intention of ever interfering or suggesting interference with that Tribunal. He merely said that a majority of the members of the Supreme Court were chosen from the Republican party.

If we do want to find the President who has attacked the Supreme Court, we would have to go back to that wonderful statesman of the Republican party, Theodore Roosevelt, who, in accordance with the New York Times' editorial a few days ago, at one time suggested an amendment to the Constitution to curtail the power of the Supreme Court.

A few nights ago, in the city of Cleveland, United States Senator George W. Norris made a serious charge against the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Doak, which was, in substance, that he, Doak, stated to a lawyer representing the railroad brotherhoods, whose office is in Chicago, that if he, the said lawyer, would withdraw the opposition of the railroad brotherhoods to the injunction bill, which was then pending, that he would use his influence toward getting him appointed to a federal judgeship. This was the substance of the statement made by Senator Norris.

I wish to remind our people that the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Doak, was strongly opposed for this appointment by the majority of international labor unions in America, and for the information of the workers, might I state Mr. Doak is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and that the Grand President of that organization, Mr. Whitney, has come out in the strongest possible language against Mr. Hoover, declaring him the enemy of the railroad workers and asking the friends of labor to vote against Mr. Hoover and the recommendations of Mr. Doak, and help toward electing Franklin D. Roosevelt, the man who has pledged himself to inaugurate legislation that will be helpful to this great industry—the railroads of the nation.

Have we reached the time in the history of our country when a Cabinet member, presumably speaking for his master, the President, who has appointed him to the Cabinet, is charged with offering a Federal judgeship for certain services to someone—an appointment to the Federal Court, which is a sacred trust and should be given only to those who cannot be purchased, to men of honor who are capable and just. I repeat, isn't it a pitiable condition when such methods are practiced within the sacred halls of government in Washington, and are we not safe in believing that if such practice exists, as in this instance, that it has been applied, perhaps successfully, in other instances in the confirmation of other individuals and in the enactment of adverse, harmful legislation? Or, should we be more charitable and decide that such procedure emanates from inexperienced, impractical individuals who are incapable of running a government? It remains for the voters to decide whether such tactics shall be continued, whether such actions were either due to cruel inexperience or harmful intent and were aimed against the interests of our people. The whole nation is seething with discontent and unhappiness, and verging on despair. Corporations have been stricken to the ground by legislation which has paralyzed industry through enormous taxation and through the building up of dangerous tariff walls that have shut out our manufactured products from



every country of the world. There must be a change and there will be a change. The American people fought for freedom from tyrants on several occasions in the past. Now we must fight for freedom economically in this great industrial battle which is crushing us and driving us down more than any war of blood in which we ever engaged. More men and women will die of starvation this winter than were lost in the battle of the Marne. This winter there will be crushed out the lives of thousands of innocent, helpless people, resulting from starvation, and those innocents will go down to their graves the victims of mismanagement of government which has failed to relieve unemployment. In all the history of our civilized world there never was a case where a nation, overflowing with wealth and plenty, has had hundreds and thousands of people suffering from privation and want.

Recently, large employers such as Mr. Ford have been threatening the workers that unless Mr. Hoover was re-elected, their shops might shut down.

A few days ago, I drove through Dearborn, Michigan, and the Ford plants were then nearly all shut down.

It is almost impossible to imagine that conditions could be worse than at present, and I am sure, I am confident, that no employer such as Mr. Ford, is running his business in the interests of his employees. He is running his factories to make money for Ford.

It is rumored that Mr. Ford and his immediate family are large contributors to the Republican campaign fund. At any rate, he is traveling in his private car with the candidate for President of the United States on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Ford is the real author of the stop-watch, speed-up systems of employment where every man has been made a human cog in the factory.

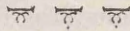
Mr. Chapin, who has recently been appointed Secretary of Commerce, was the president of an automobile manufacturing company until his appointment. Those men, and their influence with President Hoover, will be sufficiently powerful to prevent legislation regulating the skimmers that are running over the country operating buses and trucks and destroying the legitimate trade of honest truckmen and of the railroads. Those men, Ford and Chapin, are deeply interested for this reason in the election of Mr. Hoover and consequently it is only natural that they would be substantial contributors to the campaign fund of the Republican party. But, in addition to this, the practice that we, of the laboring class, strongly resent, is their attempt to destroy the franchise of the toilers. The deep laid, insidious, poisonous plan of posting notices through their factories and placing cards in the envelopes of the workers, practically dictating to them how they should vote, is another sample of the attempt of this class of employers to make serfs of the workers, to bring Czarism into the United States to destroy our freedom of the ballot.

I appeal to the workers of the nation to arise as one individual, as patriotic Americans, as the descendants of those who gave their lives that this country might be free and happy, to go to the polls on November 8th and vote. Use that symbol of the free man—the franchise. Use that God-given vote that after years of struggle we obtained for all of our people, and by your vote determine to change conditions in Washington. It is our only hope. It is the ray of sunshine breaking through the darkness of this bitter night of industrial despair. Help bring back by your action the wholesome happiness we once enjoyed when men and women were honestly employed, when men and women were safe in the peace of their homes,



when crime was practically unknown in our land, when children and parents were contented and happy in the safety of employment, before the days of bootlegging and bank failures, before the days of the noble experiment, when foreclosures were unknown on farm and in home. Help us, by your vote for the Democratic candidates, to bring back the smile to the furrowed face of the frightened wife and mother. Save us, by your courage, from four more years of despair and poverty, from slashing of wages and casting of human souls on the junkpile of unemployment. I appeal to you as one who during all his life never betrayed his people, who for over a quarter of a century has served the workers, who has no other motive except to be helpful to the masses of the toilers. Elect, on the eighth day of November, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of these United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner.

Chairman, Labor Division,  
Democratic National Campaign Committee.  
President, International Brotherhood of  
Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers of America,  
222 East Michigan St.,  
Indianapolis, Ind.



Coshocton, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Evidently the Democratic victory is complete and decisive. You can feel pleased because of the important contribution you made in bringing it about. Congratulations.

WILLIAM GREEN,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 10, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

I take this opportunity to express my sincere regrets for not being able to attend the labor meeting held in Jersey City on November 4th, owing to the fact that I was taken very ill that day.

Now that the election is over I want to congratulate you on the splendid victory of the Democratic party which you were so instrumental and helpful in bringing about.

CHARLES J. JENNINGS,  
Organizer, A. F. of L.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 3, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Congratulations on your radio address which I was fortunate enough to hear at 9:15 this evening.

FRED C. DICKSON,  
Indiana Trust Company.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 4, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Your speech last night was splendid. Accept my hearty congratulations.

JAMES C. SHANESSY,  
General President, Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 4, 1932.

D. J. Tobin:

Congratulations on your radio address.

W. C. BIRTHRIGHT,  
General Secretary-Treasurer, Journeymen Barbers' International Union.



Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 3, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Radio address one of finest. Delivered as spontaneous rather than read. Every point covered in the interest of the worker. Congratulations.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN M. GILLESPIE.

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Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Accept my congratulations on your splendid and effective address. McGrady and you handled your assignments like diplomats. Reception over radio excellent.

JOHN B. HAGGERTY.

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Lansdale, Pa., Nov. 3, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

We listened to your address. It was wonderful. The best yet. Congratulations.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS P. O'BRIEN.

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East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 9, 1932.

D. J. Tobin:

Our organization, Local 729, wishes to congratulate our General President for his wonderful radio speech and hope the action of the people of the United States taken in the last twenty-four hours will lead us back to prosperity.

C. R. McCONNELL.

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Boston, Mass., Nov. 3, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Allow me to congratulate you on your able talk over the radio in behalf of our next President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

M. J. HINES,  
Brewery Workers' Union.

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Seattle, Wash., Nov. 4, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Dan, we all listened with great interest to your speech. One of the finest delivered during this campaign. Splendid results will certainly accrue from such a masterful presentation of facts in the sincere, forceful manner you delivered them. In addition to splendid results for Roosevelt, Labor received great value in the minds of millions listening in, as indelible imprint is made in their minds of splendid ability and leadership of American Labor as reflected from your able diagnosis of conditions and sincere presentation of facts. You should be as proud as we are of you. Convey to McGrady congratulations for a very fine introduction.

DAVE BECK,  
Organizer.

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Detroit, Mich., Nov. 3, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Your radio talk made many new votes for Roosevelt.

FRED HALLORAN.

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Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 3, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

In behalf of the Bakery Salesmen's Local Union 335 wish to congratulate you on your fine speech. Very clear and distinct.

F. D. BROWN.

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Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 4, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Horse and rider both sunk in midstream here. Approval of those listening to you here voiced by their applause, which was spontaneous among those gathered around. They were not all members of Labor who were listening here at headquarters, but they ate it up.

CLYDE H. ISGRIG.



San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 4, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

I am proud of you for your wonderful presentation last evening in behalf of the workers of this country. Addresses such as yours will have a beneficial effect on all who are privileged to hear you.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 5, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

The workers of Nevada are following your instructions. Roosevelt will carry state by twelve thousand. The seven labor clubs join me in congratulations to you for your great work.

J. B. CLINEDINST.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1932.

D. J. Tobin:

Wonderful speech. All of our boys and the public in general are proud of you because of the truthful statements made.

T. J. FARRELL.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1932.

Edward S. McGrady:

Congratulations to Dan Tobin and you. I enjoyed broadcast very much.

SELMA BORCHARDT,  
High School Teacher.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

No less than five thousand of our members in this city listened to you talk over radio last night and wish me to send their best wishes to you and assure you they will vote the way they believe it is best, and that will be Roosevelt.

T. J. FARRELL,  
General Organizer.

San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 3, 1932.

D. J. Tobin:

We all listened with keen interest to your wonderful talk over the radio. The family joins me in complimenting you on your splendid address.

MICHAEL CASEY.

Sewaren, N. J., Nov. 3, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Dan, heard your speech over the radio tonight. It was one of the best of the campaign.

ARTHUR A. QUINN,  
State Senator, New Jersey; Member of Carpenters' Union.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

We enjoyed tonight your adequate and comprehensive recapitulation of Labor's position on the political situation. We feel that more discourses of this nature should prove beneficial not only to our candidate but to our movement. We congratulate you on your thorough knowledge and fearless ability to express that knowledge. We feel that every open-minded worker hearing you must be convinced.

Sincerely,  
HENRY AND ELLEN BURGER.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Congratulations on your wonderful and constructive radio speech.

MR. AND MRS. L. G. GOUDIE.



Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Congratulations upon the successful manner in which you conducted the Labor Bureau of the Democratic National Committee. It is my opinion that under your direction the Bureau contributed largely to the Governor's success.

R. E. VAN HORN,  
United Mine Workers.

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Metuchen, N. J., Nov. 3, 1932.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin:

Mrs. Tompkins and I desire to congratulate you on the talk you just completed over WABC. You presented your case in a clear, understandable manner that anyone could understand. It's a cinch it never lost any votes for Franklin D. and to my way of thinking cleared the fog on some of the doubtful ones.

V. R. TOMKINS.

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Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Your radio speech of last night was excellent; reception good, diction fine, speech vigorous and timely. Comments very favorable downtown this morning. Congratulations.

THOMAS MUGAVIN.

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Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

I heard your address last evening over the radio. It was very splendid. I talked to several people this morning and the consensus of opinion was that it was a masterful address. I am writing you because all of us like to know what our fellow trade unionists think of the efforts we put forth.

THOMAS J. DONNELLY.

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Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

I am writing to compliment you on the wonderful radio address you delivered last night. I have listened to many orators over the radio, but I consider your talk a masterpiece. I sincerely hope the voters of the United States will answer your call, as I consider your talk the most convincing address that I have ever listened to in all of the political campaign.

CHARLES J. CASE.

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Boston, Nov. 4, 1932.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
President, Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

Last night was one of the few nights in the year on which I intended to go to bed early, but when the evening papers carried the news that you were to speak on behalf of the next President I changed my plans, conveyed the glad news by telephone to my father and sat down with my friends to hear you.

I was sorry to have McGrady spend so much time introducing you because I knew that your speech would set the man out better than any words of introduction could and I was not mistaken.

I am even more disgusted with Hoover than you are, and I cannot understand why any sizable portion of organized labor can either remain quiet or actively support Hoover. Four years more of Hoover would put Socialism at its worst, in control of this country and the American Federation of Labor.

I think that your straightforward, easily understandable address not only should solidify labor for Roosevelt, but should also gain for him support from the industrial leaders of this country.

You have done a great service to the country, to the American Federation of Labor and to the Democratic Party, including Franklin D. Roosevelt.

With best wishes.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD R. DONAGHUE.



Boston, Nov. 4, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin.  
Friend Dan:

Harold, his mother and I took great pleasure in listening to you last night.

Your premises were accurately stated, your reasoning was logical and clear and your conclusions showed such fairness and sincerity that they must have convinced all those who were fortunate enough to hear you. To say Harold, his mother and I were pleased with your speech don't half express it.

I can't help but think that it is only about thirty years ago that some of the so-called labor leaders in Boston were horrified when the teamster attempted to raise his head, but no other craft has risen higher, thanks to the leadership in the teamsters' movement.

You have my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your future health, wealth and prosperity.

Yours as ever,

PETER J. DONAGHUE.

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Port Chester, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1932.

Democratic National Committee:

The evening of Nov. 3rd I listened to the speech of Mr. Tobin. Expecting to read his speech after listening to it, was surprised that no utterance of his speech nor not even his name was mentioned in the New York Times.

After listening to his speech, inviting ten members to listen in, we all agreed that that speech was the best political speech made in favor of Governor Roosevelt, barring no speaker outside of Senator Glass.

Kindly have that speech reproduced in the newspapers throughout the country before November 8th. It is a classic.

A REPUBLICAN, BUT FOR ROOSEVELT.

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November 3, 1932.

Dear Dan:

Six weeks ago I organized a "Roosevelt for President" Club in this Republican town. We rolled up in the primary a record Democrat vote, but it is not a patch on what we are going to do the "8th."

Well, at our club meeting tonight the Queen of Scots and I got a pleasant surprise. We tuned in and heard McGrady and you. It took me back to old times and awoke old memories. You were superb. We just got the last of Ed's speech, as we got the program by accident. I am thinking it is going to be a Democratic landslide. From now on Hoover should just be laughed out of the picture. He is pitiful, and simply doesn't know.

JIM LORD,

Ex-President, Mining Department.

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Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4, 1932.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin:

I certainly was very pleased to listen to your radio talk last evening. It was one of the most enjoyable and intelligent talks that I heard during this campaign.

Please do not think I am flattering you in the least, as I know well that flattery does not appeal to you, but in all sincerity I certainly did enjoy your radio talk.

With kind regards and heaps of success in your good fight.

JACK WARD.

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New York, N. Y.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters,  
222 Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

We wish to express our appreciation as colleagues in the Labor Movement for the wonderful work done in the campaign resulting in the election of Governor Roosevelt to the Presidency and a working majority in both houses. I am sure President Roosevelt elect likewise appreciates your valuable assistance.

THOMAS F. McMAHON,  
International President,

JAMES STARR,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
United Textile Workers of America.



New York, N. Y.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

It is difficult to express estimate of worth and feelings of praise aroused by the overwhelming vote of confidence and trust manifested in Governor Roosevelt by his election to the Presidency of these United States. I know of no man of Labor who has worked more vigilantly, more earnestly, more progressively and more helpfully to that end than yourself. Indeed you have aroused the admiration of those having been opposed to the election of Governor Roosevelt as well as those having favored his election by your exemplary conduct and your masterful strategy. My one great hope is that Governor Roosevelt will equally appraise your worth and service and enlist your active co-operation and direct service in the greater tasks that lie before him during his term of Presidency. I join with all your innumerable friends in extending commendation and felicitations upon your remarkable success.

MATTHEW WOLL.

President, Union Labor Life Insurance Co.,  
Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

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Chicago, Ill.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
International President, Teamsters' Union:

Allow me to congratulate you upon your success in helping elect Governor Roosevelt President.

JERRY HORAN,

General President, Building Service Employees' International Union.

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Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dan Tobin,  
331 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.:

Your magnificent organization throughout the United States contributed immensely to the election of Roosevelt. Accept my congratulations in your behalf and please extend my personal felicitations to our newly-elected President Roosevelt.

GEORGE S. LEVI,

Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Brotherhood of Railway and  
Steamship Clerks and Freight Handlers, Express and  
Station Employees.

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Chicago, Ill.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Please accept our hearty congratulations on successful results of your untiring efforts in behalf of candidacy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in recent election, also our commendation for your very efficient manner in which you so successfully carried out the trust assigned you and accepted by you in his behalf.

ROY HORN,

General President.

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St. Louis, Mo.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Indianapolis:

Permit me to extend my congratulations to you for the splendid service you contributed to the successful campaign of President-elect Roosevelt. You were inspired wholly by desire to aid the cause of organized labor and we all rejoice with you in the knowledge that your efforts were fruitful and many of us believe the administration of President Roosevelt will recognize the righteousness in our cause and extend sympathetic consideration to the ambitions of all workers, organized or unorganized. Organized Labor is indebted to you for the stellar role you played in the late campaign.

E. J. MANION,

Grand President, Railway Telegraphers.



St. Louis, Mo.

D. J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis:

On account of being extremely busy yesterday and thoroughly thrilled over our success I forgot to wire you my congratulations on the overwhelming victory of President-elect Roosevelt and the Democratic Party throughout the country.

P. J. MORRIN,  
General President, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

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Chicago, Ill.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

A great part of the tremendous victory achieved by Roosevelt in the recent election is undoubtedly due to the splendid manner in which you directed the activities of the Labor Bureau of the party. Hearty congratulations.

VICTOR OLANDER,  
Secretary, Illinois Federation of Labor.

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New York, N. Y.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
Carpenters Building, Indianapolis:

Labor has reason to be proud of you for your contribution of devotion and sacrifice in the campaign just ended. Your untiring efforts played a great part in the election of President Roosevelt. I hope he will consider you for the post of Secretary of Labor.

M. J. COLLERAN,  
General President, Plasterers' International Union.

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Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis:

We wish to congratulate you at this time as we feel sure the election of Governor Roosevelt was aided materially by the splendid address you gave November third, also by your untiring efforts in his behalf.

WILLIAM McCARTHY,  
International Association Marble Polishers.

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New York, N. Y.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.

I have just sent congratulations to President-elect Roosevelt to whose election you and your associates of the Labor Bureau so wonderfully contributed and which merits your inclusion in the congratulations.

EDWARD J. VOLZ,  
General President, Photo Engravers.

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Kansas City, Mo.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Your contribution to the Democratic victory merits Labor's greatest appreciation.

M. S. WARFIELD,  
President, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.

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Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, and  
Helpers of America,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis:

Permit me to congratulate you on the splendid and efficient manner in which you conducted the Labor Division of the National Democratic Campaign Committee.

J. B. PREWITT,  
Secretary-Treasurer, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.



Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,  
Stablemen and Helpers of America,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis:

Notwithstanding our political differences of opinion during the recent campaign we both join most heartily in sending you our sincere congratulations on your great, persistent work for your party, which we believe aided them immensely in achieving the success they have attained.

JOHN COFFIELD AND THOMAS E. BURKE,  
Gen. Pres. and Genl. Sec., Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Intl. Union.

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Harrisburg, Pa.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.:

Congratulations and best wishes from the officers of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor for the wonderful campaign you conducted in the interests of President-elect Roosevelt.

JAMES E. KELLEY, Secretary.

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Boston, Mass.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Congratulations. I firmly believe that your wonderful efforts in appealing for the support of Trade Unionists materially helped Governor Roosevelt's campaign to a successful conclusion.

JOHN J. MARA,  
General President, Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

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Lafayette, Ind.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters,  
222 E. Michigan:

Work well done is worthy of praise and you are to be heartily congratulated upon your splendid, successful efforts in the Presidential campaign just closed. I feel that the election of Governor Roosevelt to the Presidency of the United States will establish a new era of activity and prosperity in which the millions of workers of this country will be the benefactors and without a doubt they as well as I greatly appreciate the untiring labor of yourself in their behalf and that of Democracy.

L. P. LINDELOF,  
Genl. Pres., Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

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Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.:

It is a great pleasure to express my most sincere congratulations for the able and efficient manner in which you have disposed of your labors as Chairman of the Labor Group of the National Democratic Committee. I endeavored to see you on the occasion of my last visit to New York to express my personal pride in your distinguished services, more particularly in view of the great sacrifice made. I am proud of you, Dan, old boy.

WM. J. SPENCER,  
Genl. Sec.-Treas., National Building Trades Dept.

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Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.:

Accept my heartiest congratulations. I am sure that no one could have been more effective and performed a greater service than you did in solidifying Labor nationally in behalf of the candidacy of Franklin Roosevelt. As one who was in the opposite camp I desire to commend you for the manner in which you managed the campaign, as even those who were not with you politically appreciate the great service you rendered the Democratic Party in this campaign.

M. J. McDONOUGH,  
President, Building Trades Dept.



Philadelphia, Pa.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood Teamsters,  
222 East Michigan St.:

I desire to congratulate you upon the splendid manner in which you conducted the affairs as Chairman of the National Democratic Labor Bureau during the recent Presidential campaign. The able manner in which you placed before the Labor Movement the principles of government advocated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in my judgment contributed largely to the great victory that was won on November eighth.

JAMES MALONEY,  
President, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

New York, N. Y.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis:

On behalf of the Lithographers' International I desire to express our thanks to you for the remarkable and successful efforts put forth by you and at great personal sacrifice to make Organized Labor a factor in the selection of our Chief Executive and thereby to restore to us hope and confidence for the future.

ANDREW J. KENNEDY, President.

Albany, N. Y.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis:

Accept our congratulations on the success of your efforts to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt President of United States. You have contributed in a large way to the cause of the unemployed millions of our country. Roosevelt sums it all up when he says that the victory transcends all party lines. We are satisfied that improvement in our economic, industrial and social life will come quickly with the advent of this new leadership. Be sure of our appreciation of your good work.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPERMAKERS,  
Mathew J. Burns, President; Arthur Huggins, Secretary.

Jersey City, N. J.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.:

Hearty congratulations and sincere appreciation of your efforts and for your able contribution on behalf of the working people of this country to the election of Governor Roosevelt as President of the United States. May the enormous vote your endeavors contributed to securing, indicate wholehearted confidence of the nation in the new administration.

WINFIELD T. KEEGAN,  
President, Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.:

The wonderful work done by you had much to do in bringing about the great Democratic victory.

F. A. FITZGERALD,  
Genl. Secy.-Treas., International Union of Operating Engineers.

West Roxbury, Mass.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis:

Labor, through your untiring efforts and intelligent leadership as Chairman of the Democratic National Labor Committee, has achieved a splendid victory in the election of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States. Please accept my sincere congratulations for the magnificent manner in which you conducted Labor's part in the campaign,

JAMES J. DOYLE,  
President, Coopers' International Union.



Daniel J. Tobin,  
Indianapolis:  
You did a good job.

Quincy, Mass.

SAM SQUIBB,  
General President, Granite Cutters' International Union.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.:

Washington, D. C.

Congratulations on your good work and splendid victory.

JOHN POSSEHL,  
General President, Engineers' International Union.

D. J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.:

Detroit, Mich.

Congratulations on your splendid work for Roosevelt and Democracy. A grand victory for Labor and the forgotten and neglected man.

W. D. MAHON,  
General President, Street and Electric Railway Employees.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan, Indianapolis:

Pocatello, Idaho.

Organized Labor of Idaho wishes to congratulate you upon your able direction in this campaign, which largely contributed to victory and elected Franklin D. Roosevelt President of United States as well as the balance of county, state and national ticket.

AUG. ROSQUIST,  
Secretary, Idaho State Federation of Labor.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.:

St. Paul, Minn.

Congratulations on your splendid work in the interest of President-elect Roosevelt. We were glad to be of some service in carrying out your plans to a successful termination.

E. G. HALL, President,  
GEO. W. LAWSON, Secretary,  
Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.:

Des Moines, Iowa.

I congratulate you for the remarkable success of the Labor campaign under your direction and which has contributed so much to the elevation to the Presidency of the United States of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Labor's great friend. Your address over the radio of November 3rd was a masterpiece. The facts presented by you in the records of the candidates were convincing and most effective. Your efforts in connection with this campaign are one of the greatest services rendered in behalf of Labor.

M. E. SHERMAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Iowa State Federation of Labor.

Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Grand Forks, N. D.

Organized Labor of North Dakota heartily congratulates Franklin D. Roosevelt on his election for the Presidency of the United States and wishes to extend to you its most sincere appreciation for your untiring efforts in his behalf. We feel that the past Labor record of Franklin Roosevelt warrants the support given him and have every reason to feel that he will continue his efforts in Labor's behalf. We are proud of the small part we contributed to his success.

LAWRENCE J. MERO,  
Secretary, North Dakota Federation of Labor.



Daniel J. Tobin:

Members New Hampshire Federation of Labor wish to express their appreciation to you for your good work in recent election.

S. W. GREENE, Secretary.

Cheyenne, Wyo.

Daniel Tobin, General President,  
T., C., S. & H. I. U. of N. A.,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis:

We join in hearty congratulations both for the unparalleled success of President-elect Roosevelt and of your masterly and competent handling of Labor Bureau, National Democratic Party. Long acquaintanceship with you forecasted your success with us. When the time comes, would like to be consulted on any Labor appointments from or for Wyoming.

PAUL O'BRIEN, Secretary-Treasurer,  
HARRY W. FOX, President,  
Wyoming State Federation of Labor.

Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis:

The Arkansas State Federation of Labor extends to you our sincere appreciation for the great national contribution and unestimable service to Organized Labor rendered by you in the successful campaign of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.

ELMER GRANT, President,  
H. M. THACKREY, Secretary-Treasurer.

Little Rock, Ark.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Congratulations on the splendid results of the campaign.

JOE AMSTEAD.

Austin, Texas.

Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis:

Through your efforts Organized Labor contributed largely to the remarkable success of President-elect Roosevelt and Democratic Party. Congratulations for your great national contribution.

R. E. DAGGETT,  
President, Maine State Federation of Labor.

Waterville, Me.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
President, Teamsters and Chauffeurs International Union,  
222 E. Michigan St.:

Please accept my hearty congratulations for your splendid work in behalf of the remarkable success of President-elect Roosevelt. You have rendered an unestimable service to Organized Labor and our country. I assure you that it has been a genuine pleasure to have worked with you in this most memorable campaign.

GEO. R. PATTERSON,  
Secretary, Missouri State Federation of Labor.

St. Louis, Mo.

D. J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis:

Behalf of the Joint Council Number Sixteen, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, comprising seventeen local unions, congratulate you on your overwhelming victory and also the landslide of the entire Democratic ticket.

MICHAEL J. CASHAL, President,  
THOMAS J. LYONS, Secretary,  
265 West 14th St., New York.

New York, N. Y.



Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis:

We wish to express to you our appreciation for your great national contribution and inestimable service that you rendered to Organized Labor during the past campaign.

THEODORE REISE,  
Secretary-Treasurer, South Dakota State Federation of Labor.

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Mitchell, S. D.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis:  
Dear Sir and Brother:

I want to convey to you my congratulations in the outcome of the national election and believe that your work for the success of the national Democratic ticket was largely responsible for the overwhelming victory of Roosevelt and Garner. I also trust that your work in behalf of the ticket will be appreciated in the manner that your work deserves. Fraternally yours,

JOHN ROHRICH,  
President of the Teamsters' Joint Council No. 41, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Cleveland, Ohio.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Local Six Forty One, Hudson County, congratulates you on the wonderful victory that your untiring efforts helped to bring about this Democratic landslide.

WILLIAM F. HART.

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Jersey City, N. J.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis:

Congratulations. You share credit of splendid victory. Ticket wins here top to bottom, including practically entire State Legislature, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, all Congressmen. Senator Jones loses by hundred thousand to one. Splendid progressive state dry law repealed same manner. Package will reach you about ten days.

DAVE BECK.

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Seattle, Wash.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters,  
222 East Michigan St.:

Many congratulations on your effective work.

MARY ANDERSON,  
ELISABETH CHRISTMAN,  
Department of Child Welfare.

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Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
Democratic National Campaign Committee,  
Hotel Biltmore, New York, N. Y.:

Have heard many complimentary remarks from persons in different walks of life regarding your radio address in behalf of Roosevelt's campaign. Tomorrow we deliver the rock-ribbed Republican State of Oregon to Franklin D. Roosevelt for President.

OREGON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,  
BEN T. OSBORNE, Executive Secretary.

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Portland, Ore.

Daniel J. Tobin,

Am sure all Labor appreciates your work election Governor Roosevelt.

MARY C. BARKER,  
Vice-President, American Federation of Teachers.

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Atlanta, Ga.



Reno, Nev.

Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Congratulations. We share all the joys with you. We gave President-elect Roosevelt the greatest majority ever given a candidate in Nevada and swept into office with him Democratic Senator and Congressman who are one hundred per cent with Organized Labor and unprecedented victory. Out of forty-one thousand votes we gave Roosevelt sixteen thousand majority.

PETE PETERSEN, President,  
LILLIE D. CLINEDINST, Secretary,  
Nevada State Federation of Labor.  
J. D. CLINEDINST,  
State Pres., Roosevelt-Garner Labor Clubs.

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New York, N. Y.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis:

The verdict rendered by our citizens yesterday will aid greatly in restoring confidence in the minds and hearts of all of our people. Having been closely associated with you gave me ample opportunity of knowing the important part you played in the contest. Accept my congratulations.

WILLIAM P. CLARKE,  
Past President, Glass Workers' International Union.

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Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Dan Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.,  
Indianapolis, Ind.:

No one contributed more or demonstrated greater ability and greater sacrifice to the success and election of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt than did the Honorable Daniel Tobin of our fine city.

Through your fine work organized Labor contributed largely to the remarkable success of the election of this great statesman, Governor Roosevelt, to the highest honor in the land.

It is to you, Mr. Tobin, on behalf of the organized worker in Indiana that I extend our congratulations on the fine job that has just been completed. Labor, I am sure, will never see the day that it will regret the confidence it has placed in you, as we feel the National Committee could have traveled the country over and could not have done any better in its selection.

With all good wishes for your continued success,

ADOLPH J. FRITZ,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Indiana State Federation of Labor.

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Hollywood, Calif.

My Dear Mr. Tobin:

I have just heard your beautiful, intelligent and inspiring address over the radio. I hope my note of appreciation will reach you; if I had not already been a follower of Mr. Roosevelt and his policies against the bigotry, incompetence, and (in my opinion) unscrupulousness of our Republican administration, I would certainly have been convinced by your masterly and heartfelt presentation of the terrible facts.

I want to express my admiration for you as a man and as an orator, and I wish with all my heart that your words could be published on the front page of every newspaper in the country.

Very sincerely your friend,  
MEDORA B. CARPENTER.

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New York, N. Y.

Democratic National Committee,  
New York, N. Y.:

Listened labor man saying Hoover favors low wage. Carpenters New York City getting seven dollars against twelve-dollar scale five years ago.

THOMAS BRANIGAN.



Scranton, Pa.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
Hotel Biltmore, New York City:

Permit me to congratulate you on your last radio speech. I want you to know that in so far as Scranton is concerned that several pleasing remarks have been made by those who listened in to your wonderful talk, and that in your capacity of Chairman of the Labor Division of the Democratic Campaign you have proven to the people of the United States that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers have and will continue their efforts toward making this a better country to live in. May God be with you in your struggles. Please accept of the above without adulation. I only wish I could shake your hand and say that you have done a good job once more. With my best wishes.

Sincerely,

ORVILLE C. SKELTON.

Boston, Mass.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 E. Michigan St.,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I want to at this time congratulate you on the splendid victory which you helped bring about with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States.

I am glad that we have some men in the Labor movement who had the courage and honesty of their convictions to go out and fight to a successful conclusion and elect a man whom I know has the interest of the common people at heart.

Let us all hope now that President-elect Roosevelt will get the co-operation of every individual, both capital and labor, all over this United States to bring about prosperity and happiness to all.

JOHN F. McNAMARA,

International President, International Brotherhood Firemen and Oilers.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Daniel Tobin, General President,  
Teamsters, C., S. and H. of America,  
222 Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am taking the liberty of writing you, the only means to quiet an unceasing urge to convey to you my feelings that are motivated by respect and admiration.

Your radio speech was one that was a credit to the Labor movement undeniable by all real union men and fair-minded people.

THOMAS J. BELLEW.

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

May I congratulate you on the result of the election, much of which was due to your splendid efforts.

Many people have spoken to me of the fine address you gave over the radio on November 3. I am confident that this address, outstanding among those given during the campaign, did much to swing the tide toward Governor Roosevelt.

I am anticipating with pleasure seeing you in Cincinnati.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

FLORENCE CURTIS HANSON,

Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Teachers.

Hazleton, Pa.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
Labor Bureau, Democratic National Committee, Hotel Biltmore:

Congratulations on the result. The coal producing states played their part in making victory possible and coal counties in Pennsylvania did likewise. All returned a Roosevelt majority.

THOMAS KENNEDY.



Oakdale, Pa.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Chairman,  
Labor Division, Democratic National Campaign Committee,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I want to take this opportunity of congratulating you on the splendid work you have done in connection with the Democratic victory, and the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner.

Your stand in the campaign should be of untold benefit to organized labor, and the working class in general. With my very kindest personal regards, I beg to remain

Fraternally yours,

J. M. BURGIN,  
International President, Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

Lafayette, Ind.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,  
Stablemen and Helpers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to join your many friends in congratulating you upon the success of your splendid efforts during the recent campaign for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as the next President of the United States. I am sure that the entire labor movement cannot fail to recognize the value of the work you have done and that you cannot but feel gratified at the final results towards which your untiring efforts contributed in no small degree. With kind regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

C. C. COULTER,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Retail Clerks, International Protective Association.

Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin, Democratic National Committee,  
Hotel Biltmore:

You deserve congratulations. Kindly wire us statement your view meaning of result. Thanks.

CHESTER M. WRIGHT.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Daniel J. Tobin, Chairman,  
National Democratic Labor Bureau,  
Biltmore Hotel:

I want to congratulate you most heartily on the able, efficient and energetic manner in which you have carried on your work as Chairman of the Democratic National Labor Bureau. The great amount of literature that has come from your office to the Labor Movement and the American public, as well as the splendid radio addresses you have made played an important part in the election of Governor Roosevelt as President of the United States.

HARRY JENKINS,

Secretary, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Campaign Manager,  
Labor Bureau, Democratic National Committee,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your victorious leadership on behalf of President-elect Roosevelt should be rewarded by a cabinet appointment. I trust you will permit your friends to present your name to Mr. Roosevelt for consideration. Hearty congratulations.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK B. POWERS,  
International President, Commercial Telegraphers' Union.



New York, N. Y.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
New York, N. Y.:

The election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States is the achievement of your splendid talk for organized labor over the radio. We both feel proud of the excellent work and co-operation which you gave to President Roosevelt. Accept our sincere congratulations on this overwhelming victory. Regards.

WM. C. ELLIOTT, International President,  
FRED J. DEMPSEY, General Secretary-Treasurer,  
Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture  
Machine Operators of the United States and Canada.

Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin, Labor Division,  
Roosevelt Headquarters, Hotel Biltmore:

Congratulations. Your effective efforts had much to do with the great victory.

THOS. F. FLAHERTY,  
General Secretary, Post Office Clerks.

Washington, D. C.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc., of America,  
222 Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

I want you to note that speaking first as a labor man and then as a Democrat, I am availing myself of this opportunity to compliment and commend you for the material part you played in hanging up a victory record which will be something to shoot at for years to come.

Sincerely yours,

C. L. ROSEMUND,  
President, Intl. Federation of Technical Engineers',  
Architects' and Draftsmen's Unions.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sir:

Congratulations on the election of Mr. Roosevelt, for a very great share of the credit belongs to you for the organized labor vote going to Mr. Roosevelt. We, the organized workers of Fulton County, did not roll up a very strong vote for Mr. Roosevelt, not because we do not believe he will make a good President, but on account of the tariff question, for without a high tariff on fine gloves there can be no fine gloves manufactured in America, as it is impossible to compete with Europe and make a living working on fine or dress gloves, which is just what thousands of us here depend on.

So, Mr. Tobin, please have this in mind when looking at the Fulton County vote. Again let me congratulate you on the splendid results attained.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY PAXTON,  
International Glove Workers' Union of America.

Augusta, Me.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with a deep sense of appreciation that we note how largely Organized Labor, through your devotion, sacrifice and efforts, has contributed in a change of political administrations so necessary to restore public confidence. The Maine State Federation of Labor are grateful for the inestimable service you have rendered the labor movement, and congratulate you on the success of your efforts, which have contributed to the remarkable success of President-elect Roosevelt.

Fraternally yours,

CLARENCE R. BURGESS,  
Secretary, Maine State Federation of Labor.



Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Chairman Labor Bureau,  
Democratic National Campaign Committee.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to congratulate you on your success in bringing out the vote of the people interested in Organized Labor for the election of Franklin Roosevelt as President of these United States. The popular vote that he received is sufficient evidence that the policies that he advocated met with the approval of the majority of the country's electorate.

I am sure that you have been rewarded for your untiring efforts by his being elected to the office of President and hope that his administration will be a successful one. With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM COLLINS,  
President, United Wall Paper Crafts of N. A.

Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and  
Helpers of America, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

With the Presidential election results now all in, showing that Governor Roosevelt of this state has carried forty-two states in his campaign for the Presidency of the United States, I believe that it is timely to send our congratulations to you for the large part you had in the accomplishment of this desirable result through your effective work as Chairman of the National Labor Bureau supporting the nomination of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In performing this service you presented to the organized and unorganized wage earning voters of our nation the excellent labor record of Governor Roosevelt and thus gave assurance that his election would be in the interest of the welfare of the wage-earning masses of our country. The labor press of the United States, as evidenced by the many copies of these publications coming to our office, gave prominence to the statements and records issued by your office and thus spread information to our organized fellow workers that possibly could not have reached them in any other way.

Again congratulating you on the success of your efforts, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

J. M. O'HANLON,  
Secretary-Treasurer, New York State Federation of Labor.

Portland, Ore.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Under your excellent leadership, the great majority of the trade union movement supported Governor Roosevelt for the Presidency of the United States. All leading citizens of this country felt the pressure of the present administration to retain itself in power, and anyone who would not follow blindly was branded. As I view it, you were exceedingly courageous to undertake to lead the workers in the support of a man who stood for righteousness, honesty of purpose, and equality of all men.

I want to congratulate you upon the splendid showing which you made in support of Mr. Roosevelt. I feel that his election will mean much to the general welfare of those who work and toil with their hands.

FRED ROSS,

Secretary, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

Newark, N. J.

Daniel J. Tobin, Manager Labor Division:

Congratulations upon your able management of Labor Division of Democratic Campaign. Your victory is complete.

ARTHUR A. QUINN.



New York, N. Y.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
Radio Station WABC, 485 Madison Ave.:  
Well spoken. Best wishes.

BEN TUNNEY,  
328 W. 21st St.,  
An Old-time Union Driver.

Scranton, Pa.

Daniel Tobin, Chairman,  
Democratic Labor Division.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

Accept the hearty congratulations of the Scranton Central Labor Union and my personal felicitations on your splendid victory for Labor. I can see a new dawn on the horizon for labor.

FRANK E. WALSH,  
Secretary, Scranton Central Labor Union.

Portland, Ore.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
Democratic Headquarters:

Oregon workers are happy today in the realization that they assisted in the splendid victory for Roosevelt. Congratulations.

BEN T. OSBORNE,  
President, Oregon State Federation of Labor.

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Daniel Tobin, Labor Bureau,  
Biltmore Hotel, New York, N. Y.  
Dear Mr. Tobin:

I first want to congratulate YOU. It was your fine and splendid leadership of the Labor Bureau that I am sure helped to sway thousands and thousands of our Republican Trade Unionists. Especially was your radio address inspiring. I have been so happy to have had the pleasure of serving under you. I am expecting to be at Cincinnati at the Convention and do hope I will have the pleasure and privilege of seeing you there.

Fraternally,  
MARY E. RYDER,  
President, St. Louis & County Fed. of Democratic Women's Clubs.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

Allow me to extend to you a vote of appreciation from Labor in general for the wonderful work you performed on behalf of Labor in the recent victory of Governor Roosevelt.

You deserve the commendation of the entire laboring forces for your unselfish devotion to the cause, of which you and the majority of your brothers in the Labor field believed necessary, the election of Labor's friend—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Again extending to you for your unceasing efforts, the appreciation that rightly belongs to you for your sincere and wholehearted devotion.

Fraternally yours,  
CHAS. C. BRADLEY,  
Secretary-Treasurer, American Wire Weavers' Prot. Assn.

Chicago, Ill.

Daniel J. Tobin, Chairman,  
Labor Bureau, Democratic National Campaign Committee,  
Hotel Biltmore:

Congratulations on Roosevelt's victory. Chicago over three hundred thousand.

R. L. RADCLIFFE,  
Chicago Federation of Labor.



Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

The election is over and by a vote of the people the Republican administration stands discredited, largely due to lack of leadership and decision during the past three and one-half years. The campaign was a bitter one, largely due to the fact that Hoover's emissaries undertook to bluff their way through to victory. The United States Secretary of Labor and a very few of his followers (he has but few) undertook to fake the laboring men and women of this country by telling them that Hoover had done much for labor during his administration, when, as a matter of fact, approximately twelve million men and women were thrown out of employment during the same period.

Your radio address reached me a day or two ago. I appreciate it very much. I know that there is no one in the ranks of labor who demonstrated greater ability and who worked more unceasingly for the success and election of Governor Roosevelt than you did. I, therefore, commend your efforts in behalf of this great American standard-bearer who is fighting for a new deal for our people, and congratulate you upon the wonderful success achieved in this battle for right and freedom.

Wishing you every success, I beg to remain

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

A. J. WHITNEY,

President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Dan:

It must be a source of great gratification to you as you analyze the election returns which brought such an overwhelming victory to Governor Roosevelt.

I extend to you my congratulations for the great part you played in bringing about this happy result.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Yours fraternally,

JAMES WILSON,

General President, Pattern Makers' League of N. A.  
Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

San Francisco, Calif.

Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis:

Myself and family extend to you sincere congratulations on your wonderful success.

MICHAEL CASEY.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
Biltmore Hotel:

Today's election results are gratifying proof of the leadership which only men of your type could produce for another leader. Congratulations for victory so decisively won.

MR. AND MRS. ALBERT ADAMSKI AND FAMILY,  
Organizer, United Garment Workers.

Denver, Colo.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Chairman Labor Bureau,  
Democratic National Campaign Committee,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Brother Tobin:

Permit me to express to you my personal appreciation and the appreciation of the entire organized labor movement of Colorado for your untiring efforts and splendid service in behalf of the candidacy of Governor Roosevelt for President of the United States. Glowing success has crowned your efforts. It was a notable triumph and one in which we can all feel jubilant.

With kindest personal wishes, I am

Sincerely and fraternally,

JOHN E. GROSS,

Colorado State Federation of Labor.



Mr. D. J. Tobin, President,  
Teamsters' International Brotherhood,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Dan:

On Thursday afternoon, November 3, Mrs. Gainor and I, traveling via Cincinnati, Muncie bound, stopped at Connersville to say "Hello" to some old and very dear, but intense Republican friends. Unable to resist their urgings, we put up with them for the night with an understanding that there should be a moratorium on politics, and thus I was unable to turn on your speech at the appointed hour, anxious as I was to hear it. It afforded me high gratification on the following day to hear at least fifty different men volunteer their opinion that

"Tobin made a great speech,"

"Do you know this man Tobin?"

"That Tobin is an able fellow,"

and so on with many more commendatory observations. Aside from your other talents, I gather that you must have acquired a radio voice. Congratulations! May the stone rejected become the foundation of the temple! From various sources I learned that you are being considered for high station in the new kingdom. My best wishes attend you, and if the prayers of a sinner availeth much, you will come home with the coon skin. Meanwhile, let me add that my brother-in-law, James P. Hughes, was elevated to the Indiana Supreme Court on last Tuesday. Verily it was a great day.

With renewed assurance of my high regard, I remain

Yours sincerely,

EDW. J. GAINOR.

---

Daniel J. Tobin, General President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen  
and Helpers of America, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis:

Washington, D. C.

Allow me to sincerely congratulate you upon the magnificent work done by you and your close associates in your position as Chairman of the Labor Bureau, National Democratic Committee, in the interests of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President. My judgment is that your work will stand out for many years to come in the election of future Presidents. Looking forward to seeing you at the conventions at Cincinnati and further congratulating you personally.

JOHN J. HYNES.

President, Sheet Metal Workers' International Union.  
Vice-President, National Building Trades Department.

---

Daniel J. Tobin,  
Care Carpenters Bldg., Indianapolis:

Kansas City, Mo.

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away and the sun shines on our grand and glorious victory and not having heard anything from you about our success it occurs to me that I should take advantage of this opportunity of extending to you most hearty and sincere congratulations upon the splendid and efficient work performed by you and those associated with you in the campaign and election of Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Presidency of the United States. Personal regards.

MARTIN FRANCIS RYAN,

President, Railway Carmen's International Union.  
Treasurer, American Federation of Labor.

---

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St.:

Oak Park, Ill.

My congratulations on your rugged helpfulness in electing Governor Roosevelt.

GEORGE W. PERKINS,

President, Label Trades Department.  
Past President, Cigarmakers.



San Francisco, Calif.

Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis:

You sure can pick winners. Heartiest congratulations.

JOS. M. CASEY,  
Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

I wrote you last week complimenting you upon the address which you delivered over the radio to Labor in support of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency. In my letter to you I congratulated you upon the very splendid address you delivered and did so as one Trade Unionist to another. Now that the campaign has closed and Franklin D. Roosevelt has been elected President of the United States, I believe I should write you to say that I think you had no very small part in this splendid political victory. From the literature sent out under your direction from the Labor Bureau of the National Democratic Campaign Committee and from the reports which I received during the campaign of your activities, there could be no other conclusion arrived at but that you had put into the National Democratic campaign that old-time vim and vigor of yours, and with it continued to exercise the good judgment which you have always shown when placed in positions requiring quick thinking and decisive action.

Perhaps this letter coming from me will be a surprise to you, but our old-time friendship convinces me that it is an obligation I owe you and that I should write you now to let you know that I think your work contributed greatly to the success of the National Democratic Ticket.

Fraternally yours,  
THOS. J. DONNELLY,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Ohio State Federation of Labor.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and  
Helpers of America, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to extend to you the sincere congratulations of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America on your successful management of the labor issues for the Democratic National Campaign Committee. Your knowledge of the Trades Union movement permitted you to turn in a one hundred per cent score, and you sure did that by your radio addresses and labor pamphlets in behalf of the cause of labor.

I also wish to extend the personal best wishes of General Secretary Blasey and myself for your success in behalf of labor.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,  
M. W. MITCHELL,  
General President, Stone Cutters' International Union.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
My Dear Dan:

In no partisan spirit, but as an old-time friend and associate in labor's cause, I extend congratulations to you for the splendid manner you conducted the late campaign and the great victory achieved.

It is indeed heartening to the cause to know that in the ranks of labor there are men who can and will prove their capacity and qualifications to meet every condition that our every-day life calls us to meet.

With the assurance of my most sincere good wishes and kind personal regards I again extend hearty congratulations.

Most cordially yours,  
M. F. TIGHE,  
President, Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.



San Francisco, Calif.

Daniel J. Tobin, General President,  
Brotherhood of Teamsters,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

The election is over, and the people of this country have elected a great American to preside over its destinies for the next four years, in the person of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

This election was accomplished through the activities of many splendid Americans headed by the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Mr. Farley. We listened to many speeches during the campaign, but there was none more to the point and which gave the people a better understanding of the real problem than the speech you made from New York.

It made us all feel out here that the Teamsters' organization is presided over by an able representative, one who has the interests of the working people very much at heart. It is my sincere wish that your accomplishments in this campaign will bring about the results that you so earnestly hoped for. After listening to your speech, the rank and file of our organization here in San Francisco, although all were registered Republicans, went to the polls on election day and cast their votes in line with the thoughts so vigorously expounded by yourself.

Expressing the hope that you will enjoy good health, and assuring you of my willingness always to be helpful, I beg to be,

Fraternally,  
W. J. CONBOY,  
Organizer.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Friend Dan:

Permit me to extend to you the hearty congratulations of myself and the people I represent, for the splendid work that you did in the recent campaign in behalf of the Democratic National Ticket. You played a major part in the wonderful victory that Roosevelt achieved and to you is due in a large measure the success that came to him on November 8th. We were glad to be associated with you in that work.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,  
EDWARD FLORE,  
General President, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union.

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Dan:

The success of the Democratic party in electing Franklin D. Roosevelt and its candidates for other offices throughout the nation is largely due, of course, to those who worked so hard and diligently to bring this about. Knowing how you devoted yourself to this task, I want to congratulate you on the successful outcome of your efforts.

With kind regards,

Fraternally yours,  
T. A. RICKERT.

Portland, Ore.

Mr. D. J. Tobin.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

I want to congratulate you on your fine speech over the radio and wish to state that our members here on the coast certainly enjoyed the same; but that a complete change has taken place in our Government administration is what delights us most and the fact that yourself and our International has been to a large extent responsible for the same is of special importance and we feel that much good will come from the change.

Our state has gone Democratic, only one Senator being elected who ran on the Republican Ticket and he was more Democratic than Republican.

Fraternally yours,  
C. M. DAHLAGER.



Chicago, Ill.

Daniel J. Tobin, Labor Secretary,  
Roosevelt and Garner Campaign Committee,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

May I at this time, after the heat of the campaign has subsided and you are able once again to resume your own self, convey to you my most hearty congratulations for the splendid victory in which you played a very important part in bringing about the desired results. Your efforts no doubt will meet with the most hearty approbation of the entire Labor Movement throughout the country.

Wishing you every success in the future, I remain

Fraternally yours,

JOS. W. MORTON,  
International Secretary-Treasurer, Intl. Bro. of Firemen and Oilers.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
I. B. of T., C., S. & H. of A.,  
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

Now that the excitement is over and the Democratic party has won the most stupendous victory in all history, we wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon the wonderfully efficient and effective manner in which you conducted the Labor Bureau of the National Democratic Committee. We feel that to you should go a major portion of the credit for the result of the election, and we feel pride in the fact that we were privileged to assist you in a small way.

Oklahoma did its share by contributing a 300,000 majority to President Roosevelt, which is a new and smashing record for this state.

We assure you that any time we can be of assistance to you, you have to but call on us.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, we are

Fraternally yours,

JOE C. CAMPBELL, President,  
VICTOR S. PURDY, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Oklahoma State Federation of Labor.

Lowell, Mass.

Dear Dan:

My heart had the greatest thrill I ever knew when listening to you last Thursday night over Station WABC; you were wonderful and I hope God will bless you and make you stronger every day. The tears were in my eyes with joy to think an old schoolmate of mine is such a man. Once again I congratulate you on your speech. You're the kind of man our country needs.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN.

Boston, Mass.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Mr. Tobin:

The smashing National Democratic landslide must have been a source of great satisfaction to you. It certainly was to me.

I sincerely trust that the new President will recognize the outstanding service that you already have given him, and the splendid service which you could and would render to him, to the country and to organized labor.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD R. DONAGHUE,  
Harvard Graduate; Lawyer.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Sincere congratulations upon unusual success of your efforts. Roosevelt victory marks a step forward in the cause of social justice.

H. H. BROACH,  
General President, Electrical Workers' International Union.



Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Chairman, Labor Bureau.  
Dear Brother Tobin:

The recent overwhelming victory of the Democratic Party expresses in full the American public's desire for a change in the management of our government. I trust that you, as a Democrat and as a fellow trade unionist, will accept my belated but none the less sincere congratulations for your part in this achievement. There is no question that the enlightening literature which the Bureau circulated and the splendid co-operation of labor officials, as well as the rank and file, which you were able to obtain as a result of the intelligent operation of this Bureau, was a very telling factor in the results of the campaign.

Again congratulating you, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

JOHN B. HAGGERTY,  
President, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Springfield, Mo.

Daniel J. Tobin:

Due to the last-minute rush before the election, I was unable to write you and congratulate you on the speech you made in behalf of Governor Roosevelt. The speech was so good that I would appreciate it so much if you would mail me a copy of same.

I had the opportunity to hear your speech and also the speech of Brother Hutcheson on behalf of President Hoover. There was absolutely no comparison. I really felt sorry for Brother Hutcheson because he had a very poor subject and naturally could not make a good speech.

This letter is probably our last correspondence in connection with the campaign and I want to take this opportunity to tell you that it has been a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to work with you in behalf of Governor Roosevelt and the Democratic party.

With kindest regards and best wishes for your future success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

M. T. FULLINGTON,  
General Chairman, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15, 1932.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin:

Have just had the pleasure of gazing upon your resolute face beaming forth from the pages of the last edition of Labor, and I want to congratulate you upon the services you rendered to the rank and file of Labor in this campaign, as well as the Democratic Party, which was so overwhelmingly effective throughout the entire country.

Before closing I want to say your radio speech on the eve of the election went straight to the hearts of your listeners—it was masterful and stirred the best impulses of us all. I am looking forward to the time in the near future when I may have the opportunity of meeting you in person.

With best wishes for your future in Labor, or in politics, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

SHANNON JONES,  
Railway Conductors.

Lillian, Ala., Nov. 15, 1932.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin.

Dear Brother Tobin:

I have observed with great interest the wonderful work that you have been doing for the Democratic Party as well as for our President-elect, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in your capacity of chairman of the Labor Committee.

I take this opportunity of congratulating you upon your splendid record of achievement. There is no doubt of a Democratic victory with men of your ability and caliber as its staunch supporters.

Also I am looking forward with pleasure to greeting you again personally next week at the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati, at which I am elected delegate representing the Central Labor Union of Pensacola, Fla.

With kindest regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

PHILIP ICKLER.



Cheyenne, Wyo.

Daniel Tobin, President, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc.,  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

To amplify the wire which Secretary Paul O'Brien will send you, labor men of Wyoming, without regard to their party affiliations, have commended most highly the work of the Democratic Labor Bureau, which operated under your direction, and we all feel that the masterly manner in which you handled its affairs contributed in no small degree to the success that attended the election of President-elect F. D. Roosevelt.

I believe that Roosevelt has a program which is by no means limited by the rather narrow boundaries of the party declarations, and that this program will be put into effect as soon as opportunity permits. I think the National Committee were fortunate in securing the co-operation of such a well known, competent man as yourself to carry on the campaign among working people.

Let us hope that he will be able to select as advisers in his Cabinet people who will work along with him on his program, also that they will be able to make any necessary clean-ups so that we can see an occasional "union" government construction job—without having to exercise all the power of the labor movement to keep them straightened up.

HARRY W. FOX,  
President, State Federation of Labor.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 10, 1932.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,

Dear Mr. Tobin:

The victory of the Democratic Party Tuesday was indeed cheering to us southern boys. Your work as chairman of the Labor Bureau of the National Campaign Committee played its part in this victory and you deserve the congratulations of everyone. Please accept ours.

Fraternally yours,  
J. SID TILLER, President,  
O. E. PETRY, Secretary-Treasurer,  
Georgia Federation of Labor.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,  
Stablemen and Helpers of America,  
c/o American Federation of Labor Convention Headquarters,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In behalf of the Utah State Federation of Labor, I wish to express the thanks of the Labor Movement of Utah (the Carpenters excepted) for your invaluable work in behalf of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in the political campaign just finished.

In this state we were greatly hampered by the efforts of the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference, of which Michael J. Flynn is Secretary.

Again thanking you on behalf of the Federation for your efforts in behalf of Labor's candidates, and with warmest personal regards, I am

Yours fraternally,  
GEO. A. YAGER,  
Secretary, Utah Federation of Labor.

Huntington, W. Va., Nov. 14, 1932.

Honorable Daniel J. Tobin,  
c/o American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.  
My Dear Mr. Tobin:

The election is over and we have gained a wonderful victory. I want to convey to you my sincere thanks and say that I think the Democratic National Committee made a wonderful selection when they gave you the position of Chairman of the Labor Bureau. You handled it wisely and efficiently, and no commendation is too good for you.

Your speech over the radio had a wide influence in changing the labor vote to the Democratic ticket in West Virginia. It was a masterpiece.

Respectfully,  
JOHN L. CONNER,  
West Virginia Chairman of Railroad Groups.



Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1932.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters of America,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

My Dear Mr. Tobin:

I feel that the election of President Roosevelt has been a great victory for Labor and that his administration will bring unbounded good to the common people of America.

President Roosevelt's new Cabinet needs Daniel J. Tobin as Secretary of Labor, to guide the destiny of the workers into channels of domestic and social equilibrium that will solidify the multitude into a Nation of Patriots.

It will be a loss of severe consequence if the Labor Bureau of the Democratic National Campaign Committee is allowed to dissolve. Our country needs the collected knowledge and intelligence that was organized under the leadership of Daniel J. Tobin. Labor needs the vigilant watchfulness of these organizing executives to guard its economic and social interests and to co-operate with our elected Government in the delivery of an administration that shall bring credit, profit and happiness to the people of our united commonwealths.

The Democratic Labor Committee has only started the initial stages of its necessary activities. The nation and the President need the keen discernment, the psychological knowledge, the practical experience of Daniel J. Tobin and his co-organizers to lend their service to the building of mutual standards of welfare that shall redound to the credit of every environment and compatible to all classes of society.

Organized Labor must take this opportunity to entrench its position before the nation; so that the idealistic conceptions of American liberty may rise to a glorious height in the hearts of our people. It must not be said, with truth, that Labor backed down after helping in the selection of our Government.

My sincere congratulations to you, Brother Tobin, for your keen, comprehensive leadership during the recent Presidential Campaign.

Fraternally yours,  
R. L. REDCLIFFE.

November 15, 1932.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 E. Michigan Street,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Friend Dan:

Please accept my warmest congratulations on the sweeping victory you played so important a part in winning in the recent national campaign. I listened in with the family on your national broadcast and they join me in conveying sincerest congratulations on it. It was a masterly effort in keeping with the whole-souled way in which you throw yourself into any cause you engage in.

It is a big victory for the labor and progressive forces of the country—the biggest won in many a long year. It is needless for me to say that I am particularly happy over the fact that the chief glory of the victory, from Labor's standpoint, rests on your well deserving shoulders. It means a lot for a lot of reasons.

Please convey also to Mrs. Tobin congratulations and warmest good wishes.

Sincerely yours,  
W. M. SHORT.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
Democratic National Headquarters,  
Biltmore Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Now that the victory is complete and the people of our nation have made a great and just choice of government for the coming four years, I believe we must take cognizance of the untiring efforts of those men who helped to make this happy day possible. Accordingly I would like to extend my sincere compliments to you on the clear-cut, intelligent fashion in which you conducted the labor phases of the campaign. No small measure of assistance was the contribution of the leaders of labor, under your able direction, and I feel in my heart that you are fully deserving of this brief word of commendation.

Very truly yours,  
P. T. FAGAN,  
President, District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America.



Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Chairman,  
Labor Bureau, Dem. Natl. Campaign Committee,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to extend our sincerest congratulations upon the great victory of the Democratic Party under your capable leadership of the Labor Division, and to express our keen appreciation of the co-operation given by your Committee during the entire campaign.

It will always be a pleasure as well as a duty for myself and colleagues to render support and co-operation to the party when it presents progressive timber of the Roosevelt and Barkley type for the suffrage of our people. I am only sorry that we do not have more in Kentucky.

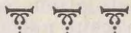
In conclusion, please accept my personal thanks for the courteous treatment accorded us and the prediction of future successes for the party if it continues the policies inaugurated by you as its campaign chairman of 1932.

Yours fraternally,

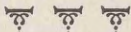
PETER CAMPBELL,  
Secretary, Kentucky State Federation of Labor.



MANY who were guests at the Anniversary in Toronto from Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago and other places, came by automobile. Chicago, which always does things in a big way, had four special cars on one of the crack fliers traveling from Chicago to Toronto. Cincinnati also had a special making two big stops, one at Toronto and the other at Columbus, Ohio, on their way back so they could attend the Ohio State Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to which they were delegates representing the Cincinnati local unions.



NOW that you are through going to rallies and spending your evenings listening over the radio to political speeches, plan to spend some time each month at your local union meetings. They will pay you the best dividends in the long run and you will be ready when business returns.



THIS is the month in which Congress meets for what is called the short session, and it may be the last one to be held, as all states that have voted on the amendment to the Constitution have declared in its favor. This session also is known as the lame ducks' paradise, because they could vote as they pleased, since they were retiring from office and would for all time to come be on the political shelf.

You may also rest assured that the citizens in general will not miss the short session or the lame ducks much, and our big business friends will have to find a new way for getting their pet bills through Congress when it is made up of members who will have to answer to the people for their actions and votes while in Congress if they wish to return. Real leaders of the people have been trying for years to make this act a law.



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NOW, during the closing month of the year 1932, we, in International Headquarters, wish each and every member and his family a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, also that 1933 may bring you work, comfort and joy as well as good health all around.



WHEN a dispute arises in your local on your wage scale, or, in fact, on any other matter pertaining to your union, on which you desire a decision from the International, see to it that the letter to the International Headquarters is sent in by the proper officers, also that it bears the seal of the local. Otherwise, the letter can not, and will not, be answered or a decision rendered, as this is the only way we have of knowing that the letter received and the answer we send in return goes to our union and the proper official of the local. Don't send telegrams. They are not official. Don't call on the phone. We don't know who is talking.



IN THE September, October and November issues of our Journal we gave some advice to our members as to what should be looked into about candidates on the political tickets, but of course we did not take sides with either party. Our advice to our members was that they vote for candidates for office who could be depended upon to vote for the measures which would be helpful to the workers. Well, look over those who have been elected, watch their actions and remember what they do, so you can vote with good judgment the next time and leave those at home who do not keep the pledges they made before election day, as well as carry out the platform laid down by their convention.



BROTHER STEVE SUMNER, Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union No. 753, Milk Wagon Drivers of Chicago, has shown to the public at large that he still has as much backbone and courage to protect and save his union as he had thirty years ago when he helped to organize and maintain it. The newspapers of the present time are carrying pictures and publishing stories pertaining to "Fort Union" and singing the praises of the young old-timer. Good luck to him and may he in a short while see his efforts crowned with success.



WE ARE GLAD to read, now and then, about some of the large corporations of our country that have not been so quick in turning off the gas, electric lights, telephone and even the water, in the homes of some who have been unable to meet their bills during this depression. Actions of this kind will no doubt have a tendency towards changing the feelings of many citizens who have felt that corporations of this kind do not have any heart. It is also our belief that the greater part of those so favored will be only too glad to pay the bills when they are successful in securing work.





*Official Magazine of the*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America**

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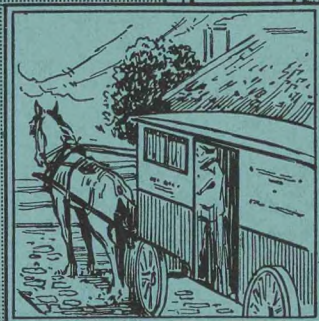
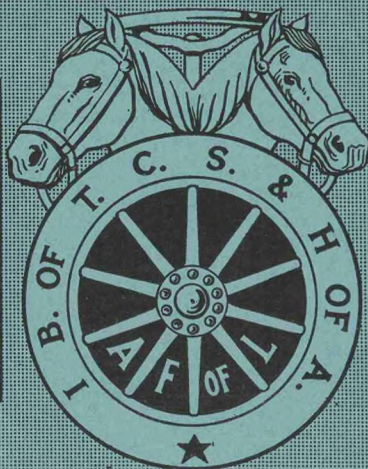
**222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET**

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**



JANUARY, 1933

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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IF THE officers of your local union are all right and doing the best they can under very difficult circumstances, why change them? Corporations do not change their boards of directors unless there is something radically wrong. The great success of our International Union is due to the fact that we have not changed officers every two or three years.

The International Organization has always demanded men who would render service honestly and fearlessly. In addition to this, the International has always insisted on selecting those of the highest intelligence to be obtained within our membership.



MAKE ONE promise during the coming year, even though you may have broken your previous promises and that promise should be as follows:

I will stick to my union and assist it in these days of discouragement and distress, because my union will come back and when it comes back it will make my conditions better. If I do not have a union when things begin to pick up, then I will find it impossible to get back the things which have been taken away from me by my employer. Therefore, I will stick and fight and work to build up my union during the coming year.



THE ACTION of the government of France in refusing to pay its just obligations again reminds us of the advice given to Hamlet: "Be not a borrower nor a lender, for a loan doth lose both itself and friend." Also poor Richard (Ben Franklin) said, "Eaten bread is soon forgotten."

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—[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]—

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 362 Park St., Dor-  
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cago, Ill.

## *Report of the Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention*

*Held in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 21  
to December 2, 1932.*

In accordance with the laws of our  
organization we, your delegates to the  
fifty-second annual convention of the  
American Federation of Labor, sub-  
mit the following report:

The convention was a very largely  
attended one, especially when you  
take into consideration the times as  
they have been throughout the coun-  
try. The Committee on Credentials  
reported 327 delegates representing  
seventy-eight International Unions,  
four departments, twenty-two state  
branches, fifty-four central bodies,  
thirteen local trades and federal labor  
unions and three fraternal delegates.

On Monday morning, November  
21st, at ten o'clock, in the Hall of  
Mirrors of the Netherland Plaza Ho-  
tel in Cincinnati, the fifty-second con-  
vention of the American Federation  
of Labor was called to order by Adolf  
Kummer, President of the Central  
Labor Council of Cincinnati.

After a short speech of welcome he  
introduced the Hon. Russel Wilson,  
Mayor of Cincinnati, who, after a  
brief address, presented the Governor  
of Ohio, the Hon. George White. Gov-  
ernor White talked on the terrible  
conditions which are existing today  
and how organized labor has remained  
steady during the last three years.  
He said: "I have always looked upon



trade unionism as standing with a power to talk, and that means something—power to talk to those few who let selfishness cloud their eyes and grind down labor for self-aggrandizement. That is ever your function, to help and to benefit, to meet as a unit concentrated capital, if you please. And the objective, of course, is good pay, good work and good living—for these three constitute a national trinity for success and prosperity in this country. Not a living wage, no, but a saving wage—that is necessary.”

After the Governor's speech Chairman Kummer turned the convention over to President Green, who thanked the mayor and the governor for the cordial welcome extended the delegates.

In the keynote speech of President Green he touched upon a number of subjects, such as unemployment insurance, the upholding of wages, the shorter work day and work week, and other matters which were to be brought up in the course of the sessions.

Mr. Louis A. Johnson, National Commander of the American Legion, delivered a fine talk, praising the American Federation of Labor for their co-operation with the Legion in its “put men to work” campaign. He told the convention that the Legion urged the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; also in a resolution at Portland demanded that we not recognize Russia until such time as the Soviet should discontinue its present policy of carrying on propaganda to overthrow this government by force of arms. He explained the Legion's stand on the bonus and also informed the delegates that the Legion has not, will not, and thoroughly do not approve, of a bonus march to Washington.

The Hon. James J. Davis, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and former Secretary of Labor, was introduced and delivered a talk on

taxation and present conditions in our country.

On the afternoon of the second day Archbishop McNicholas delivered one of the most outstanding speeches of the whole convention. We will quote just parts of the Archbishop's address:

“I wish indeed that Labor in our country would realize fully the advantage of a sane organization of all of the workers into unions. If the workers throughout the world would take a comprehensive view of the dignity of human labor and its native rights, of the rights of all the peoples and all nations arising from their common brotherhood, effective measures would undoubtedly be taken to correct abuses of capitalism and corrupt governments. Hold fast to your unions. It is the hope of those who have your best interests at heart that vocational groups will grow stronger in your Federation. The laborers must be free to organize in a national way, to develop, as Pope Pius XI suggested, vocational groups to bargain both for a just family wage and a share of the profits of the industry. All members freely enter a union, should regard it as a duty to take an interest in its affairs and see that it is guided by those competent to direct its course of action.

“We must condemn the economic system which does not allow an honest, decent man a wage sufficient to maintain a normal family in comfort.

“The greed of the comparatively few rich who, through unrestrained competition control the wealth of the nation, has made the giant machine a curse instead of a blessing, as God and nature intended it should be. Those intent on mass production, in too many instances, have given no thought to their unfair treatment of human beings, or the destruction of homes and the misery consequent upon it. Their chief concern has been machines, and still more powerful



machines, in order to produce at the lowest possible cost.

"The machine, if controlled by vocational groups, under legal enactments, can and should shorten the working hours of the laborer. It can and should reduce the working week to five days and even a shorter period if a proper balance cannot be established between production and consumption. The worker must still be given a family wage."

The address of Archbishop McNicholas of the Catholic Church was ordered printed in pamphlet form by unanimous vote.

President Green introduced Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, who delivered another wonderful speech on the machine age. He summarized a report from a group of engineers and economists who for twelve years have been appraising a technological development and making a basic energy survey of North America. He said that within the past one hundred years the original output of the human machine has increased nine million times, expressed in modern energy units. He compared the various productions of a few years ago to those of now, the machine age, and warns that something has to be done as hundreds of men are being displaced weekly by modern inventions.

The British delegates, Mr. Charles Dukes and Mr. W. Holmes, and the Canadian delegate, Mr. W. V. Turnbull, told about the condition of the Labor Movement in their countries. Later in the convention they and their wives were presented gifts in behalf of the delegates present, as tokens of esteem.

Mr. Fritz Rager, Secretary of the Chamber of Labor, Vienna, Austria, made a talk on compulsory unemployment insurance in his country.

Mr. Green introduced Mr. A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who ad-

dressed the convention and informed the delegates that notwithstanding the vicious propaganda regarding the unsoundness of railroad securities, many of our large insurance companies in this country recently invested in them. He claims that the vicious propaganda is freely spread by interests friendly to the railroads and it is believed is designed to serve an ulterior purpose, namely, that of attempting to lay a basis for further reduction in the shamefully low incomes of the railroad employees.

In between the various speeches the secretaries of the different committees would make their reports and the delegates would comment on them and vote on each resolution.

John P. Frey, Secretary of the Metal Trades Department, gave a very interesting talk on how the large New York banks—and he named most of them—control the policies of many of our companies.

His talk was followed by that of the Hon. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor. Mr. Doak said: "Labor has accomplished more this year than any year in the past. By standing firmly by its policies during the days of trial has given an outstanding example of its stability. Its experiences in these distressed times gives further assurance of its stand in times of plenty.

Labor has demonstrated beyond any doubt that the prosperity of this nation depends upon the well-being of the employed masses within its boundaries, because the proof has been adduced that the employed masses are the foundation of our national security."

General President Daniel J. Tobin made protest against the seating of a delegate from the Laundry Workers' International Union because he was a driver. An agreement reached and signed by the Laundry Workers' International Union and Secretary Morrison, that Frank S. Bacigalipi would withdraw from the Laundry Workers'



Union and join the Teamsters' local union affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs on or before January 1, 1933, settled the matter.

Telegrams of congratulation were received from many friends inside and outside of our movement.

Unemployment insurance was endorsed by the convention. This is a law which should have been made when business was at its peak, and now that industry is almost flat broke it cannot, of course, be made a law right away. However, Labor can be ready to look for such a law when business conditions are again normal and at that time some plan may be devised whereby an unemployment insurance law agreeable to both industry and labor may be enacted.

A resolution which brought to the convention an old-time look was presented by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America. This resolution provided that the Vice-Presidents of the Federation be increased from their present number, which is eight, to twenty-five. Several hours were taken up with discussion on this resolution but which, on a roll call, was defeated by something over seventeen thousand to five thousand and some odd votes, showing plainly that the delegates were not ready to make such a change at this time.

All of our delegates were appointed on committees, General President Tobin serving on Committee of International Labor Relations and Legislation; General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, Resolutions; John M. Gillespie, State Organizations; John P. McLaughlin, Adjustment; L. G. Goudie, Industrial Relations, and John J. McKenna, Rules.

Many conferences were held during the convention. Conferences with the Engineers' International Union, the Laborers' International Union, with the Chicago Milk Wagon Drivers' Lo-

cal No. 753 and the Dairy Employees' Local No. 754.

The General Officers and delegates also helped with the arbitration case of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 98 of Cincinnati, which was under consideration at the time the convention was in session.

In the Executive Council's report on the dispute between the Teamsters and the Railway Clerks, the Committee reported they were pleased to note that the Council had continued its efforts to settle the differences between these two organizations and recommended they continue to use their good offices in an endeavor to bring about a complete settlement in accordance with the decision rendered by the American Federation of Labor. The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted. President Tobin agreed to the report at this time.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance was before the convention, as it will be at each convention until it becomes more perfect in each state. The committee also suggested that this is an opportune time for all State Federations of Labor to urge the adoption of the exclusive state fund plan where it is not now in effect.

There was practically no entertainment for the delegates as a whole by the central body during the convention, owing to the depressed times. However, your delegates and their friends were royally entertained by the Teamsters' District Joint Council and Thomas J. Farrell, General Organizer. The Teamsters' Council also had the city streets decorated with flags and emblems of our International Union and the American Federation of Labor from the Teamsters' Hall down through the shopping district to the hotel where the convention was being held. This decoration was paid for by the Teamsters' Joint Council in Cincinnati.

The delegates also had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Robert R. Nevin,



Federal Judge of the Southern District of Ohio. He talked along the line of the judicial end of our government and mentioned the anti-injunction law, which he claims will be helpful to both the workers and the courts which are called upon to render their decisions in controverted cases.

The committee on shorter work week and unemployment insurance made its report and much discussion ensued. Both principles were involved.

On Friday, December 2nd, the election of officers was held and President Green with the entire Executive Council were re-elected. Thomas E. Burke, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters and Christian M. Madsen of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress. James C. Quinn, Secretary of the Central Labor Union of New York City, and a member of the United Hatters, was selected fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Washington, D. C., was selected as the next convention city and during the convention in that city the unveiling of the Samuel Gompers monument will take place.

We, your delegates, wish to thank our membership for the opportunity of serving them as delegates to the convention, and we wish you all a very pleasant, happy and prosperous New Year.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
THOMAS L. HUGHES,  
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,  
JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN,  
JOHN J. McKENNA,  
LESLIE G. GOUDIE,  
Delegates.

## *Mr. D. J. Tobin Visits and Addresses Convention of New York State Fed- eration of Labor*

### *Synopsis of Address*

President Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, former Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, who had stopped to visit the convention on his way to his headquarters in Indianapolis, was immediately invited to the platform by President Sullivan and welcomed by the delegates arising and cheering. In response, President Tobin addressed the delegates, saying:

"This is not my first visit to your conventions. Four years ago I was here. I was here then for the same purpose I am here now, to try, if I possibly can, to instill into the minds of the representatives of labor the necessity of working and watching faithfully in the interests of the people they represent. Four years ago I advocated the election of a man that I believed was the greatest public statesman in our country, Alfred E. Smith. (Applause.) My choice was rejected by the people of the nation, but after four years those that were his bitterest enemies admit today that the greatest mistake that could possibly be made by any nation was made by the American voters.

"I was very much interested in your discussion here on Workmen's Compensation and I am reminded of the fact that the Workmen's Compensation Law was placed on the statute books under the leadership of the late Governor Glynn and was almost destroyed by a man who differed with him in political faith, Governor Miller, but has been strengthened since by Governors Smith and Roosevelt, and as you have been the banner state in leading and directing the



Workmen's Compensation legislation throughout the nation, as you have been the beacon light to which other states have looked, I am hopeful that you will be a success and that you will work to that end that you will place a model law on the statute books of your state providing for something that I have advocated for the last six or seven years, unemployment insurance to keep our people from starving during periods of unemployment for which they are not responsible." (Applause.)

Mr. Tobin declared that he, of course, favored repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to end the curse of prohibition, but that process would take too much time to be useful in providing relief now. One national party and its candidate for President has confined the relief solely to repeal of the amendment. Mr. Tobin said: "On the other hand, the candidate of the other party, the present Governor of your great state, and his party, pledges that an immediate session of the Legislature will be called in Washington, perhaps on the 5th day of March next and that immediately they shall proceed to liberalize the Volstead Act, increasing the alcoholic content of beer, calling it non-intoxicating up to the amount of three and one-half or four percent alcoholic and so on. They have said what they would do, and I am in favor of doing anything now that will put men back to work."

"I have no ax to grind," he said, "I seek nothing from either party. I want no favors for myself or anyone connected with me from a relative standpoint; I only want somebody in Washington that will fight for the working people and give us half a square deal, and I depend upon the intelligence of the workers of the nation to go out this year and work for such conditions and for such men."

In conclusion Mr. Tobin said: "I give you from the bottom of my heart

the best wishes of our International Union. I want the men whom I know, whom I have met for the last twenty-five years, for whom I have the greatest respect, some of them representing International Unions, many of them representing local unions in different capacities, to know that I know you are sincere and that you are determined to do the right thing. I know that if you differ it isn't because you are not trying to reach a solid conclusion but that it is because the labor movement has taught you to exercise your own opinion and your own thought, but I hope and pray, coming as I do from where I see starvation and poverty everywhere around me, that in the interest of the masses of our people who have depended upon us to lead them out of this terrible mire of destruction and despair, you will legislate to the end that when you leave here the action of the majority shall govern the minority. I thank you for your attention and bid you goodbye." (Applause.)

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2330 College Ave.,  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
December 6, 1932.

Daniel J. Tobin, General President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, etc.,

222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

The December edition of the Magazine of your Brotherhood is very interesting and highly prized. It is a veritable symposium of appreciation, approval, and prophecy from your friends, labor leaders, heads of political organizations and individuals throughout this country.

The foreword, signed by yourself, is timely and characteristic. It must be remembered that the experience you have had in Labor circles in the defense of your following against oppression, your contacts with business men in the solution of problems in-



volved, has given you a schooling, an insight, as well as an outlook, and developed inherent motives that your organization, your colleagues and co-workers, and a vast majority of your friends, may not have the acumen to perceive, much less the faculty to comprehend.

Let me tell you I know the full meaning of the word, duty, and its exemplification. I have served my country as a volunteer soldier—if duty is timid and inactive, then the soldier offering his life and dying on the battlefield that others may live is a recreant and a coward. If duty is cold and forbidding, what of a mother's love? What of the nurse of lepers, and the helpers of outcasts—or the nuns leading their consecrated lives in convents in the service of mankind?

In the Magazine, letters are reproduced in which many have openly and frankly appraised your leadership in the recent campaign—why? "Gnats are unnoted wheresoe'er they fly, but eagles are gazed upon by every eye." The cry of this age is for practical men, who have the stamina of a vigorous mind and the courage to pursue an unbiased course.

With kindest and best wishes for you, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,  
SHANNON JONES,

Member of Brotherhood of  
Railway Conductors.

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The December issue of Locomotive Engineers' Journal states that nearly one-fourth of all railroad workers in the United States have lost jobs entirely within the three years of the present crisis. Nearly two-thirds of the remainder are working only part time and not making enough to support their families. About one-half have taken up to 50 per cent reduction in their incomes—tens of thousands dividing time to give a day or so work to their unemployed fellows.

Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin, Editor.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly publish the following in your Journal and oblige,

MATTHEW WOLL.

### Talks to Trade Unionists on the Uses of Life Insurance

*To Provide*—1. Financial Independence in Old Age.

The American Public now as never before is considering ways and means of erecting protection against the time when reduced earning power necessitates obtaining an income from other sources. Also its recent experience with investments has taught it that the most secure form of investment is the life insurance contract.

ULLICO Endowment policies maturing at the end of 10, 15 or 20 years or upon attainment of ages 60, 65 and 70 create the necessary reserve fund.

In particular ULLICO Insurance with Annuity contracts extend life insurance protection up to age 60 (or 65) at which time they are converted into an annuity providing \$10.00 per month per \$1,000 of face amount payable to the insured as long as he lives, with the guarantee that should the insured not live to receive 120 monthly payments, the Company will pay to his estate the unpaid balance of the 120 monthly payments.

Experienced life insurance agents will recognize the many opportunities for the sale of these attractive insurance contracts.

*Write for Information to*

### The UNION LABOR

#### Life Insurance Company

MATTHEW WOLL, President  
Washington, D. C.


Canadian residents should apply to our  
Canadian Chief Agent—C. E. Seli, 465 Bay  
Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

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### Organization

There are many objects of great value to man, which cannot be attained by unconnected individuals, but must be attained, if attained at all, by associations.—Daniel Webster.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

I WISH to all our members a happy, gladsome New Year. This wish is not made as a commonplace greeting which in many instances means nothing. I sincerely hope that our membership, both employed and unemployed, will cheer up in this dark hour of industrial stagnation which surrounds all men and all nations. I pray that the courage and strength which permeated and drove on the pioneers of old will now possess the hearts and minds of our people everywhere, filling their blood with a germ of determination which will hold them up during the remainder of this awful paralysis of industry. Oh yes, I know how hard and discouraging it is. I can understand because I endured in my early years practical starvation, suffering, discouragement, was buffeted around from place to place as a youngster, and driven almost to desperation as a result of strikes and unemployment during many years of my life. There is no man or woman today, no matter how difficult their positions are, that endured more suffering and privation than I did for many years. And yet, in the face of all that, there was within me that determination to hold on, to never give up the fight, to believe that a better day was in store, and when the tears rolled down my face in cold and in poverty, I still determined to hold on, and whatever there is in me, whatever I will amount to, if anything, I owe it to those years of hardship, suffering and privation that purified me and filled me with the grit and power and strength to carry on and suffer until the clouds passed over.

I apologize to my readers for using the pronoun "I" so generously, but I do it not for praise nor for the purpose of receiving the appreciation of the crowds, but in order that I might, if possible, instill in the minds of others who are now suffering the one thought that while there is hope there is life, and while there is life there is an opportunity to better things, and I am confident that the man or woman who will not give up the fight will eventually win the battle in the end. There is none of us who could not be worse off, although few of us believe that. When the biting winds are blowing and the cold winter blasts discourage us because of their penetrating power, when there is nothing in the house to eat, when children whom you love are suffering and in want, when tomorrow and tomorrow's morrow bring no immediate hope of re-employment, when men are driven to despair and crime and women are driven to desperation, surely it is hard to convince those in such positions that conditions could be worse. But picture, if you can, the man with money lying in the hospital with excruciating pain running through the kidneys which are like daggers, eating the life out of the human being; or picture, if you will, the mother suffering because of the sin and crime of her son, the woman with plenty to eat and unable to eat it because the child she nursed is living in shame or in prison; or picture if you will the man or woman—and there are hundreds of thousands of them—dying slowly of destructive cancer, internal and incurable; and ask yourself then whether or not your condition in life—even though you are in want—is not much better than theirs. Or come with me for an hour on Sunday afternoon and visit the children's hospital or the homes of the insane, or spend a few minutes looking at those human wrecks on crutches lying around the institutions in which are housed those shattered bodies resulting from the World War; and then if you want to analyze the situation



how can you in justice say that God is not good to you, even though you are in need? Perhaps you will decide that this preaching of mine is commercial and means nothing. If you do so you are wrong. I am seeing suffering and hearing complaints of suffering in this office from every section of the country, and within my own immediate family and amongst my closest friends there is unemployment and want prevailing. By writing this article if I am but successful in cheering up one human being that has given up hope, I will be well repaid for my effort. Health and strength are greater blessings than gold can buy in this or any other country. The two richest men in our country, John D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford, would give all their gold to be back where you are at your age with your health. The man of intelligence and of pure vision will cry "Give me my health and my strength and I will fight the world and will eventually conquer."

Yes, of course, I know that there are eleven millions of men and women out of work. Of course I understand how difficult it is to find employment. Of course I realize that credit in the stores is a thing of the past. We will emerge from all those conditions sooner or later and we will be purified as a result of our experiences. Credit, installment buying, too much money, earned easily and squandered more easily, between the years 1917 and 1929, is mainly the cause of the disastrous conditions now confronting most of us. The high-pressure salesmanship in the shops and stores, selling us automobiles that we did not seriously need, selling us furniture we could have gotten along without, selling us the many other things—dresses and expensive clothing—on the installment plan, left many of us shipwrecked financially when the break came. This generation at least will never again indulge in such willful, cruel extravagances.

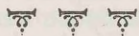
It should also be understood and credited as a substantial benefit resulting from our present suffering that the overeating and lavish living and other indulgences with which we gratified our bodies now being eliminated because of financial reasons, has made us, and will make us, healthier men and women, and the children coming after us will be possessed of better health, than if they were born during the years of indulgence and extravagance. A leading medical authority whom I met while in Berlin, Germany, a few years ago, said, "Mr. Tobin, do you know that while we are suffering as a result of the war, while Germany will never again be back where it was as a leading nation in the world, while the flower of our nation was destroyed by bullets and disease, because of the privations we endured the men and women of Germany are more healthy today than ever before?" He said further that diabetes was eating up the German people because of the Germans' love for good, rich, heavily seasoned foods which flowed with sugar and rich sauces. During the war the sugars, fats, oils and other luxuries were cut out as a result of necessity, and today the German people in Germany and the Teutons of Austria are almost entirely free of diabetes.

I am not a believer in fables. I like to read ghost stories and detective stories as I did when I was a boy, but now I read them for the purpose of taking my mind off matters so serious that they bring about a condition of insomnia, impossible sometimes to overcome. I used to like to read, and I still look over, old biblical history. Especially was I happy in reading stories of signs and warnings given by the prophets and by the wise men to the people of the old world when they were living in a condition that displeased the gods of the Pagans or the God of the Israelites. In nearly every page of old Roman history we find there were always warnings, or warnings were interpreted from certain conditions, that unless the people changed their



methods the curse of the unseen power of the gods of either the believers or the unbelievers would punish the people. Whether those stories and sayings have been concocted in later years by clever writers, I cannot say. Ancient history disproves itself in many instances. It is endeavored to be proven that the punishments were imposed regularly upon the people of the earth. In our modern life amongst the tribes in tropical islands and in the deserts those beliefs still obtain and those people cannot always be wrong in the world's history. Sometimes we find that plagues scourging the people were blessings in disguise. The scourge of yellow fever, the bubonic plague, cholera, were of such seriousness as to drive the medical world into its cloisters and laboratories until they eventually found a cure for the disease. Suppose the people still believed—all of them or a majority of them—that an Unseen Power still obtains and regulates the affairs of our life and that this pestilence and suffering and destruction of property, this starvation and death, was only a part of the method of the Omnipotent to bring men and women back to the fold of righteous living, then the price we are paying would not be too great. It is estimated that over 70 per cent of the people go to no church at all, or go only as a matter of form. During the years of plenty and in our madness to make more money we forget the human things of life. Men believed they could buy anything for money. They were disloyal to their teachings, disloyal to their families, untrue in many instances to the very principles upon which humanity is founded. Thousands of them are now grovelling in poverty and desperation. But if they have lost the luxuries for their body they may have regained their purity of conscience, honesty of purpose and the salvation of their souls. Families that lived in hatred during the years of plenty, that were divided because of disagreement over riches, are now being banded together in the common fight to save themselves from starvation. Neighborly communities that were destroyed because one was trying to outshine the other, have been brought back and are coming back to where they used to be, and instead of men and women running around wild during all hours of the night, we find a change; now they are in their homes, once again enjoying the peace and contentment of family life brought back to them by their poverty.

So it is that with all my heart I wish to our people a happy New Year, not entirely filled with luxuries, but filled if possible with the blessings of contentment and the determination to carry on and on during the year 1933.



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

NOT ONLY our own United States, but the whole world, is interested and patiently asking the question, "What will Franklin Roosevelt do when he becomes President of the United States?"

My individual guess is, as I have stated over the radio and in my several addresses, things cannot possibly be worse after the inauguration of Governor Roosevelt than they have been for the past two years or will be during the coming winter months. I think we will see the bottom of this awful depression and discouragement during the months of January, February and March, 1933. I cannot see any immediate return of anything that could possibly be called prosperity. Nearly all of the little corporations and many of the big ones that are not already gone will be wiped out by the first of next April. President-elect Roosevelt, in my judgment, will be able



gradually to show some signs of betterment which will not be noticeable to any extent for at least two years after his inauguration. Conditions throughout the world are so bad as a result of the last three years of destruction of everything financial, that it will take more than one year to even get conditions properly balanced. I am afraid that President Roosevelt will create many enemies before he is one year in office, due to the fact that the country and the world expect too much from him. The Democratic Party, however, is blessed with many able men who will undoubtedly be called into council by Mr. Roosevelt on all important questions dealing with world relations and dealing with constructive legislation. This present Congress will do practically nothing only stall and stall until March 4. There will be a great deal of discussion on many subjects, but no substantial results need be expected by the people. One thing is hopeful and encouraging and that is that this is the last "lame duck" Congress that our generation at least will ever be cursed with. All Congresses in the future will end their term of office on January 1 succeeding election.

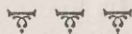
Mr. Roosevelt is no fool in the political arena. He always keeps his head and always manages to wiggle out of every narrow spot, leaving a good impression on the minds of the people, as has been demonstrated during his term of office as Governor of New York. The trap cleverly set for him the other day by President Hoover, who invited him to come to Washington for the purpose of discussing foreign debts, was very ably avoided by Mr. Roosevelt. President Hoover, knowing the situation relative to foreign debts, payments on which were due December 15, endeavored to shift the responsibility on President-elect Roosevelt under the guise of doing him honor. This was the first time in the history of the nation, as far as we can find out, that the President of the United States invited the President-elect into conference before his term of office expired. A council of the advisors, the very able men surrounding Mr. Roosevelt, was held and it was decided that Mr. Roosevelt should attend the conference, but should advise President Hoover that he was not yet President of the United States and that it was not his duty nor his desire to enter into the foreign debt entanglements until he was inaugurated, and that, after all, the President or the President-elect had no power on such matters, as such power belonged to the Congress of the United States. The answer was diplomatic, clever, able, and the intended victim escaped unsullied from the battle. I mention this matter in order to show to our people that this man Roosevelt is no fool in serious political situations. Those that live in New York know the many narrow places in which an adverse legislature endeavored to place him and how cleverly he avoided the pitfalls. Consequently, I believe that he will not only be able to help towards straightening out our foreign affairs, but that he will give hope and confidence to the distressed workers and business men of the United States, although I say in the same breath that nothing like what is expected of him can possibly be accomplished.

The difference between President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt is that the former has few friends in the political world; there are few that he takes into his confidence; he is self-opinionated, strong willed and retiring to such a degree that he does not instill goodfellowship in the minds of those few that surround him. The other man impresses with his sincerity, his desire for your opinion, his goodfellowship and open-mindedness, and whether you believe it or not, or whether he carries out your desires and wishes, or whether he acts favorably on your opinion, he has the faculty of



convincing you that your opinion and expressions and advice are all-important, and that is a real asset in the political field.

I am sure that Mr. Roosevelt will do better for Labor than his predecessor. I am also certain that Labor will be disappointed on more than one occasion because it will be impossible for the President of the United States to acquiesce to many of its desires and its requests. The Labor Movement is a human institution, aggressive, militant and desirous of doing many things at one time. Its success in the past is due to its ambition which has driven it on to make conditions better for the worker. Corporations and the government are sorely pressed to meet their financial obligations, to keep out of the red, and President-elect Roosevelt will be confronted by many situations which will undoubtedly be unpleasant to him to have to face, but which must be met even in the face of making enemies. There is, however, a great opportunity for the Democratic Party to do good. They have four years before them and surely at the end of four years there ought to be better conditions surrounding us than there are today. But there is again the question confronting the party, which is that there is so much suffering, so much misery and wretchedness in our own country and in the world, that the Democratic Party or any other party could not possibly come near fulfilling the expectations and anticipations of the people. We do hope and believe that the promises made during the campaign will be carried out and if those promises are fulfilled—and we have every reason to believe they will be—constructive legislation in behalf of the workers and of industry is in the making. The Labor Movement of America and the millions of unorganized workers who supported the Democratic candidates in the last election will continue their unselfish support in the future, provided the honest pledges that were made are embodied in legislation and the square deal to the forgotten man and woman, so often referred to, are put into practice.



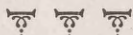
(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE MILK DRIVERS' strike in Cincinnati, which lasted four days and tied up everything, was referred to arbitration. A member of the Department of Conciliation of the Department of Labor was chosen by both sides to be the arbiter. The union, before they went on strike, offered to accept a 10 per cent reduction; the employers insisted upon a 20 per cent reduction and the abolishing of vacations and other conditions favorable to the men which they had won after years of struggle. The arbiter decided that the drivers accept a \$5.00 a week reduction, bringing their salaries from \$40.00 down to \$35.00, and that the inside men, numbering about 250, should accept a reduction of \$2.00 a week, bringing their salaries from \$31.00 to \$29.00 a week. This makes a reduction of the drivers of about 12 per cent and the inside men about 7 per cent. All other conditions, including vacation, remain as before. As both sides were bound by the decision of the arbiter there seems to be a general agreement that the decision be accepted and all parties seem satisfied. It is too bad, it is cruel and pitiful, that before the strike took place no agreement could be entered into, because even with the four-day strike only, the employers lost, we are informed, about 1,800 customers, who were driven to trade with the skimmers who sell milk off their wagons, and also the cut-rate chain stores. We hope and trust that the employers and membership of Cincinnati will benefit by this experience, and because



we have not had a strike in the Cincinnati milk industry for fifteen years, may we now hope and trust that it will be more than fifteen years before there will ever again be such a serious misunderstanding as will cause a stoppage of work.

I congratulate the officers and members of the local union of Milk Drivers in Cincinnati on the peaceable manner in which they conducted the strike, and for the 100 per cent response of the membership to the call for action of the local union when the strike was ordered and when it was called off. It was my happy privilege to address the membership of this local union, numbering about 1,300, on three different evenings of the strike, and a finer crowd of men, a better bunch of trade unionists, it was never my privilege to stand before. No reward would be sufficient to repay General Organizer Farrell for the efforts he put forth during this strike—first to try to prevent it, second, to bring about a settlement, and third, in negotiating as good a settlement as could possibly be obtained. The International Union is proud of its representatives everywhere who are working hard in the face of discouragement and sometimes where they are misunderstood, and the General President extends to Brother Farrell for the work he so conscientiously rendered in this and other cases, his sincere appreciation. Yes, it is true I am President, head of the organization. I do the best I can under difficult circumstances. But I would be absolutely helpless unless I was aided and assisted by the local officers, and especially by the International Vice-Presidents and Organizers in their several districts. No man has done more to save the International Union unnecessary expense and to save the local unions from their own destruction in the district of Cincinnati in which he has been working, than Organizer Farrell. It is our hope at the beginning of the New Year that all our men in our service for years shall be with us for many more years. We need them now more than ever because of the trials which are facing all unions. We could not carry on without those men whom the members love and respect in the several districts in which they are placed, and we repeat, the membership of our unions in Cincinnati, including the Milk Drivers, owe a debt of gratitude which cannot be fully appreciated now, for the services rendered by General Organizer Farrell in recent months.



**D**URING the past three months, while associated with the National Democratic Party in New York, a great deal was learned about the "ins" and "outs" of politics. The Labor Division functioned perfectly, having a main department and under it groups such as the railroad, printing and women's division, headed by very competent persons who understood their various crafts.

Never before have I seen an organization where they worked so hard, so diligently and so untiring towards the election of a candidate. Long hours meant nothing to the workers who tried to get out the correspondence and the literature in the various departments to people all over the country. In one of the offices there were seven persons working and only two of them paid workers. This condition prevailed throughout the entire party, as finances were very low and the department heads were allowed a very small budget on which to work. Because of the shortage of funds little money was spent on advertising or on workers in the various states who were pushing the campaign for Governor Roosevelt. Many persons wrote in daily



and large numbers visited the offices will all kinds of suggestions as to what to do and what they expected if the party were victorious.

It was interesting and amusing to see the number of persons who were playing both sides of the fence, letting us know that they were with us one hundred per cent so that they might be on the right side after November 8th. On the other hand, we had real honest supporters and labor men who were not looking for anything but to help, and they demonstrated this by their work.

Everyone who had any contact with the Labor Department will agree that although we were in a political campaign we entered it clean and came out the same way. If our candidate was defeated we could look our opponents squarely in the face, as we had nothing to be ashamed of because our end of the campaign was conducted in a manner worthy of Labor men.—F. T.

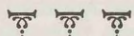


**N**O MATTER where you go today, whether it be in New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle or San Francisco, you will find at all hours of the day men and women walking around town either seeking employment or trying to take their thoughts away from the conditions already caused by their being out of work. It isn't the lazy person who in times past ran away from work, but it is the real honest-to-goodness American who, no matter how hard he tries, cannot get any semblance of a job.

According to recent reports given out by the American Federation of Labor there are over eleven million men idle and by the New Year possibly thirteen million. It is safe to say that there are at least two dependents on each of these men, making thirty-three million persons affected by this business stagnation.

It is pitiful to see today real able-bodied men stopping you on the street and asking for something so that they might eat. Of course, there are many so-called "pros" who have been begging for years and because of them you may sometimes pass up a deserving person. The various cities have stretched and stretched their budgets, trying to relieve the suffering and take care of the poor.

We only hope and pray this winter will be mild so that these poor unfortunates may not have to suffer the hardship of cold as well as hunger. This condition cannot be changed over night, but it is the opinion of many that with a new administration functioning, business will begin to pick up by spring. It is almost a certainty that the Volstead Act will be moderated shortly after the March 4th session of Congress, and with the modification of this Act it will bring revenue to the Government, more work and a better spirit among the people. It is believed that it will be the turning point towards normal times and industry in general will begin to show little signs of improvement, thus tending to relieve this awful situation which now confronts us.—F. T.



**W**E ARE now beginning a new year, leaving behind 1932 as just a memory. What is in store for us this coming year is hard to tell. We know that during the next three months, because of so much unemployment, there will be suffering, hardships, and considerable crime. Let us hope that the weather



will not be too severe on the poor and thus relieve them of a little of their woes.

Everyone is hopeful about the action of the next Congress and believe that after March 4th, with the Government functioning in harmony, we will see an improvement in business. It will not come with a bang, but we shall gradually see an increase.

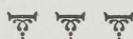
So we bid 1932 "Adieu" and long to see what improvements 1933 will bring.—F. T.



WE ARE just in receipt of a letter from Thomas J. Lyons of New York City, Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union No. 808, Railway Express Employees, in which he informs us as to the recent death of Mr. Meisten, superintendent of the Vehicle Department of the Railway Express Agency. Brother Lyons speaks of him in the very highest possible terms, enumerating his many acts of kindness and his fairness to the men under him in the vehicle department.

Is it not a pity that we have to lose not only a good friend to our organization but a good citizen who will be hard to replace? Our country today needs this class of citizen more than ever before.

Our International Union desires to express to our Local Union and membership in New York City its deep regret at the passing away of Mr. Meisten, who was such a friend of our membership and our organization, and to the members of his family we most sincerely express our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained—D. J. T., Editor.



Suddenly there is a lot of excitement about the report of Technocracy, that being the name under which a group of engineers work at Columbia University, making a basic energy survey of North America. A basic energy survey is simply a survey to find out where we are at.

Some months ago International Labor News Service told about these engineers. The survey has been going on for ten years, but for the past year and a half 36 engineers have been at work steadily.

At the recent A. F. of L. convention Spencer Miller gave delegates something of a shock by quoting a part of the startling conclusions of these engineers, whose observations are based on facts scientifically arranged.

Most startling of all the predictions of these engineers is that the present system has only about 18 months to

live. It is strange that such a prediction doesn't cause more alarm and more concern about what is to follow.

If seismologists were to predict an engulfing earthquake for 18 months hence there would be wild panic.

\* \* \*

The cause of all the trouble is automatic machinery. Now automatic machinery is relatively new.

For 7,000 years there was no change in methods of making things.

Then came steam and then electricity and machinery. But the first machinery was merely a better tool—an extension of the power of a man. The man was still required to operate the machinery.

Then came the big thing — automatic machinery!

Automatic machinery is so new and has worked miracles so rapidly that



we still comprehend it but dimly. Automatic machinery throws the men out—and they are out, never to go back until there is some change.

The changes wrought by automatic machinery have come in the last 30 years and mainly since the World War.

Now labor has made just about all the predictions that Technocracy has made. It has set forth the facts of the case. Technocracy has filled in the pattern with charts and graphs and countless facts. Nobody listened much to labor and nobody listens much to Technocracy. But that doesn't stop the whirling, sweeping tide.

\* \* \*

Technocracy points out that employment reached its peak in 1918, production reached its peak in 1929. Labor has pointed that out, too. It is a fact of tremendous importance. It marks the road to the end of things as they were.

In Milwaukee's A. O. Smith plant 10,000 automobile chassis frames and 34 miles of pipe are made each day, with 208 men working and one man in a cab loads it ALL on freight cars.

One hundred men in modern plants could make all the bricks the country needs.

In agriculture one man can do in an hour what it took 3,000 hours to do in 1840.

Technocracy has studied 3,000 commodities. In all it's the same.

If all factories were to open full blast there would be jobs for only half the unemployed and soon they'd work themselves out again.

Technocracy points out, too, that the export market can never again absorb American "surplus." That's important for free-traders to think about.

And, mark this: Technocracy says 99 per cent of locomotives are obsolete, yet some of the bonds issued

against them will not mature for years.

\* \* \*

These engineers have socked abuses right and left. What will come of their findings?

One more fact. There is much unemployment in the building trades.

But well-meaning persons have suggested that machine-made houses will create a new industry to help revival.

Technocracy spots that. Observe this: Two hundred men, working the controls of straight-line production, can turn out 50 miles of eight by twelve foot sections of housing per day, all equipped with the most modern conveniences!

That would put building trades workers out further than they are today.

Under what these engineers call the price system, machinery working thus destroys its own blessings.

And so the engineers predict the end of the whole works as it is operated today.

Editors who think the A. F. of L. was radical in Cincinnati ought to read the Technocracy report. They would find that the A. F. of L. was constructive, sanely conservative, intelligent and right.

Finally, The New Outlook magazine has been doing a tremendous service by printing the summarized findings of Technocracy.

But above all, organized labor had better be listened to.—I. L. News.

No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.—Abraham Lincoln.



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IT IS BETTER to accept a reasonable reduction in wages than to go on strike and drive your employers into bankruptcy. The men who really serve their unions are those who disagree with the membership when the membership is willing to vote for a strike. Business agents and officers are selected to give their best advice and counsel to the membership and are not expected to agree with everyone who has some crazy notion of "tipping things over."



WITH THIRTY MILLION persons in need resulting from eleven million who are unemployed, it is better even to make a sacrifice for a short time by accepting the best conditions we can obtain than to add one more person to the army of unemployed. Of course, this does not mean that we should lay down and refuse to fight if there is stacked up against us an unbearable and unjust condition.



EVERYONE is talking about the six-hour day and the five-day week. It would be a good idea for our membership to fight for the eight-hour day this year. There are many places where we are still working nine hours.

What we are always asking ourselves is: How is industry going to pay the regular wages for the six-hour day when it is unable to pay us our wages for the eight-hour day or the nine-hour day?

The time to have started the six-hour day and the five-day week was when conditions were good and employers and industry were making all kinds of money, not at this time when everyone is broke, including corporations of every description, that have dissipated their profits and surpluses. However, it is better to talk about it late than never. Perhaps, after five years of education and agitation we may get somewhere.



THOSE who advocate splitting up the work, is it their intention that we should give up part of the wages we are now earning in order to divide the work? If so, someone should make it plain that this is the intention. Whenever I have asked for a direct answer to this question those whom I asked have always ducked the issue. If some of the men who are now working and getting \$24.00 or \$26.00 a week are expected to give up one-half of that by working a three-day week, which would make their earnings \$12.50 or \$13.00 a week, then that would be making two pauper families instead of one. It would also be giving the employer all the advantage, because he would be getting two fresh men instead of one.

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Official Magazine of the  
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STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America

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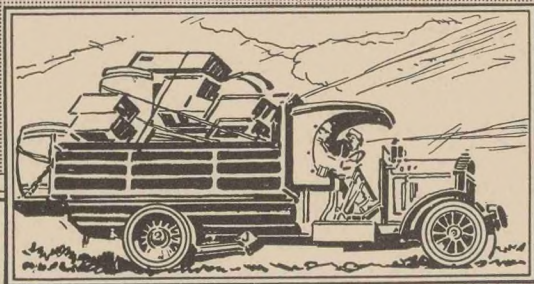
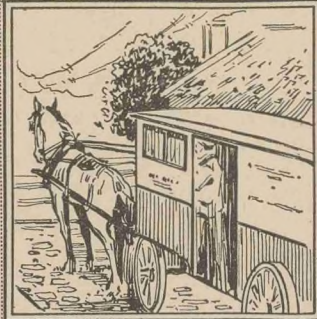
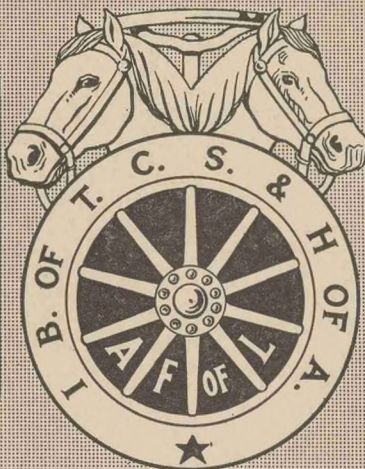
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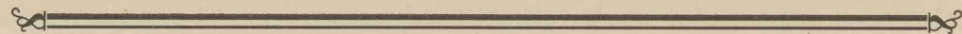
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FEBRUARY, 1933

*Official Magazine*  
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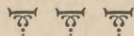




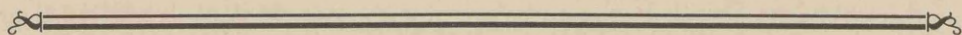
ORGANIZED LABOR, like every other institution, has lost some of its members, due in the main to the fact that men are out of work, but as soon as the sun begins to shine and men begin to get work, undoubtedly they will pay up their dues and return to the fold.



THE ONLY MAN that can be counted as a real union man is he who makes a sacrifice to keep his dues paid up and to attend the meetings of the organization. My one great school of education, if I have any, was the halls of the trade union movement, and in the old days I never missed a meeting. There I participated in debates as intelligently as I knew how, this without being sarcastic or insulting, I endeavored to train myself to discuss intelligently the questions of importance that came up at every meeting of the local. There is no open forum that compares with the discussions in a local union. Nearly all important subjects are discussed. In all discussions, however, consideration should be given to the other man's opinion. There is only one way to convince men and that is by reasoning with them, and all men, with few exceptions, listen to reason.



NEVER DO that which prevents you from looking a man in the eye. Don't double-cross. It never pays. Be a man always. You may not have much, but you will have your own self-respect and the decency of a clean mind.





[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

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## *Congress Must Provide Federal Relief for Unemployment*

For many months the American Federation of Labor has declared that state and local relief is utterly unable to care for the distress resulting from the refusal of those who own and control industry to employ millions of working men and women.

The Federation has also declared that Federal relief on a grandiose scale and without red tape is absolutely necessary to mitigate the suffering resulting from this nation-wide tragedy.

The position of the A. F. of L. is abundantly confirmed by authorities on the extent of unemployment and relief needs who have appeared before the Senate Committee on Manufactures in the hearings on the bill sponsored by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Edward P. Costigan of Colorado to make available \$500,000,000 for Federal aid.

The terrible inadequacy of the present state and local relief was stressed by Waldo West, secretary of the American Association of Social Workers. He told the committee that there were from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 families, numbering from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 persons, in need of relief, and that the money and supplies provided for them are far below the lowest standards hitherto regarded as necessary to sustain life.

"I am not talking of revolution," he said, "but of the danger that our people will get too hungry to protest and merely sit on the curbstone."



He claimed the multiplicity of relief agencies brings to light the lack of organization. People have to stand in one line to get work, in another to get shoes, in another for food. With all this wandering around from agency to agency, he declared that no cash is supplied for the minor and essential needs of the jobless.

"If there is anything that will make people beggars it is this shopping around for relief," he said.

Mr. West made a deserved criticism of relief organizations for the narrow standards they have established in providing for the destitute. He declared that in addition to food, relief should also include light, heat, shelter and clothes, which are all fundamental requirements if an individual is not to suffer mentally as well as physically.

He joined with the American Federation of Labor and other progressive forces in urging the immediate enactment by Congress of the La Follette-Costigan bill providing \$500,000,000 for Federal relief.

It is the solemn duty of Congress to rise to the necessities of the occasion and provide Federal relief promptly either by the enactment of the La Follette-Costigan bill or a similar measure.

If Congress does less than this the masses will be warranted in concluding that the right of all persons to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness declared in the Declaration of Independence is nothing but a paper right. They will also be convinced that the pledge in the United States Constitution to secure for all our people the blessings of liberty is but a jingle of words without serious purpose, and that our Government is no longer a Government of the people, by the people, for the people.

It is high time for Congress to show statesmanship and a fidelity to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence in dealing with the unemployment problem.

### *A Thought for the New Year*

Practical trades unionists regret there are so many "isms" being introduced into the trade union movement. The entry of each new "ism" dazzles the unexperienced members but meets the avowed disapproval of those who have been taught in the school of practical unionism.

Of course, the unusual, mysterious and spectacular will always attract the attention of those in the movement not wise in the lore of unionism.

Shorn of gaudy decorations and many syllabled, awe-inspiring words, these various "isms" would attract no one because of utter lack of practicability.

The American labor movement was founded by clear-thinking men who had practical work to do and who went about this work in a practical, simple manner. The language employed was that of the workers. Language that was understood by everyone.

These early trades unionists coined words and phrases that put life and courage into their followers. There were no phrases to confound and confuse and befuddle. No words to make brother members conscious of lack of opportunity to attend higher schools of education. Nothing to bring forth an unhealthy consciousness of inferiority.

One of the phrases they used and stressed was the power of purchase. This is a very simple phrase readily understood by everyone. There is no mystery about it—no hidden meaning which needs expounding by those desirous of being known as the patrons and teachers of the movement of today.

If labor organizations would close their ears to the siren singing of these various "new thought" vendors who crowd from our rostrums the true teachers of unionism, and would start a campaign teaching what could be done by using the great purchase power of labor, a great stride towards progress would be made.



Purchase power is the most important link in our chain of union labor organizations. Unless union earned money is spent for the products and services of trades unionists, there is no value in organization. There is no time like the present to eliminate trivial "isms" and to start a campaign of co-operation with fellow members by utilizing purchase power. It is the best weapon to insure victory, but those wielding it must not be handicapped by unwise unionists who support organized labor's opponents by patronizing non-union concerns when spending union-earned money.

In making resolutions for the New Year, practical trades unionists should not forget this one: Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer.—John J. Manning.

### *Trade Unions Develop Workers*

The trade union movement means more than high wages, short hours and improved working conditions. It means intellectual development of the workers. It means uncontrolled wage earners who carry this independence from the shop, mill and mine into the affairs of every-day life.

And herein lies the major reason for opposition to organized labor.

The trade unionist is interested in other things than shop conditions. Every economic, political and social question attracts him.

His collective voice is heard in education, finance, industry, agriculture and transportation. He insists that the heritage of free press, speech and assemblage be assured.

He creates new public opinion by his constructive statesmanship, by his exposure of wrong and by his insistence on just relations between men.

He demands that democracy function.

This type of worker is not favored by anti-union employers, anti-union newspapers, anti-union business men, anti-union financiers and their political agents.

These elements want "contented" workers. They want men who are thankful for their jobs, who will permit others to do their thinking, form their opinions, and tell them how to vote.

This is why these elements believe in organization for their kind, but deny it to the wage-earners. They look upon organization as a protection to their control over unorganized, while a trade union is a challenge to this power.

The stand-patism of these elements is historic. They never move, until they are compelled to.

Trade unionism is a challenge to autocracy and sham.

Trade unionism has established the first element of democracy in industry.

In the non-union shop the employer is absolute. In the union shop the worker has a voice in working conditions. As a citizen he is likewise independent. Collectively, he is the greatest factor in freedom's cause.

The British statesman correctly declared: "Trade unions are the bulwark of modern democracies."

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

### *Wage Cuts Injure Government*

Washington.—A strong condemnation of the recommendation of the Senate Economy Committee that Congress should impose a further pay cut of one and two-thirds per cent on Government employes was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to each Senator.

"The wage reduction imposed upon Government employes through the enactment of the Economy Bill at the last session of Congress caused Labor to smart under a keen sense of injustice," Mr. Green said.

"This feeling is intensified as a result of the recommendation of the Economy Committee of the Senate that a further reduction of one and



two-thirds per cent be imposed upon Government employes.

"Because I wish very much that you may know the opinion of Labor, its feelings and its objection to the recommendation of the Senate Economy Committee, I am taking the liberty of writing you.

"I earnestly ask you, as a friend of Labor or as one who is sympathetic toward Labor's aims and purposes, to vote against the recommendation of the Economy Committee of the United States Senate.

"The Government will not be helped, but thousands of workers will be injured through the imposition of further wage reductions.

"It is a false economy which calls for a lowering of the living standards of Government workers at a period when widespread human distress and intense misery prevails throughout the Nation.

"The need of the hour is to enlarge buying power, to increase commodity prices, to create a demand as well as to enlarge the market for manufactured goods and agricultural products.

"Obviously, normal conditions cannot be restored unless this purpose is realized and this result is accomplished.

"Three years of wage-cutting have brought the country to the present point of human degradation and economic distress.

"It is inconceivable that we would add to this miserable situation through a reduction in buying power imposed upon Government employes followed, as it inevitably will be, by a further reduction in the wages paid those engaged in private employment.

"I appeal to you to stand firmly against the additional wage cut proposed.

"Instead of forcing lower wage levels let us fight to restore buying power, to build up the consuming market, to bring about a return of normal conditions through an increase in mass buying power.

"I shall watch with very great interest the vote in the Senate upon the proposal to further reduce the salaries and wages of Government employes.

"I most earnestly hope that your vote will be cast in opposition to such a proposal."—News Letter.

### *Gives Him Food for Thought*

Some prison-made products are still labeled with the names of outside manufacturers, in order to facilitate their sale among purchasers who don't like goods made by convicts. As one writer says, in commenting on this practice, imagine what a prisoner, who is made to put on these lying labels, thinks of society, which has incarcerated him for crooked work!

### *A More Effective Income Tax*

The Federal income tax is frequently criticized because of its favoritism for corporations and wealthy people. There are many exemptions under the law for the well-to-do.

It is often stated, and probably with truth, that the amount of income tax paid by the rich depends on how skilled the accountants are who fill out the returns.

It is undeniable that there are hundreds of experts throughout the United States whose sole business is making out income tax returns for rich corporations and individuals who find that money spent for expert knowledge on schemes to get exemptions which will pass the Treasury Department is a very profitable investment.

Representative Anthony J. Griffin of New York proposes to do away with this favoritism for the rich and well-to-do by levying a one-cent tax on every dollar of gross income from all sources, without exceptions, deductions or qualifications. He claims this small tax would yield around \$1,400,000,000 a year. In explaining his proposal Representative Griffin said:



"In 1930 the total corporation income was more than \$120,000,000,000 and the total individual income was more than \$21,000,000,000. That makes a total taxable source of \$141,000,000,000 which at one cent per dollar would yield a direct, reliable, inseparable revenue of \$1,410,000,000.

"Such a tax is a true income tax because it is computed on income and not on what is represented to be left over after the maker of the return has cudged his brain to take advantage of every leak in the law to magnify his deductions and exemptions.

"It is not the Government's business what one spends for charity, losses in the stock market, layouts in business, losses by bad debts, or spends in amusement. All these authorized deductions are only open doors inviting fraud and dishonesty."

In its struggle to balance the budget, Congress might well scan the present income tax law and ascertain to what extent the many exemptions for corporations and individuals are legitimate or merely clever devices of tax-dodgers and their legislative agents in Congress to secure very great benefits from the Government without paying the taxes which the ordinary rules of equity, if not the provisions of law, impose upon them.

### *Organized Bidders "Buy" Farm at \$1.80*

Doylestown, Pa.—A formal organization—the newly-formed Farmers' Protective Association—has begun operating here to guard its members against losing their property through forced sales.

Tuesday, when Sheriff Horace C. Gwinner held an auction of John Hensel's farm to satisfy a judgment of \$1,800, the new organization swung into action. The association turned out for the sale. Its bid for the entire property was \$1.80. No other bids were offered and the sheriff was forced

to "knock down" the farm for that amount.

The "buyers" turned the property back to Hensel and then took up a collection to buy food for his three motherless children.

Bucks County authorities are puzzled over "what to do about it." And, apparently, there is nothing they can do.

### *Hurting Our Movement*

It is known to the active workers in our movement that many cities are infested with telephone racketeers, non-union grafters using the name of organized labor to fleece merchants, business and professional men. Of course this work reflects on all local organizations and the unfortunate part of it is it is being sponsored and encouraged by so-called union men. Getting down to brass tacks the fault lies with the membership of local unions that give these highbinders license to go out and represent the Labor movement.

### *Street Railway Wages Cut for Bondholders*

New York.—Victor J. Dowling and Thomas E. Murray, Jr., receivers for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, imposed a wage cut ranging from 10 to 30 per cent on all employees except those receiving less than \$22 a week. The receivers estimated that the annual "savings" for the company resulting from the reduced standards for the workers would amount to \$3,500,000.

The management of the company during the last few years has sold about \$250,000,000 in bonds. The bond owners are howling for their interest, and the wage cut of \$3,500,000 will be used to satiate their Shylock appetites.

As soon as the wage cut was announced, Federal Judge Martin T. Manton directed the receivers to pay



the bond owners \$5,774,385 on account of interest.

Acting on the request of the receivers, Judge Manton also ordered the receivers to pay \$556,271 taxes due and accrued interest, thus establishing the anti-social principle that the living standards of those who do the work on the street railway system must be reduced in order to enable the corporation to pay taxes to the city government.

The wage cut became effective in January.

### *Colorado Old-Age Pension Law Invalid, Court Says*

Denver, Colo.—The Supreme Court of Colorado declared the state old-age pension law unconstitutional two years after it was enacted by the state legislature and one year after it was to have gone into effect. The decision was a split one. Justice Hilliard in a dissenting opinion said the act was constitutional.

The court said that the invalid feature of the law was the section which gave judicial power to the county commissioners and placed control of the county funds for paying the pensions in the hands of the county judges instead of the county commissioners.

The action questioning the validity of the law was initiated by the Denver board of county commissioners.

This provision of the act, the court said, "takes the purse strings from the county commissioners, to whom the legislature has expressly committed them, and hands them to a county judge, from whom the legislature has expressly withheld them. No legislation ever presented a clearer case of conferring judicial power on non-judicial officers."

In his dissenting opinion Justice Hilliard said: "My conviction is that what was attempted by the legislature in the premise, in general and in detail, is well within the constitutional power of the law making body. Ad-

ministrative difficulties, even if real, and I regard those urged as fanciful, could be the subject of further legislation."

The Colorado old-age pension law required the payment of pensions to indigent persons who had reached the age of 70 and had lived in the state for 15 years.

### *Twelve Million Could Work*

An unemployment relief plan which its sponsor claims will provide work for 12,000,000 men within 60 days was presented to the Senate last week by Henry Woodhouse of New York, an economist of note.

Woodhouse's proposal follows somewhat the lines of USEC advanced by railroad workers—and its object is to increase purchasing power.

It would authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance funds to states, counties and municipalities up to \$20 per capita, to be utilized in financing public enterprises, the loans to be repaid at the rate of \$1 per capita annually over a period of 20 years. The money would be obtained through the sale of government bonds.

Woodhouse estimates that \$7,000,000,000 would be required if all states, counties and municipalities borrowed to the limit. He pointed out that the United States during the war loaned England \$120 and France \$100 per capita of their total population—his object being to show that his proposal is not without precedent.—Labor.

### *Machinery and Unemployment*

Dr. Dexter S. Kimball, dean of the college of engineering of Cornell University, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Atlantic City that labor-displacing machinery has not impaired the security of the workers and has not been the primary cause of unemployment.

Of course Dr. Kimball meant labor-



displacing machinery under the present economic system. Machinery of itself does nothing. It is inanimate. It neither breathes nor thinks. But machinery controlled by those who own industry is invented, installed and used for the sole purpose of displacing working men and women made of flesh and blood with machines made of iron and steel which enable a few workers to produce as large an output of commodities as many workers were able to produce either by hand methods or older machinery.

It is axiomatically plain that machines thus owned and used do impair the security of the workers and do cause large amounts of unemployment.

When one man operating a modern brick-making machine does the work formerly done by 710 brick makers, when one man operating a glass-tube-making machine does the work formerly requiring 600 skilled hand workmen, when one man operating a new electric-light-bulb-making machine takes the place of 10,000 human electric light bulb makers, when machinery in tens of thousands of other instances makes it possible for a few workers with the machines to produce as large an output as many workers could produce by hand methods—when these facts are well known and authenticated it is idle for Dr. Dexter or any other engineer consecrated to the principle of industry operated solely for private profit of those who own it to declare that machinery is not used both to impair the security of the workers and create millions of jobless.

The 1932 convention of the American Federation of Labor covered this question with precision when it declared:

"The machine is good when it is made to serve man. It becomes a menace, a veritable Frankenstein, when it is used to displace him. The true purpose of the machine is to lighten the burden of labor by enabling greater

production for human needs to be accomplished in a shorter time."

Those who own and control our industries have not used the machinery to benefit the workers. They have not used it to serve mankind. They have used it for their own selfish interests, for the paramount purpose of maximum profit for themselves regardless of the interests of the workers and the people generally.

They have installed labor-displacing machinery in every industry. They have refused to decrease the length of the work day and work week in proportion to the increased productivity of machine labor. Without the quiver of an eyelash they have tossed millions of discarded workers into the breadlines of unemployment, reducing them and their families to poverty and the garbage can living provided by private and public charity.

They have indeed turned the machine, which should be used to lighten the labor of all, into a Frankenstein used exclusively for the benefit of the profiteers who control industry, with the jobless millions and their families living in poverty and destitution.

With the six-hour day and the five-day week, which is demanded by the American Federation of Labor as a measure to provide work for the unemployed, machinery could be made a blessing for all. Until then it will remain an unmitigated social curse.

It is regrettable that our present pagan industry, based on the relentless use of labor-displacing machinery against the workers, should find a defender in the dean of the college of engineering of Cornell University.—Exchange.

### *Confidence*

Confidence is the most valuable commodity in the world. Without it, there can be no marketing of any other commodity. This fact the citizens of the United States are learning at a bitter price. Perhaps the bankers



and corporation heads who follow methods that rapidly destroy confidence will in time learn the important lesson. At any rate the ballyhoo artists whose lucrative business is to defend the present unstabilized order are begging for confidence. But confidence is not a commodity that can be created by a song or dance, and certainly is not something that can be bought. It is something that is given only after long experience with men who can be trusted. The abuse and destruction of that confidence by bank speculators during the decade before the stock crash, dealt a staggering blow to the business system.

One would think that after the result of this method became evident, there would be repentance and a change of practice. This is not so. Abuse of confidence continues and the public gets cynical and more cynical. Take two or three recent occurrences.

The Congress of the United States voted to tax public utilities. Both houses concurred in this act. As far as intent went the law was actually a law, yet the power lobby was powerful enough to influence the Senate and House conferees to transfer the tax on the power companies to consumer light bills.

Oil men have also found a way to escape intended taxation. The new tax law provides that producers and manufacturers of oil and gasoline must pay the tax. There is no tax to be levied against distributors. As a result distributors, in name only, have become the possessors of a huge surplus of gasoline and oil which goes tax free.

Take the tax on checks. Big corporations who usually pay their employees in checks, writing probably 20,000 to 30,000 checks a week, will escape the two cents tax on each check written by the simple device. A check will be printed to read: "To the Treasurer of The X Corporation pay To \_\_\_\_\_ at the Home National Bank." The order is on the treasurer of the

company and not on the bank. But the poor \$25 a week employe when he writes a \$3 check to pay the milk man will pay a tax of two cents.

So the mulcting of the public goes on and confidence does not spread. Suspicion, fear, anger, resentment grow. These piled up will mean a day of reckoning.—Electrical Workers.

### *Depression Cruel to Homeless Children*

One of the most tragic by-products of the depression is its effect on homeless, neglected and dependent children, Newton D. Baker, head of the Welfare and Relief Mobilization Committee for 1932, declared recently.

He said that child dependency had increased, jeopardizing the welfare and happiness of thousand of "kiddies."

Broken homes, due to the father being unable adequately to support his family, were shown to have resulted in an increase of the number of children in institutions from 284,000 to 400,000 during the past 15 months.

### *Voting Strength of A. F. of L.*

The following is the voting strength of the largest organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in session recently in Cincinnati: United Mine Workers of America, 3,083; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 2,900; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1,390; American Federation of Musicians, 1,000; Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union, 900; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, 820; Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, 817; Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 800; Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, 796; International Typographical Union, 761; International Association of Machinists, 707; Brotherhood of Rail-



way Clerks, 608; Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, 567; National Association of Letter Carriers, 550; United Garment Workers of America, 456; United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, 450; International Printing Pressmen's Union, 400; International Ladies' Garment Workers, 400; Journeymen Barbers' International Union, 399; Order of Railway Telegraphers, 370; National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 360; Plasterers' International Union, 353; International Union of Operating Engineers, 344; International Association of Sheet Metal Workers, 344; International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators, 240; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, 179.

### *Whose Depression Is This?*

Pittsburgh has been his hard by the slump. Unemployment there is appalling. At latest figures, steel mills were running at something less than 16 per cent normal capacity, and other industries are not in much better shape. Unemployment relief, according to witnesses before the La Follette-Costigan committee, is limited to 90 cents per individual per week. Men who have been unemployed for some months are so weak from undernourishment that they can work only a few hours when they get the chance.

But—the twelve largest banks in Pittsburgh paid more than 22 per cent dividends for 1932.

The Union Trust Company, a Mellon-Frick institution, paid dividends of 200 per cent—\$3,000,000 on a capital stock of \$1,500,000.

This breaks even the record of New York City, where the twenty-four largest banks paid 1932 dividends averaging 16 per cent, and the First National paid 100 per cent. But Pittsburgh dividends were not confined to banks—not wholly.

Andrew Mellon's Aluminum Com-

pany of America gave its preferred stockholders \$4,417,875 in dividend checks.

Whose depression is this? It belongs to the wage earner, the white-collar worker, the farmer, the small tradesman whose customers have lost their jobs. These and a few other groups, numbering altogether three-quarters of our population, own title to the present depression in varying amounts. But the financiers—no! These gentry don't know there is a depression.—Labor.

### *Opinions*

The necessity for maintaining the union or American standard of living at this critical time is recognized by industrial leaders and union men alike, and the union which aids in having them maintained not only benefits the working man, but is the protector of local industry and hence a vital factor in the welfare of the community in which it operates.—Dr. John A. Ryan, Catholic University.

### *Motor Regulation Upheld*

Efforts to bring motor trucks under regulation were materially advanced when the Supreme Court upheld the Texas law giving the Railroad Commission of that state jurisdiction in such matters.

The court held that the police powers of the state are ample to permit it to require special permits for trucks, special licenses for drivers, fix hours of employment, weight and measurement of load, and other matters. Also, the court held that the State of Texas could promulgate rules controlling private and contract carriers if necessary to maintain the service of common carriers.

This case has attracted nation-wide attention, and the decision is regarded in railroad circles as clearing the way to curb competition by unregulated motor trucks with regulated railways.—Labor.





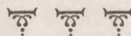
# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

CALVIN COOLIDGE has passed away and all the honor and glory given him during life amounts to nothing now. The fact, however, that he left an honorable name to his family and to posterity, as well as to the American people—in whom he always believed—is a monument which dollars and cents cannot purchase. To his wife the world tenders its utmost sympathy. It was she who helped cheer him in the dismal hours when trouble surrounded him.

It was the privilege of the writer to have lunched with Calvin Coolidge on more than one occasion and to meet Mrs. Coolidge, and her smiling, happy, humble and modest personality was very impressive and in distinct contrast with the rather uninviting expression and conversation of her husband. Calvin Coolidge, by nature and temperament, was very short-spoken, unwitty and dignified, but thoroughly honest and sincere, as much as a lifelong political leader could be, and during a conference or luncheon, all except his very intimate friends, were nearly always anxious to have it end. He was not to blame for this, for it was his nature. His wife, however, made up for this deficiency of her husband to those who were fortunate enough to meet her. It is claimed by those intimately acquainted with her that she never disagreed with her husband on his policies or opinions and that when they lost their son she was the main standby of the President, who was almost on the verge of a breakdown. Her life will be lonely without her life's companion, but the prayers and good wishes of a grateful, sympathetic nation go out to her from all classes in American life.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN, of the American Federation of Labor, has stated that there are twelve million people out of work. Arthur Brisbane, quoting the representative of Belgium in the International Labor Conference recently held in Geneva, Switzerland, under the auspices of the World Court, states that the Belgian delegate said that unless something was done to relieve the enormous amount of unemployment now existing, that there might be a "storm." Brisbane continues, saying that applies to this country of ours, where there are twelve millions of people out of work and forty million people in need, with everything plentiful, and he continues by saying we all know what the word "storm" means as used by the Belgian Labor Representative in Geneva. The American Labor Movement was not represented at the Geneva Conference because of the fact that the United States is not a part of the World Court; but the discussions were interesting and words were not minced, and the representatives of the European governments were given to understand that continued starvation resulting from unemployment would bring about a condition that may destroy many of the now weakly functioning governments and the few monarchies that are left.

We don't agree with Brisbane. There is no danger of any such condition resulting in our country, as far as we can see at this writing, but if conditions get much worse it is hard for even the extremely conservative labor

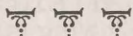


men to refuse to admit that danger exists. In some of our western states recently, where farms were up for sale because of the inability of the farmer to pay the interest on his mortgage, mobs of farmers congregated and refused to allow the sheriff to proceed with the mortgage sale. In other instances secret understandings obtained amongst the farmers in the neighborhood and when a farm was for sale only one bid was made and the farm was purchased for less than 5 per cent of the amount involved in the mortgage. You may call it conspiracy, but it worked. And this kind of conspiracy is spreading, the farmers contributing amongst themselves and purchasing the farm for the bankrupt farmer for almost nothing. By the time you read this it is expected that Wisconsin will have adopted a law declaring a moratorium on all farm mortgages. In other words, legislating against the banks selling a farm through foreclosure of a mortgage. This is distinctly and openly setting aside property rights and legal rights as they have obtained up to now.

In many instances recently farmers in the middle west, selling their milk and other dairy products below a fair price, were prevented from doing so by other farmers who blocked the roads. In the mining districts in Illinois, because of disturbances within the organized workers, law and order has been somewhat set aside. All of those conditions bespeak the discontent obtaining amongst the multitudes similar to the rumbling of the thunder in the distance before the storm.

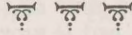
This is no time for working men to lose their heads. Men must suffer and, through education of those that are in power, obtain relief, rather than through the setting aside of established law and order. The victory of the Democratic Party in the last general election was a mass protest of the workers, organized and unorganized, throughout the nation, against the government in power. Those entering the new Congress and those men who are placed in important positions in our government—unless they realize that the multitudes of hungry men and women must be fed and taken care of—the Party recently elected will be wiped off the map in the next election. You cannot reason with hungry men and women. It could never be done in the history of the world. Americans suffer much more in days of distress and poverty, unemployment and privation than the populations of any other country. Why? Because American workmen—working men and women—have lived well, always had plenty, and the suffering is more intense now that they are in a state of privation. It is foolish to say that men and women are suffering in other countries and American men and women should be expected to suffer also in silence. The comparison is not based on common sense, because the hungry hordes in China have always been hungry and in need; and so it is in many other European countries; those workers never enjoyed the things that American workmen won by their labor and enjoyed. Consequently, the suffering in America is much more intense than the suffering obtaining in European countries. Besides, our country is overflowing with all the money and food needed to make a people happy.

Under those circumstances the heads of our government, national, state and municipal, should look at this situation from this point of view and should enact legislation, if it is humanly possible to do so, to relieve this awful condition now existing, before we will be confronted with even the semblance of a "storm."





**D**ON'T GIVE UP your fighting spirit. Conditions will and must soon change for the better. Keep your Union active. Pay your dues promptly. Attend your meetings. Help a brother with a little money. He is hungry and has a family. Your turn may be next. Fight for your Union or else all is lost.



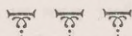
**R**ECENTLY in talking with Jim Farley, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in the city of Indianapolis, he informed me there was danger of destroying the unity and harmony existing in the Democratic Party due to the fact that thousands of Democrats—many of them who had done no substantial work for the Party—were driving the men elected to office almost to distraction by appeals made for jobs or positions. This condition is only human. No one can blame men and women for looking for work or for appointments, especially if they happen to be friends of the elected legislative officials or if they have rendered service. Mr. Farley did not need to tell me this, because I have had some experience in my own office resulting from the fact that I obtained some publicity during the last campaign. The Democratic Party must understand that if this awful unemployment condition had not obtained, if it had not been for the fact that eleven millions of people were out of work, with thirty millions of people hungry, perhaps the Republican Party might have been returned to office. But the Democratic Party has an awful job on its hands to satisfy the multitudes seeking and hoping for some betterment of their personal conditions. I am of the opinion that the Democratic leadership will have plenty of enemies long before the second year is over, and that many of those who have been crying loudest for their election will be crying against them before the next election comes around. This is the price that is paid for political victory. Unfortunately, many men are satisfied that if they are given a job that the pledges of the Democratic Party are fulfilled. You cannot blame the individual who is in need and hungry for thus thinking. But in reality what labor leaders should demand and insist upon is legislation that will help to start up the wheels of industry and take back in honest employment the multitudes that are now starving. Whether this can be done by rewriting the tariff bill; whether it can be done by higher taxation on incomes; whether it can be done by the establishment of a sales tax; whether it can be done by compulsory reduction in interest rates to the end that capital would flow more freely; whether it can be helped by inflation of the currency, or through some other means, is for the brains of the nation and the legislators of our country to decide, but one thing is certain—if the Democratic Party desires to stay in power something must be done to substantially reduce the suffering that now exists from unemployment.

Again I predict that recovery in business will be very slow, but that we will begin to see some very slight signs of improvement by the middle of June of this year and then a very, very slowly moving betterment of conditions from that time on, with a falling off in work again next winter, then a gradual, steady improvement. In the columns of this Journal for the past three years I have endeavored to advise our people about what they were going to be up against and most of my predictions in our conventions and in my statements to our General Executive Board, unfortunately, have materialized. I now make the following guess as to the outcome. Whether

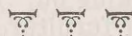


I am right or wrong remains to be seen. Nothing substantial will be done by the present Congress. A special session of Congress will be called to meet, perhaps, the first or second week in April. A certain program will be put through by the Democratic Party after about a month or six weeks of discussion. The Volstead Act will be amended and this will give new courage to the people because of the employment the industry will provide and because of the revenue obtained through taxation coming from the manufacturers and dispensers of legalized beer. Statements will be made by President Roosevelt which will give courage and hope to industry. He will eliminate the idea that he is a radical, which propaganda was freely circulated by the Republican Party during the campaign and which still exists. He, the President of the United States, will have some program later on which will help towards relieving the awful stagnation in the railroad industry, perhaps making recommendations to Congress that the railroads be empowered to enter into the bus and trucking business without restriction, thereby obtaining equal competitive opportunity. He will do some plain talking in his messages against the awful practice of shady brokers and financial investment companies floating unsafe securities throughout our country and selling such securities to the people who have any money to invest. My opinion is the President of the United States will be constructive and fearless in his utterances, speaking plainly but with determination, and with an overwhelming majority in the Senate and in Congress his expressions and advice will be undoubtedly the means of causing legislation to be enacted that will be helpful for us in the future. All this will have a tendency to give courage to the people and all honest bankers and business men will profit by those utterances, and if we can establish confidence, or disestablish fear, it will be a substantial step in the right direction. A great deal of this program will be known to the American people before the middle of the summer.

This is the foolish prophecy of a prophet without honor.



**B**E A MAN of your word; that's the real test of real manhood. Keep your promise to all men; then all men will respect you. Remember your promise to your Union when you became a member. Keep it; be a man.



**O**NE OF THE greatest hindrances to progress at the present time is the destruction of prices. Legislators will tell you there is no possible way they can stabilize the price of bread, milk, clothes or anything else. Such statements are not borne out by facts, because our government has unlimited power to do things, as they do in the time of war when they decide to destroy millions of human lives by declaring war and then by conscription. If a government can by legislation conscript the family and the property of the individuals, why can't they now declare an emergency and say the price of wheat cannot be less than 50 cents within the United States, and the price of bread to the consumer must be 7 cents a loaf of 14 ounces, and that in order to pay the farmer a decent price for the milk that is delivered to their homes the public must pay at least 12 cents a quart for the milk. Of course those things can be done, and until legislators understand that a



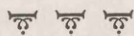
fair price must be paid for labor, whether on the farm or in the city, there will be no such thing as a return to normal times such as we enjoyed a few years ago. No clothing manufacturer can pay wages and sell suits of clothes for \$12.00. No shoe manufacturer can make shoes at a profit and pay decent wages when first-class shoes are sold for \$2.50 a pair that sold three years ago for \$7.00. So it is down the line in every branch of industry, we are today cursed with the slashing of prices, making it impossible for the manufacturer to pay wages and making it impossible for the workers who do not receive wages to purchase the necessities of life, either in the home or out of the home.

The best proof of the paralysis of industry today in any one of our largest cities can be found by visiting the moving picture houses that have first-class pictures with vaudeville on the stage. In any of those houses, from New York to San Francisco, you can find the seats almost empty on every night in the week except, perhaps, Saturday and Sunday, and even those two days they are scantily filled. The prices have been reduced on the average first-class house from 75, 60 and 50 cents to 40, 35 and 25 cents, and still the houses are empty. Recently a part owner of a chain of picture shows told me he was compelled to ask for a substantial reduction in his rents and unless he obtained that reduction those valuable, beautiful houses would have to close. He said, "We entered into those leases when times were good; now we cannot meet our expenses and our investment is practically lost, and even with a substantial reduction in rents we may not then be able to function, but we will do our best. Our attendance has fallen off 65 per cent within the last three years." I explained to him that perhaps the radio kept people at home, or the neighborhood picture houses. He said, "The neighborhood houses are closing down and many are practically starving, and the radio has not begun to scratch the surface of our population. The real reason is this: that millions of people are unemployed and have not got a quarter and the few that are working are pinching every nickel they get hold of, not knowing but what tomorrow or next week they, too, may be out of work." This is the explanation for the awful depression in every trade and industry. There are not enough millionaires to fill the picture show houses and few of these go to the movies. It is the multitude of workers that filled the houses and that kept the wheels of industry going everywhere. When a man is working but three days a week he is not going out to buy the necessary piece of furniture he needs, nor is he buying any extra shoes or clothes, nor is he making any investment in a piece of real estate, because he does not know but what tomorrow he may be one of the unemployed, and even now he may be supporting two or three members of his family who are out of work through no fault of their own.

The whole chain of our civilization is so closely linked one with another that it ought to be possible to find a solution. Start the locomotives running on the railroads and the coal miners will be put to work. Start the men working in the coal mines and they will buy furniture and clothes; and so on down the line everywhere. This should be possible because we are overflowing with money in our banks, overflowing with corn and wheat on our farms; we have a surplus of butter and eggs, cattle and sheep; we have factories and machinery; we have 123,000,000 people, consumers and users of the articles we raise and manufacture. If the newly-elected President of the United States can relieve this situation that seems waiting for a leader,



he will rank next to Washington, Lincoln and Wilson. If he fails he will be discredited worse than Taft or Hoover.

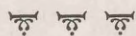


SOME OF the Milk Wagon Drivers' wage scales which are sent in here from certain places are somewhat like the income tax blank, or the law governing the income tax payment, so full of figures, commissions, percentage, etc., that they remind one of a crossword puzzle, and ever so often, some of those organizations add more clauses and sections to their wage contracts.

The most valuable documents ever written were those which were very brief and containing only the simplest and most direct language, easily understood and easily interpreted.

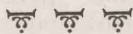
The will of Calvin Coolidge, bequeathing one-half million dollars, contained but a few short sentences. The more simple the language in a wage contract the less trouble said contract will make for the membership as time rolls on. Of course, some of the milk wagon drivers will say, "Now isn't that too bad," but Dan Tobin never worked on a milk wagon, therefore he cannot be expected to understand the reasons for so many figures, ciphers, clauses and sentences. To anyone believing thus, let me say I have handled wage scales for milk wagon drivers in all parts of the country for the past twenty-five years, and I think no one will dispute the fact that I have fairly average intelligence, but there is more danger and more of a chance to misinterpret the spirit of an agreement which contains long-drawn-out phrases and figures than there is in understanding an agreement where the language is simple and made as brief as possible.

This statement is made for the benefit of those drafting wage scales in the future and not with any intention of hurting the feelings of anyone.



MAY YOUR actions during the year be such as to cause you no regrets as time rolls on. There is no punishment so painful as the knowledge of a guilty conscience. In the darkness of the night your guilty act, the cruel injustice done someone, the lying statements made about someone with whom you disagreed, which caused him such serious trouble, the miserable statement you made when in a spiteful mood which seriously injured a one-time friend, all these things come back to you in the silence of the night when alone, racking your brain, making you wish you could end it all.

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join  
The innumerable caravan, which moves  
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death,  
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,  
Scourged to his dungeon,  
But, sustained and soothed  
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."—"Thanatopsis."





### *Striking Difference*

Questions asked by the Senators brought out a striking difference between the manner in which a deceased rail worker's family would fare under the two retirement insurance or pension bills now being considered by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee.

The Wagner measure, sponsored by chiefs of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, specifies that if an employe dies his estate shall receive all that he has paid into the fund, plus 3 per cent interest.

The Hatfield bill makes no provision for death benefits, said Herman L. Ekern, counsel for supporters of that measure.

"Then," he was asked, "is it a fact that if a man died a year before his retirement—after he had paid assessments to the fund for 29 years—his family would receive nothing in return for all he had contributed?"

"That is true," Ekern replied.

### *Danger Lurks in Sleepy Attitude of Members*

Considerable has been written and spoken recently on labor's alleged lethargy. There is considerable lethargy or indifference now manifest in the general membership of local unions in all trades, but economists and would-be economists differ widely as to the cause. There is one natural cause which we believe to be the outstanding reason for this seeming indifference. It is said that prosperity which leads to affluence is followed by general lethargy and weakness. Those who are struggling to achieve are alert, anxious and always attentive.

In the early struggles, pioneers in the trade union movement had no time to become indifferent. Their task was to clear away the underbrush of ignorance, opposition, hatred and denunciation of trade unions and trade unionists. Their next step was the formation and promulgation of wage scales;

no easy task. As organization progressed, the next step was the reduction of the hours of labor; a tremendous task in itself. Those engaged in the early struggles could not become indifferent if they wanted to. There was no lethargy in those days. As labor's achievements grew in raising wages, shortening the hours of labor, and creating better working and living conditions, those coming into the movement had all of these things handed to them on a silver platter. They didn't have to struggle, and they proceeded to rest on the job. Some even said, "What has the union done for me?" This element immediately forgot all the bad conditions as they existed before the advent of the trade union.

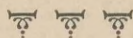
The membership must be warned that continued indifference, which in some instances amounts to "Who cares?" must be supplanted and followed by continual teaching of conditions as they existed before and after taking trade unionism. The pioneers owe it to themselves and to the labor movement to arouse the present membership to the dangers lurking in the path of indifference and apathy toward the unions. The membership of the unions must be awakened from their sense of false security and aroused to the full meaning of the old adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—The Motorman, Conductor.

The unions were organized out of the necessities of the situation. A single employe was helpless in dealing with an employer. He was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and family. If the employer refused to pay him the wages that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and to resist arbitrary and unfair treatment. Union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on equality with their employer.



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THE STORY has often been told of how impossible it is to play the game square and get rich, or make any money in business if one is on the level. This is a mistaken idea. There is no reward sufficiently important, whether it be money or position, that can repay a man for doing that which is cruel, unjust and crooked. Ten dollars obtained honestly and in accordance with the law are worth a thousand dollars obtained dishonestly. The richest men are those that have peace of mind, not those that have a lot of money. We all like to have a little, enough to keep us, and we enjoy a little recreation won by our own honest savings, but I have seen men with millions who were unhappy, because only one's conscience can make one contented.



FROM OUT of this depression, starvation, misery, unemployment and despair will arise a better people, cleaner both in heart and mind. Physically, privation improves us and suffering purifies us. Gluttony and licentiousness obtained from easy money have destroyed peoples and nations. Our unions, too, will be strengthened, although now we have lost some ground. During the years of prosperity we got things too easily and now we are losing them, but just as sure as the sun shines in the heavens, through our unions we will recover this lost ground. Your hope and duty, therefore, lies in keeping alive your organization.

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of America

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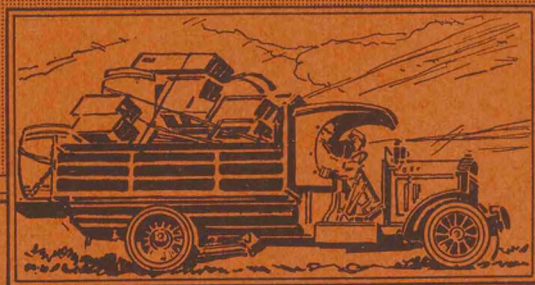
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



MARCH, 1933

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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**E**LIMINATING the religious side of the question, those who have listened to the speeches of Father Coughlin of Detroit over the radio for the past few Sundays must have certainly obtained a thrill of hope from the man who has the courage to disagree with his class and to expose, at an enormous expense, the evils surrounding our country, and who has also been constructive and offered suggestions, many of which are practical. What surprises us most is that the powers that be, and they are many, do not find some way of shutting him off. While we may not agree with all he says, no one can deny that he has given, in many of his addresses, information and suggestions that cannot help but bring encouragement and enlightenment to a discouraged and disheartened country.



**D**URING the last six months we have paid strike benefits in many places to local unions that live up to the law; to local unions that pay their tax regularly; to local unions whose strikes were approved by the International Executive Board; to local unions who could not get a settlement through arbitration or otherwise. We are, perhaps, one of the very few International Unions that has been able to pay strike benefits within the last year. Fortunately our funds are liquid. Whether through good fortune or careful management, we have lost none of the funds of the International Union either in bad investments or in frozen banks. And we are as we always have been, militant when compelled to fight for justice.



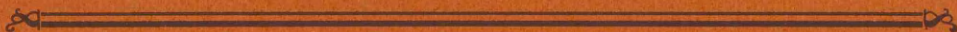
**D**ON'T misunderstand the above statement. No endorsement for a strike will be given to any local union that has any possible chance of bringing about a settlement, and no set of officers are sane if they cause a stoppage of work if there is any possible chance to keep their men working, even if they have to sacrifice a certain amount of their pride and a little of the conditions they are now enjoying.



**A**NY LOCAL UNION that is one month in arrears in their per capita tax is not entitled to any benefits from the International Union. The prompt payment of your tax comes first before any other bills are paid. This means the salaries of Business Agents and officers. The prompt payment of your tax means your insurance for benefits in case you get involved in trouble. Members should ask the question of their local Secretary-Treasurer as to whether or not they are paid up in their tax.



**I**T HAS never been any mystery to us in the National Headquarters how a local union which pays only per capita tax on three hundred members or less can pay the salaries—yes, substantial salaries—to two or more salaried officers, when the dues are not more than two or three dollars per month. We know just how this is done and we caution those fellows who are doing it now that they had better wake up and pay their legitimate tax in accordance with the laws or the International Executive Board will be compelled to take decisive action.





·[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]·

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cago, Ill.

## *Who Is the Big Boss?*

Many workmen, as well as others,  
have believed that the big boss was  
the owner of the plant or the president  
of the corporation. At one time he  
was, but there is accumulating evi-  
dence to convince us that a marked  
change has taken place.

Apparently the big boss in industry  
today is the banker, for an examina-  
tion of the boards of directors of the  
principal corporations indicate that  
prominent bankers sit upon them.  
Whether they do or not, most corpo-  
rations have come to depend upon the  
banker for credit, and the great  
banker, to protect his huge loans, has,  
more and more, demanded a voice in  
the borrowing corporation's business  
and labor policy.

Since the war some seventeen bil-  
lion dollars have been invested in for-  
eign countries. How was this money  
gathered together or the credit pro-  
vided for? It has been the work of the  
big banker who was successful in  
skimming off the money, much of  
which should have been paid in the  
form of wages.

## *U. S. Tied Up with Europe*

One of the results has been that the  
United States has become thoroughly  
entangled in European fears, hatreds,  
jealousies and politics. Our country  
remained outside of the League of  
Nations, but the private loans and in-  
vestments made by our big bankers  
have definitely tied us up with the po-  
litical and economic life of the Euro-  
pean countries.



Although the private bankers have been the principal ones to siphon off American wealth so that foreign loans would be made, there has been no public accounting of their activities. American corporations are compelled to make reports, but the private investment bankers make none and yet their activities have as materially affected our relations with foreign countries as most of the activities of the State Department.

In addition, the big bankers' activities have materially influenced the tariffs on foreign goods. When the bankers' interests were confined to financing American corporations, the bankers were militant advocates of a high tariff. Without a high tariff foreign competitors would undersell American corporations in the home market to the injury of the loans the bankers had made to American manufacturers. But the more American money was invested through American bankers in foreign countries, the more our bankers became advocates of a lower tariff so that the products of foreign countries could be sold in the home market and profits made by the foreigner from which he could repay the American money which had been loaned to him.

#### Profit Big Bankers' Aim

Big bankers, like the munition manufacturers who form the international munitions ring, are principally patriots for profit. Their first consideration is, not the nation's welfare, but the largest possible profit obtainable. It is this control of credit and policy by the internationally minded American banker which has become one of the nation's most serious problems, for, in a most practical way, the big banker has become the big boss, largely determining industrial policy in the United States, the question of wages and hours of labor, and at the same time loaning money in other countries to build up industries in competition with American products,

throwing American workmen out of employment while giving work to foreign countries, whose product then enters the international market in competition with American made goods.

The big bankers, particularly the private bankers, work behind closed doors. What they do is unknown unless Congress demands investigation. From the little glimpses the public has secured, it is becoming more and more evident that the big bankers are responsible for much of the vicious spiral which works to the injury of American interests, while enabling the big financial boss to make greater profits than ever before. — John P. Frey, Secretary-Treasurer, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

#### *A New Kind of Bank President*

The annual report of John R. Waller, president of the International Bank, Washington, D. C., to the stockholders of the bank is an unusual document. Instead of attempting to hide the facts regarding the business and labor situation, which is the ordinary practice of bank presidents, Mr. Waller takes off the lid and gives the stockholders the plain, undisguised facts.

Pointing out that public confidence has been largely destroyed, but that there is hope in the ability of the administration which takes over control of the government in March to do something constructive, Mr. Waller gives the following analysis of the situation:

"An emergency more serious than war confronts the country, and the people have placed their hopes in a new leader. Unless cures rather than palliatives are made effective, debtors face bankruptcy and creditors face repudiation; unemployment will increase and debtors, creditors and governments alike will drift into insolvency.

"A year ago this nation looked hope-



fully to emergency legislation creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Home Loan Bank and other measures to bring about a gradual recovery. These agencies have proved ineffectual, the public faith has been further impaired. Nearly fifteen million workers are out of employment, and the boasted standards of American wages and living have almost disappeared. As a result, the fiber of the nation is being gradually weakened, but the depression is compelling the people to co-operate for their mutual protection. They now realize that no magical process will bring this crisis to an end.

"At the present time no commodities that are grown or mined can be sold at a profit. It is imperative that the purchasing power of the people, and especially that of the farmer, be restored. The profitableness of all enterprise, the relief of unemployment and the stability of the government itself, are dependent upon this being done."

Turning to the billions and billions of dollars of private and public debts which those who control industry and governments have saddled on the people, Mr. Waller declares:

"An examination of production and indebtedness in the United States establishes the startling fact that for years our debts have been increasing at a rate faster than production, and both of them faster than the ratio of population. In 1929 the national income was nearly ninety billion dollars, while in 1932 it was below forty billion, about equal to the tax levies together with interest on private indebtedness. We have reached a point when the total income of the people is insufficient to pay interest and taxes."

Mr. Waller is to be congratulated for the frank and truthful statement of the ruin which those who own and control industry have brought to the American people. It is regrettable that more bank presidents do not ap-

ply his policy and tell the truth to their stockholders.—News Letter.

### *Save Jobs by Controlling Labor-Displacing Machines*

New York. — "Unless we devise a method of absorbing displaced workers in self-respecting occupations without serious or protracted periods of unemployment, we cannot speak of social progress and the substitution of men by machines in the same breath."

This is the conclusion reached by Professor Elizabeth F. Baker of the department of economics, Columbia University, in her findings following a four-year study of the printing trades and published by the Columbia University Press with the title "The Displacement of Men by Machines."

Although Professor Baker limited her study to the printing trades, she declares her conclusions are applicable to industry as a whole.

The specific problem covered by Professor Baker's work is the situation confronting the New York press assistants, who numbered 2,500 before the depression and are now faced with industrial extinction caused by the great advance in the mechanization of the commercial printing press room. As new presses are installed hand feeding recedes into obsolescence.

It is Professor Baker's conviction that a united program of the printing pressmen's unions and the employing printers could develop methods by which the wholesale slaughter of jobs by machines would be avoided or largely mitigated.

In addition to greater stabilization of industry and provisions for benefits against unemployment, Professor Baker added that "we would seem to need a 'district attorney' to protect the interests of the public in industrial government as much as in the government of the city and state."—News Letter.



### *Labor Much Prefers Planning by Industry*

Labor appears not necessarily to mean planning by a governmental agency. In fact it vastly prefers planning by the organized forces of industry and if it were not for the possibility of damning a project with a label it might, it seems, be said that what labor has in mind, as interpreted by President Green, is a vast parliament of industry, coming out of various walks and paths with delegated authority, their authority based upon Act of Congress, their instructions coming from the places where the wheels turn. The paternity for this proposal is clearly imbedded in that declaration of "Industry's Manifest Duty" of ten years ago, when William Green was a member of the executive council and thus one of the men who laid that declaration before the convention of that day. I said as much to him.

"You surmise correctly," he said. "By no means must we forget that this convention approved and demanded unemployment insurance. By our greater program we are aiming at the well-springs of unemployment, hoping to end it forever.

"But to make certain that there is at least some mitigation of suffering meanwhile, we have recorded our decision for unemployment insurance. I will not say that our movement has suddenly reversed its philosophy, because this is not the case. The fact is, we face a condition in which we have to use many instruments and weapons that we would otherwise leave alone. Industry is the reservoir of our wealth. Some say industry belongs to them and we must not tax it too heavily. Industry is capable of a production far beyond any we have yet had. We say, let industry, then, produce and feed our people. Any tax for unemployment insurance is, in fact, not a tax upon some vague thing called

industry which is solely the private property of persons removed from the realm of conflict and suffering. It is merely and solely a tax upon the ability of our people to stand by the wheels of machinery until it produces the little more required as a surplus against the time of want. You cannot torture it into any other conclusion." —I. L. N. S.

### *Conference Told End of Workers' Patience Is Near*

"At least 120,000,000 men, women and children throughout the world are affected by the problem of unemployment."

This staggering figure was quoted by Arthur Hayday, British Workers delegate, at the International Conference on the Reduction of Hours of Work held recently at Geneva.

When the Conference opened, the British Government representative had declared the immovable opposition of the Government to the 40-hour week.

Mr. Hayday, in his address, showed conclusively the folly of this attitude.

"We in Great Britain," he said, "have machinery for our collective agreements which is as highly developed as any in the world.

"Now the British Government says we cannot support a 40-hours' convention because it would be likely to upset those collective agreements.

"The workers of Great Britain feel that a 40-hours' convention, safeguarding the existing standard in wages and salaries, would render more easy the carrying out of our collective agreements.

"Do you expect that the workers of the world are going on suffering quietly and silently as they have done for the past 12 years, and will then suffer an attack upon their standards without some form of retaliation?" —I. L. N. S.



## *We Need Co-operation For Revival*

We need co-operation within American industry during 1933 and we need it without delay. Our nation as a whole is in trouble. It is not merely trouble for a single group or a few groups, but for all of us, and there must be co-operation on the part of all to beget recovery.

We need to undertake a concentration upon national problems, American problems. Internationalism may be an idealistic profession, but it can likewise be a mistaken one. The world is not helped by professing internationalism, while America goes to pieces.

We enter 1933 facing a change in Government. Many find hope in that fact. I should like to give warning against too much dependence upon Government. Government can, and we hope will, be helpful. But Government cannot and should not do all things. We shall pay dearly for every step toward paternalism and bureaucracy.

The greatest safeguard against too much dependence upon Government is co-operation between voluntary groups within industry. We have no condition that cannot be remedied with the instruments at our command. We have no need for despair if we but use the tools that are at our command.—Matthew Woll.

## *Price Cutting*

The price-cutter is worse than a criminal. He is a fool. He not only pulls down the standing of his goods; he not only pulls down his competitors; he pulls down himself and his whole trade. He scuttles the ship in which he, himself, is afloat.

Nothing is so easy as to cut prices; and nothing is so hard as to get them back when once they have been pulled down.

Any child can throw a glass of water on the floor, but all the wisest scientists in the world can't pick that water up.

Who gets the benefit of price cutting?

Nobody.

The man who sells makes no net profit; and the man who buys soon finds himself getting an inferior article.

No manufacturer can permanently keep up the standard of his goods if the price is persistently cut. Pretty soon he is compelled to use cheaper materials, and cut down the wages of his workers.

The man who cuts the prices puts up the sign: "This way to the junk heap."

He admits his own failure as a salesman. He admits he has been defeated according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules of business. He admits he cannot win by fighting fair.

He brands himself as a hitter-below-the-belt.

If the business world were dominated by price cutters, there would be no business at all.

Price-cutting, in fact, is not business any more than smallpox is health.—Bert N. Cason, in *Standard Oil Bulletin*.

The theory that business is stimulated by reducing the wages of those workers who are on short time employment is most absurd. The only possible result is to further reduce the purchasing power of the wage earners. Since the wage earners compose a very large part of the whole public, consumption is thus further reduced and the market for goods made smaller. Wage-cutting, price and profit cutting are birds of a feather. When the first sets in, the other two follow as a matter of course. These three policies, working in perfect coordination, lead not to prosperity, but to the bankrupt courts.



### *Free Education Is Menaced*

There can no longer be doubt that the American system of free education is gravely menaced. The recent American Federation of Labor convention sounded the first loud note of warning. Since then a Presidential Commission has uttered its warning. Again labor has made its protest against destruction of our educational institutions.

American labor pioneered for free education. American labor will continue the fight—not half-heartedly, like some of the professing friends of education, but with a whole heart and a flaming energy.

The cry is poverty! The spectacle of rich America crying a poverty that will not permit education is too ridiculous. To admit a poverty of that extent and character is to admit more of a moral poverty than a poverty of cash.

Those who go looking for funds, usually go among the poor, who already bear so many burdens.

Why not, for a change, go among the rich?

America today possesses all of the real wealth it possessed in 1928. What is more to the point, it contains a small group of persons who are immensely richer than they were in 1928.

There is a source of revenue!

If it comes to a question of taxing the rich and giving up the schools, who will ask which road to take?

Education is the very foundation of freedom. It must be maintained at all costs. — Journeymen Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Journal.

### *Monopoly Didn't Tell Truth*

When the dial telephones were installed in downtown Washington, telephone company representatives assured inquiring subscribers that the new instrument would not take the jobs of telephone operators. Quite

likely representatives of the company gave similar assurances in other cities where the dial system was installed.

Now along comes the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and reports that the substitution of the dial for the manual telephone system decreases employment opportunities by about two-thirds. The two-thirds loss is apparent among exchanges or companies where the change to the dial system has been 100 per cent, the bureau says.

Evidently the telephone monopoly has not been telling the truth about the effect of the dial system on employment. Which will not surprise those familiar with the ways of public utilities, especially when they have an iron-bound monopoly, as is the case with most telephone companies.

### *The Sweatshop Racket*

Feeding on depression and on the mistaken ardor of chambers of commerce for new industries, the sweatshop racket is thriving anew.

It is authentically reported that some Pennsylvania chambers of commerce have paid as high as \$2,500 to bring a new industry to town, only to find later that the "industry" paid wages running as low as \$2 per week and in some cases "deferred" the wages entirely until the owner could find another town that would offer inducement to move.

Connecticut is going after these leeches hard. New Jersey has exposed them, but authorities have done little about them.

Customarily and ironically enough, the employer maintains and writes off "dues" for a fake union, so that the pitiful wages are cut still lower, while the rake-off is still higher.

Extensive employment of children under 16 has been found. Even the relatively good laws of New York have not kept the sweatshop evil out. It crowds in everywhere, cutting



wages, robbing children, debauching the market with a cheap output.

And the great banks of Manhattan which led the wage-cutting demand are by that token the parents of this hideous gutter manifestation of wage-cutting. Their swollen profits are as guilty as are the dirty dollars of the sweatshop bosses who lock the doors so that their child slaves cannot get out or factory inspectors get in.

A holy war of extermination against the sweatshop is needed.—I. L. N. Service.

The United States now faces a period of rapid change. Its effects cannot be foretold, but the drama of action impends. Great battles are to be fought in the coming months. The labor movement will be a vital factor. It must be in the front lines of every struggle. There is no escape from that. It is the fate of labor always to struggle, always to fight, until the final measure of democracy shall have been won. At least until then.

Labor's role, therefore, is to be ready, to be capable, to be united. Of what avail to fight without using the best weapons? The best weapons of labor are strong organization and intelligent understanding. We cannot read what the historians will say about this day's struggle, but we can be prepared to play a part that will at least give history some meat on which to feed. That we shall do if we are faithful to the historic mission of the labor movement.


The Cleveland Trust Company in its business bulletin sets forth the statement that there are three sets of factors that will probably shape the course of the economic welfare of the nation in 1933. The first of these consists of financial conditions. It is stated that we are clearly better off than we were a year ago. Proof of this is shown by the fact that fewer banks are suspending as 1933 begins.

Hoarded funds are coming back into circulation; gold has stopped going abroad and is returning. The bulletin further states that the second set of controlling factors in unemployment is more serious and financial difficulties of municipalities are more acute; international trade has fallen to lower levels; war debts are still unsettled, and defaults have occurred. Corporate earnings are lower and wage rates have declined. Labor, however, has used its endeavors to extend employment and more are employed than there would be otherwise had it not been for the labor movement. The bulletin gives its third set of factors as made up of elements that are less surely ponderable—those which make up the courage, fortitude, national morale of a people beset by the difficulties of a great economic depression. It states that probably these conditions are better than they were a year ago. We can improve conditions in 1933 if we grapple with realities and crowd them for solution. There is no element that deliberates upon these factors more clearly than does the organized wage workers—this has been shown through the efforts of the organized wage workers by the extension of employment, in the endeavor to resist the continuation of this depression and the establishment of prosperity for the future. It can be clear that it is important for wage workers to organize.—The Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator.


Do you know Michael Casey of the Brotherhood of Teamsters? I mention him, as there is a man who would command respect in any movement, Labor or otherwise. Those who know "Mike" revere him almost to the point of veneration.

If Organized Labor could breed 100 such men, the future of the Labor Movement would be entirely different! Sincerely, Groover. — Daily Pacific Builder.





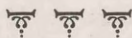
# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the five-day week and the six-hour day as advocated by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, is the only solution for dividing up the work. Man has created machinery and machinery has displaced man, and talk as we please, there is no hope of industry coming back unless the multitude of men and women now out of employment are re-employed, thereby giving them some money to spend so that they may live and consume and enjoy life as it was intended by nature and the founders of our nation that they should live. Sociologists and others will explain to you that we have always had panics and always wiggled out of them. Of course there is some truth in that, but it is only half the truth. This is not a panic. It is a catastrophe. Most all panics are created as a result of shortages or of pestilence. We have no shortage or disease in our country. There is plenty of everything. A banker advised me the other day that they had close to seventy per cent of their total deposits in cash in their vaults. You cannot blame the banker; he is protecting his depositors. But there must be something wrong with the system. We cannot keep on working nine and ten hours a day when half of us are loafing, out of a job, and hungry for a day's work. The answer is plain and simple. We must divide the work up so that all will have a little something and then, as time goes on, gradually we can again raise the standard of wages as we did before. Employers will get used to the six-hour day in time as they did to the eight-hour day. When we worked twelve hours in the mills and in the mines, employers told us then they never could get down to the eight-hour day. But they did get down to it and those that are working under the eight-hour system and have closed their plants for Saturday afternoon are grateful to the labor unions of America for forcing this wonderful change in their old system. If there are a hundred usually employed in a plant or factory and fifty have been laid off, it would be better for the other fifty who are employed to split up the labor, yes, even the wages, with those men than to have to support them by contributing from their wages or to have even the community support them. If those one hundred men were all earning something they could all spend something and again the wheels of industry would be started rolling in the industrial centers of the nation. With only half our people working the other half is living on that half, and the half that are working are afraid to spend a dollar because of the misery they see existing all around them resulting from unemployment.

The solution offered by President Green of the American Federation of Labor is the only sound basis for adjustment yet to be found, and while it may not be possible in all branches of trade and employment at the present time, if the start is made by the big industries of the nation the little industrialists or employers will soon follow.



THE ACTION of the New York Life Insurance Company in deciding not to foreclose any mortgages on farms in the State of Iowa proves conclusively




the seriousness of the situation as far as loans are concerned. Also it gives us some idea of the danger of some of the investments of many of the insurance companies. Personally, I believe that it was a wise move on the part of the insurance company, who has, according to the newspapers, over a million dollars loaned in the State of Iowa on farms and farm equipment and buildings. My reason for so believing is that it has been demonstrated that it would be useless for the companies in many instances to place those farms on the market for sale. In most of the middle western states the farmers do not have a labor union, but they have an organization of "Understanding," which is even more far reaching in its power and strength than many of our labor unions. When a farm is on the market for sale by a bank or insurance company, they meet and they reach an understanding and the understanding is that any farmer that bids more than ten cents for a cow or horse is called to task afterwards, and horses have been sold for as low as ten cents apiece and farm lands have been sold for fifty cents an acre. And where the auctioneer has brought with him professional bidders, to raise the price, the community of farmers very quickly find them out and in more than one instance have run them out of the district. The organization is a light form of the Vigilantes of other days, which were organized against crime and are now organized for the purpose of protecting one another. Any farmer violating the rules had better move away.

In many instances the interest rates were very high, but in the case of the insurance companies the rates did not exceed more than six or seven per cent. Those investments on the part of the life insurance companies are now in jeopardy, but they are not so much in danger as the investments of insurance companies in the large railroad corporations of the nation. No unprejudiced financial authority ever believes that many of the investments made by insurance companies, that the amounts invested will ever be recovered. And there are millions invested in railroad bonds by insurance companies. President-elect Roosevelt stated in his Salt Lake City speech last October that nearly every person carrying a life insurance policy in the nation was affected by the demoralization, or the loss in values, of railroad bonds. I knew, as did many others at that time, the seriousness of the situation. The point I am trying to convey, however, is that law, and procedure in law, seems to be set aside by the poverty and hardships existing on farms and in industrial life resulting from this awful stagnation in the business of the nation. And it seems to me that during the past four years something should have been done by the captains of industry and by our governmental authorities to improve the situation and raise it up from the depths of despondency which prevail in every business institution today, to something like a more healthy condition. When you borrow a thousand dollars on your farm or on your home and you agree to pay six per cent per annum for the use of that money and you agree to reduce the loan somewhat each year, and when you fall down on your payments or on your contract, the party holding the mortgage is entitled under the law to sell the property and recover the loan if possible. This is the fundamental law of the nation. Well, the farmers have not been able to pay their interest rates and the banks have failed to sell the property; the law has been set aside and the interest rates are accumulating and eventually, if not now, the loan made is impossible to recover, and there you are, facing a condition of the absolute setting aside of all precedents and laws because of the utter helplessness of the farmers and the working people to meet their legal obligations. Where will it all end? That's the question con-



fronting us. My judgment is that we will strike the bottom this year but that eventually mortgages will have to be pared down and adjustment made in interest rates, practically eliminating over one-half of the amounts due the banks and the insurance companies. Unfortunately for the banks and insurance companies, some of those loans were made when farm land was valued at two hundred dollars per acre or more. At that time, with land worth two hundred dollars an acre, a bank was safe in loaning fifty per cent of its conservatively assessed value; that is, on a 300-acre farm with buildings a company would loan about four or five thousand dollars at six per cent. Today they could not obtain on a sale one-third of the amount loaned because no one wants to buy land, and the same is true of dwelling houses in cities and towns, at least east of the Rocky Mountains, in every industrial district. The work of generations of farmers has been wiped out and the savings of a lifetime in property and homes has been destroyed by this panic. There are thousands of homes in the cities in the middle west that banks are entitled to sell under the law, but they are not selling them because there are no buyers. The working man who had an interest, at least a one-third interest, in the home has been wiped out, and this, in turn, is the cause of bank failures, which again wiped out those who had deposits in the banks. Savings were not safe anywhere. No protection for the worker.

Industry, commerce, prosperity, destruction, want and misery are all added together in one endless chain, and there isn't any use of anyone denying the fact. This did not need to happen, or at least did not need to be as bad as it is. We have grain, we have cattle, we have hogs in innumerable quantities. We have money in the banks, those that have survived. We have everything in the world to feed and clothe and make a people happy and still we are confronted with twelve million human beings seeking employment at any price. Very close to one-third of the people of the nation are in need. The banks and bankers and the captains of finance were anxious to see a deflation of property values and all other values, such as stocks, bonds, etc. Under the old rule the big fish eats up the little fish. That first break in the stock market in October, 1929, was very welcome to the big boys who had plenty of money in their vaults and who wanted to wipe out millions of inexperienced investors. Well, this happened. It took place and was accomplished in accordance with their desires. Then in 1930 another break came and the same happened in 1931, in 1932 and now in 1933. In the last year and a half many of the so-called big boys have been tottering and the middle class schemers have been wiped out as well as the little fellows. They created a monster in the form of deflation depression that has almost destroyed the most of them, and now the very biggest of the financiers are shaking and trembling, fearing what may happen next. And they are looking with expectant eyes to the next administration to save them from a conflagration or a destruction which they brought about themselves in the first place. In the interest of the human beings in our country we hope that their expectations will be fulfilled and that their hopes for a betterment of conditions brought about by the new administration will not be destroyed, because if destitution and poverty gets much farther it will injure the innocent as well as those that are guilty.

of the other neighbours of the farmers and the working people to meet their legal obligations. Where  there's the question con-

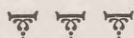


IN ALL the publicity given to the Briggs Manufacturing Company of Detroit because of the strike obtaining there, none of the speakers or writers have stated that this large number of men, nearly 6,000, who went on strike, were entirely unorganized. They had no union when they went on strike. If they had there would perhaps have been no strike, or if a strike were forced on them there would have been sufficient discipline and management to win the strike or bring about a settlement. There was an awful howl made by Henry Ford that he was not going to keep his plants shut down because of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, who made the bodies for his cars, having trouble with their laborers. Henry almost issued an ultimatum. He first blundered by saying he believed the strike was brought about by his enemies in Wall Street. Some more of Henry's publicity bunk and blundering; similar to the statement which he made a few years ago, and which he had to retract, that the Jewish race were the enemies of our nation. Also it reminds one of his peace ship which he started across the water with a large number of picked sociologists who began to fight amongst themselves as soon as they were launched, and this peace ship, which was to settle the great European war in 1914, ended in demoralization, dissatisfaction and curses on Henry Ford. A member of the United States Senate took up Henry's statement and said that the charge he made that Wall Street was trying to crush him should be investigated. Immediately Henry pulled in his horns and we heard no more about it. If they ever got Henry before a senatorial committee—well, the sight would be more pitiable than it was in Chicago when he sued the Tribune for damages because it published a statement about him which he claimed was not truthful. In that trial Henry was made to appear one of the most pitiable characters in our country for a so-called big man. Well, his son has grown up since then and the son has children, and they have sufficient influence with their father to keep him from making statements that will cause humiliation. At any rate, Henry's ultimatum that he would make the bodies in his own factories unless the Briggs Manufacturing Company came to an agreement with their strikers, did not materialize, because on Tuesday, the fourth day of the strike, the Briggs Manufacturing Company attempted somewhat successfully to put the old system in operation, calling the men back, offering them a little better wages and making other promises, also they began to hire strike breakers. Why did not Henry carry out his promise? On this day and on the next day he was getting no bodies for his new model. Simply because the Chamber of Commerce in Detroit and the other manufacturers of automobiles and accessories said to Henry, "You must stick with us because if those men win this strike they may begin to organize your factory and then where would you land?" And the banking friends of Ford said to him, "You are the key to this situation. We call on you to save us from the awful destruction that might obtain if the automobile workers began to organize into a legitimate trade union organization." And Henry kept the faith with his class; and consequently the men and women working for the Briggs plant, who were driven to desperation and who had no union, were beaten in their attempt to straighten out some of the unjust and cruel conditions that obtained within their employment.

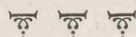
But even though most of the workers returned to work without the right to organize into a union or to choose their own representatives, the strike was not lost. The grievances against which they struck were, or will be, remedied. Some of the leaders will be sacrificed but it is, or should



be, a lesson to employers to understand that even though men and women are unorganized and although starvation and want stares them in the face from every direction, there is just so much they will stand and no more. The strike was not lost. No strike was ever lost. The gains expected perhaps were not achieved, but a lesson was left in the hearts of the employers and for those who succeeded the strikers, and as time rolls on the thought of the victory of three or four days by the strikers will become as a fertile flower in the brains of others and will give them courage and strength when conditions industrially improve to form other organizations to the end that they may be helpful in maintaining human rights and American conditions in their several employments.



IT IS STRANGE that most strikes recently, such as that of the Briggs Manufacturing Company in Detroit, were strikes of unorganized groups, again proving that organized labor is responsible for preventing strikes. The employers owe a debt of gratitude to Labor Unions. Believe me, if it had not been for the men of Labor there would have been more than one strike since the depression started. Labor saves employers and employees.



WE HAVE reached the top notch point in unemployment in accordance with a statement recently made by the President of the American Federation of Labor, who claims there are twelve millions of unemployed men and women throughout the nation. I think Bill Green is extremely conservative in this estimate. I wish I could say he was exaggerating, but he is not. How much longer this condition can continue without destruction to our American civilization is a question that is confronting all of us just now. No government can endure with thirty or forty millions of persons hungry and in need. Let us hope the new administration will do something to lighten this awful burden of distress and misery that is crushing down the American spirit. All agree there can be no prosperity until men and women return to work. The muddling of Congress in the last two or three months is sufficient proof that our legislators are not capable of understanding the crying demands of a population hungry and in need in a country that is overflowing with everything.

Unions have been strangled and in many instances dismembered as a result of unemployment. But are the leaders of industry any better off than they were before? Was there ever a time in the history of our country when we were more prosperous than when high wages prevailed and when organized workers were strong and healthy within their unions? Many of the employers who grumbled about dealing with the union because they had to pay a little more wages, are now wishing and praying they were back to those good old days when the unions were militant and able to obtain through their strength a fair share of the profits of industry. Unfortunately at the present time industry is refusing to pay decent wages. Wealth has been wiped out for many who were enjoying prosperity a few years ago.

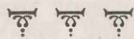


The road to recovery, in my judgment, is slow, hardly noticeable for a while, but I believe that we are scraping at the bottom and we will begin to see the light slowly but surely within the next few months.



OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION, although having been set backward by loss of members due to unemployment, has not thrown up the sponge and refused to fight. In many instances where there was no other alternative we endorsed strikes and paid benefits because we could not avoid same. We have advised our unions everywhere that anything was better than a strike, except the surrendering of the union, such as has been requested of us in Hudson County, New Jersey. This we will never do. We will maintain our union at any cost and if we are forced into an unholy conflict by unjust and unreasonable employers we will meet our enemies, and the enemies of society, face to face and fight it out as best we can. This, of course, is deplorable. There ought to be reason and understanding between employer and employees. It is possible that both may have to surrender some of their opinions. Even if an employer forces his men on strike because of conditions within the industry it is not much good even if he wins the strike, because he will have to deal with his old employees, who never render the same kind of valuable service after they are defeated and discouraged. And again, those same employees, old or new, will reorganize and rebuild their union and the employer is again confronted with a similar situation to that which he had before. There is only one way to prevent total demoralization in industry and that is where there is organization and understanding between both parties. There is no use in one trying to crush the other, whether it be union or employer, because both need the assistance and support of the other, and in order for one party to prosper there must be prosperity on the other side.

Let us hope and pray that we are facing the beginning of the end of this awful disastrous disturbance in the civilization of our country which we have undergone as a result of unemployment for the past three years.



IT IS with a feeling of sorrow and deepest regret that we have to announce to our membership the death of our Seventh Vice-President, William F. Hart, who passed away a few days ago.

Brother Hart has been a member of our General Executive Board for the past several years. He was the type of man that could always be depended upon to vote intelligently and courageously on every question involving the welfare of the International Union. I was in my office on Monday morning, February 6, at ten o'clock when I received a telegram from the President of Local 641, Brother Joseph Markle, that Brother Hart was taken to the hospital. Three hours later I received a telegram that he was dead. A few days before that I had a letter from Brother Hart, and while he appeared distressed over the conditions surrounding the local union, he was, nevertheless, of good cheer, and I had written him informing him I was calling a meeting of the General Executive Board to be held on February 16. My letter reached his home, but he was absent from our

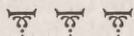


Board meeting and a spirit of sadness and loneliness prevailed during our session. This is the second Board member we have lost within a year, Vice-President Patrick Berrell of Chicago having passed away last summer.

Bill Hart was born in Jersey City, where he lived all his life and where he passed away. He was classed as one of the best union men in the district by all who knew him. While sometimes all of our people did not quite understand him, no one ever doubted his sincerity as a trade unionist. His sterling honesty was above and beyond reproach. His straightforwardness and honest dealing with his membership and with his employers was without a doubt unequaled anywhere in the Labor Movement. There was no resiliency in his character for a union man who refused to pay his dues or a non-union man who was reaping the benefits of the union and who refused to become a member. He also detested employers who endeavored to break an agreement honestly entered into, because the faith and practice of Hart was that an agreement entered into was a solemn and binding contract. In recent months he was suffering mentally from an unjust attack made on his honesty by a prominent public official in the district. In the attack made on him he was called unjust and untrue names which he did not deserve, and the pity of it was that the attack came from one whom he had helped in public life for years and one whom he believed to be his friend. As a testimonial to his honesty he left a treasury in Local 641 second to none in the district. His dues until recently were only one dollar per month per member, the lowest dues paid in the district, and because of his sterling honesty and economy he reluctantly agreed to raise the dues of the local union members to two dollars per month. A man who is dishonest and unjust cannot exist on one or two dollars per month per member, especially when thirty cents of each member's dues every month has to be forwarded to the International Union and the American Federation of Labor.

Brother Hart was a very devout churchman and even during the meetings of our Board he never missed a morning that he did not go to church. His constant companion was his wife, whom he loved in their old age as he did in their youth. The writer attended the funeral and one of the most heart-rending scenes he has ever witnessed was that poor, dear wife who was left alone in her old age without this husband with whom she had spent her girlhood and womanhood. One would indeed have to be more than hardened to the world unless they felt a pang of compassion and sympathy for this poor woman who had lost her husband within a few hours. There is no question in my mind but that the mental agony, the hours of suffering caused by the unjust attack made on this man's character was principally responsible for his death.

Our International Union cannot bring back Brother Hart to his Union and to his family, but we can and always will cherish a feeling of happiness for having known him and a depth of sorrow and loss because he has left us. We extend to his loving wife, his life partner, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this great hour of trial which an Unseen Power has brought to her, and we trust that she will have the strength and faith to bear up, to carry the cross until she is called to join him in that land where there are no more unjust attacks, where there is no sorrow and where justice and good will prevail.





# CORRESPONDENCE

The following is a letter received from William J. Kerrigan, Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union No. 727 of Chicago, which explains itself, also copy of Mr. Tobin's answer to Mr. Kerrigan. These Funeral Drivers, members of Local No. 727, were on strike for nine weeks and the International Union paid them a total of \$14,870.00 in strike benefits. The membership stood loyally by their local union and the International in giving the local the services and aid of the organizer in the district and the payment of strike benefits, did everything it possibly could to help win the strike:

Chicago, February 9, 1933.

Daniel J. Tobin,  
222 E. Michigan Street,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We wish to state that our differences have been adjusted with the Funeral Services Associated, and for your perusal we are sending you copy of the new agreement.

Every member of this organization extends to you his sincere thanks for the fine co-operation manifested by you and your office and staff. Especially do we want to thank you for the help given us by Les Goudie and Henry Burger, who aided us considerably.

We are all glad that the matter is settled and are very satisfied with the result obtained. Regards.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. KERRIGAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

February 10, 1933.

Mr. William J. Kerrigan,  
220 So. Ashland Blvd.,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This will acknowledge receipt of

your letter of February 9, 1933, with which was enclosed copy of your agreement. Let me say I am very happy at the ending of this strike, and I am sure no set of officers could have worked harder than did you and your associates to bring this strike to an end. The danger which confronts us at this particular time is that any union which causes a strike, no matter what means are used to force a strike or what the reason is for calling a strike, is looked upon by governmental authority as enemies of progress. In addition, there is also the danger of being unable to reach a settlement of a strike, owing to the millions of unemployed who are starving and willing to work for any wage in order to live. But when driven to fight, we must fight to save our union.

I am happy that your union appreciates the help rendered by our International representatives in Chicago and by the International Union itself, which stood loyally behind you by sending you a check each week for strike benefits, proving conclusively to any man who has any sense at all or any power of understanding that an International affiliation with a bona fide trade union is the only kind of an organization that has any chance to win against the unfair attitude of the employers.

It has always been my policy to do all I could by advice and counsel as well as to see to it that financial aid is rendered in legitimate strikes in accordance with our Constitution.

Convey to your membership for me my great happiness at the final result or ending of your strike which meant so much to the preservation of your union. Remember, although you have been set back somewhat for the time being, the day will come when these clouds of depression and unemploy-



ment will pass over and we will regain the ground we are now giving up.

Remember also, even though your wages have been reduced, that the purchasing power of the dollar is increased, also that there are very few unions that were on strike for the length of time which your strike was in operation that could have lived or where the men would not have been compelled to return to work on conditions as laid down by the employers, which usually carries with it the open shop.

You have no reason to be discouraged. On the contrary, your membership has every reason to be proud of the battle which they put up in the recent strike of the Funeral Drivers, because after endeavoring to prevent it, your union was forced to strike.

With best wish, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
General President.

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San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1933.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of  
Teamsters,  
222 E. Michigan Street,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter of appreciation from Postmaster Harry L. Todd, San Francisco.

During the Christmas rush Mr. Todd called on the Brotherhood for some fifty-odd men, who rendered very satisfactory service, which he evidently appreciated.

The Brotherhood ordered a copy forwarded to you for publication in the magazine, should space permit.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN,  
Secretary.

United States Post Office  
San Francisco, California

January 10, 1933.

Brotherhood of Teamsters,  
536 Bryant Street,  
San Francisco, California.

Gentlemen:

During the month of December, 1932, it was necessary to obtain the services of experienced truck drivers to assist in the movement of the Christmas mail.

A request was made through your organization to supply us with about 50 experienced men who were capable of manipulating the large army trucks used for that purpose. In making the request it was suggested that the preference be given to married men who were out of employment.

I desire to go upon record in expressing to you my deep appreciation for your hearty co-operation.

From the standpoint of accidents, it was the most successful season in my six years' experience. There was not a single mishap of any kind attributable to your members, the only mishaps we had were occasioned by our regular drivers of smaller trucks, some of which were unavoidable. The most gratifying thing to me is, that we were able to provide work to deserving men, as every man you sent us was a married man and many of them with large families.

I can assure you that your 100 per cent co-operation is fully appreciated and that when we are in need of experienced service, your organization will be the first considered.

Will you kindly express to those of your members who were employed in the post office my sincere thanks, and accept my best wishes for your success in future years.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HARRY L. TODD,  
Postmaster.



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**Y**OU MAY remit by vote of your local union the dues to a member who is absolutely unable to pay his dues. This we do not encourage, but it is a matter for the local union to decide. But this you cannot do: you cannot remit the per capita tax if that member is placed on your books in good standing. The proper way to proceed is, if there is a member who is out of work and who has had sickness and no means of support and no revenue whatever, the local union by vote can appropriate the amount of the dues; for instance, \$10.00, if that is the amount due for three or four months' dues. Check can be made out and then properly signed and endorsed and turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer of the local union and the member's dues shall be marked paid on the ledger, so that our Auditor, when going over the books, will fully understand that this transaction has been in accordance with law and order. The per capita tax must be paid on every member in good standing within the local union. There is no such thing as saying, "I move that the member's dues be remitted for the past three months," and then marking that member paid on the ledger or day book. Our tax is so very small—only one cent a day per member, or thirty cents a month—that we cannot possibly remit per capita tax. We have a large, expensive organization to carry on. We have strike benefits to pay in many places. Part of this money is going to the American Federation of Labor for its support. Therefore, the reason for prompt payment of tax each month. If the tax was \$1.50 or \$2.00 a month and assessments besides, as is paid by other locals to their International Unions, this would make it possible for us to do something for unemployed members. But, we repeat, in view of the fact that our tax is so very small, almost insignificant, that the tax must be paid first, above and beyond everything else; and those secretaries or unions failing to comply with this law subject themselves to serious consequences, both in the insurance of benefits in case of trouble and in many other ways.



**A**NY LOCAL UNION three months in arrears, under our Constitution, is suspended by the International Union and is not entitled to benefits until all arrearages are paid up and they are again in good standing for a period of six months. Any local union six months in arrears is automatically expelled from the International Union, in accordance with our Constitution, and there is no way in which they can be retained in membership, because doing so would be setting aside the International Constitution and laws which are made at the Convention by all delegates and which are given into the hands of the General Executive Officers to faithfully carry out. If a local union is expelled in this manner by its own carelessness or by willful refusal to carry out the laws on the part of its officers, the local union cannot be re-established except as a new local union, and all officers of the local union at the time it was expelled by their action in not paying its tax, said officers cannot hold office in the newly formed local union. In some few instances, in these days in which money is scarce, local unions and officers seem to take care of their own expenses first. If they believe in thus doing, in violation of all the laws, their place is not in this International Union nor in the American Federation of Labor, which is substantially dependent upon the contributions and tax paid each month by this International organization, which again are received from our local unions and members.





Official Magazine of the  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
of America

*Wear the Emblem of Our  
Organization*

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



*The Above Cuts Represent the  
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob  
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THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

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*All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to*

**THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary**

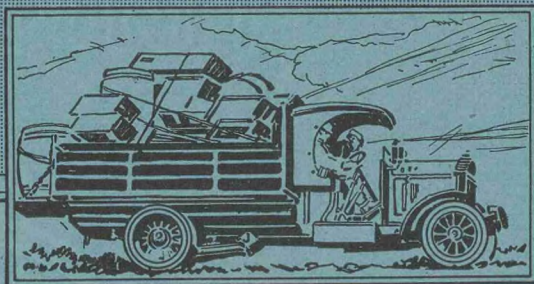
222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



APRIL, 1933

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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**B**Y THE TIME you read this Journal you will find that in many places throughout the nation good beer is being distributed and consumed—beer that is just as good as what we had before Prohibition. The drivers and chauffeurs come under our jurisdiction and you should leave nothing undone to see to it that they become members of our unions; also the helpers, which includes garage workers who take care of the trucks and who are not mechanics, such as electrical workers or machinists or painters. A helper who rides with the truck also comes under our jurisdiction. We have no misunderstanding with the Brewery Workers. All inside workers who are engaged in the manufacture and brewing of beer, in bottling it, casing it, or anything of that kind, come under the jurisdiction of the Brewery Workers. The drivers of bottled or kegged beer should be organized into their own local union as they were before Prohibition. Promises of immediate wage adjustments should not be made to the drivers, because we must give the brewery owners a chance to breathe and find out where they stand before we endeavor to create any unnecessary disturbance in the business. After the men are fully organized, in ninety days, we shall proceed to adjust their conditions, establishing uniform wages and a reasonable work day. Under no conditions shall the work day be more than eight hours. Every Business Agent, every officer, and every member of our unions should put forth every effort to organize this class of workers. Brewery owners cannot afford to have any serious disagreement with the workers and their unions, because the consumption of their product depends upon the good will of the multitudes. Because of the falling off of our membership in other branches of our craft this old, new industry will be helpful to us in rebuilding our general organization. Business Agents and officers should form groups and meet from time to time and proceed together to certain breweries in early morning for the purpose of organization of this industry which is coming back and which will be one of the means by which we hope to strike the first blow at the monster Depression.

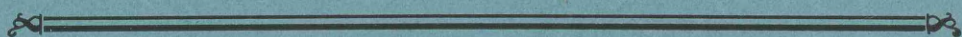


**P**AY YOUR DUES promptly to your local union if you desire protection. Local Unions should pay their tax promptly to the International so that we can carry on. I repeat that out of the tax you pay each month we help support our members who have been forced to strike—and we only endorse strikes now where there is no other alternative. With thousands of men out of work and unemployed, those that are working should carry the banner of Trade Unionism aloft. Don't let it falter or be trampled on. Preserve it next to the flag of our nation. The best way to do this is to pay your dues promptly and insist that your local union pays its tax promptly in order to keep you within the fold of the Trade Union Movement, and also in order to protect you so that you will be entitled to benefits if you get into any serious trouble.



#### LOOK OUT FOR LOAN SHARKS

**F**ROM MANY sections come reports of new depredations by loan sharks, in some states under cover of old laws. Watch this bird and hasten his exit. He only moves on when the law drives him out.





OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXX

APRIL, 1933

Number 5

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*Meeting of General Executive  
Board, February, 1933*

The regular annual meeting of the  
General Executive Board of the In-  
ternational Union was held at the  
Alcazar Hotel, Miami, Florida, begin-  
ning February 17, 1933. Roll call of  
members showed all were present with  
the exception of Vice-President Hart,  
who lately passed to the Great Be-  
yond. The General President said  
that he had nominated for the va-  
cancy, Brother John J. Conlin, for  
many years an active officer in Local  
560, Hoboken, New Jersey. Motion  
was made and seconded that the  
nomination of Brother Conlin for the  
position of Seventh Vice-President be  
confirmed. Motion carried unani-  
mously.

The General President made a  
lengthy report on the conditions sur-  
rounding our International Union  
throughout the country, explaining  
the financial and numerical strength  
of the International organization, and  
he dwelt particularly on the fact that  
up to now our financial condition was  
sound and that we had not lost one  
dollar in banks or in investments. He  
also explained that our membership  
had fallen off considerably within the  
last year as a result of the fact that  
in most places men were out of work  
and were unable to pay their dues;  
but stated further that he believed  
the turn of the tide would come per-  
haps by the first of June of this year.  
He explained also the conditions sur-  
rounding the general Labor Move-



ment, which was not at all encouraging due to the fact that, especially in the Building Trades, many organizations had their membership almost totally unemployed.

It was moved and seconded that the General Executive Board on Sunday visit Palm Beach and that the Secretary make arrangements for the trip, which was a distance of eighty miles from Miami, as many of our Board members had never visited this historical and beautiful district in Florida.

The General President reported having attended the funeral of Vice-President Hart and explained the conditions leading up to his death. From his explanation it was made clear that a political executive in Jersey City, N. J., had antagonized our local unions in the district, especially Local Union 641, of which Brother Hart was Secretary-Treasurer. It was stated that this chief executive had made an awful attack on the character of Brother Hart and had stated in open court and to the press that he would not rest until he had driven Brother Hart out of Jersey City. He charged Brother Hart with being a racketeer, etc. Everyone who knew Brother Hart knew him to be a man of a deeply religious nature; in fact, the charges were so unfounded that those who knew and understood the situation believed them to be absolutely ridiculous, but they had weighed on the mind of Brother Hart to such an extent that undoubtedly he worried himself into sickness and only lived twenty-four hours, and the medical profession seemed to be unable to understand the exact cause of his death. And the pitiable part of the situation is that the official making the charges was for many years the very closest friend of Brother Hart. They had worked together and Brother Hart had always helped him politically and had never failed to sing his praises to the Trade Union Movement. Brother Hart for many years ran his

local union with one dollar a month dues until within a year or two ago, and only after he was defeated on this proposition by his local Executive Board, did he raise the dues to two dollars a month per member. During the years in which his dues were one dollar a month he had built up a treasury of close to one hundred thousand dollars for Local 641. He guarded every cent of the local union's money carefully and ran his organization very judiciously and economically. To call such a man a dishonest character and a racketeer—a man who hardly ever failed to go to church every morning, who never tasted liquor in his life, who never gambled in any form, whose character was beyond reproach—was undoubtedly one of the most ridiculous and most unfounded charges that could have been made and, as stated above, resulted in the man's death from continuous worrying over the situation. No one yet seems to understand what provoked the chief executive of Jersey City to make the charges, as he had always been regarded as a friend of the Trade Union Movement. It is the opinion of some in the district that he was endeavoring to strike through Local 641 and our other unions at some other labor individuals with whom he had a falling out or a serious misunderstanding. The Board, after hearing the report which was also explained and referred to by Vice-President Cashal, Vice-President Conlin and General Organizer Gillespie, adopted the following declaration:

"We deeply regret the passing away of our beloved associate, Brother William Hart, Seventh Vice-President of our International Union for many years, in whom we always had the greatest confidence and for whom we had respect and devotion, and we are of the opinion that his untimely death was caused by his worrying over an unjust attack made on his character by one whom he always believed to be his friend, who holds executive politi-



cal office in Jersey City. We further trust that as time goes on the stain placed upon his name will be eliminated by the consciousness and righteousness of the citizenship of the city which gave him birth."

It is true that Brother Hart fought hard for his membership. He fought against unfair employers. There was no resiliency in his character when employers broke agreements. He faithfully observed the signed agreement with an employer. If that was a crime—to work for his membership, to live up to agreements, to faithfully insist that agreements be observed by all parties—then Brother Hart could be charged with being guilty of crime. But we, his associate members, admire and respect him for his faithfulness to his membership and for the manner in which he conducted the affairs of his local union. And as members of the General Executive Board, elected by our membership from all parts of the country, we advise our membership to fight for the maintenance of their organizations; this is their duty as elected officers. The General Executive Board believes that every man employed by every local union in New Jersey is beyond suspicion of having any semblance of racketeering or having any such thing as dishonesty attached to his actions as far as it is within our power to find out. We have had the books of all our local unions properly audited by the International auditor within the last three months and found the work of the organizations and the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurers conducted honestly and in accordance with our laws. The General Executive Board advises publicity of the situation by the purchasing of space in newspapers, not conducting attacks on any individual official, but answering unjust charges made against officers of local unions, so that the public may understand their side of the question. The General Executive Board further advises that the local

unions employ competent lawyers to defend themselves against any trampling of the laws which are respected and observed in all states by self-respecting judiciaries. The General Executive Board further declares that if there is within its membership in New Jersey any man who is guilty of wrong doing and if wrong doing is proved and the local union refuses to remove such an individual, then the charter of the local union shall be revoked immediately, as has been done during the history of the International Union where wrong doing occurred. Again the General Executive Board repeats, wrong doing and racketeering are despised by every member of said Board because such actions, if they occur any place, bring greater injury to the Labor Movement than to any other branch of society. But, we repeat, we have absolute confidence in the honesty, integrity and decency of Brother Hart, who lately passed away, and of the officers who are now holding office in our local unions in the State of New Jersey.

The General President called to the attention of the Board a request made for a conference by a Congressman of New York, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of making a drive towards organizing the taxicab drivers of New York City, and advised that Organizer Cashal and Organizer McGrady of the American Federation of Labor, as well as Organizer Edward Meyer, participated in this conference. The General Executive Board, after hearing the report, decided it would be inadvisable at this time to bring about any such drive because of the fact that our entire energies were taken up in trying to maintain our present wage scales and our present membership.

The General Executive Board heard a report from Brother Casey of the settlement of a strike of the taxicab drivers in Oakland and the settlement of a wage scale in San Francisco, which had been hanging fire for a



long time. The strike in Oakland was a desperate one. The International Union paid strike benefits there for many weeks. The Board was very much pleased with the report and commended Brother Casey for the splendid work he had done in the entire situation.

A communication was read from Chicago relative to the question of organizing parking station employees. No action was taken on this communication because under our laws the matter would first have to be taken up by the local unions of Chicago and also the Joint Council and a recommendation made to the International Union.

A report was received from Brother Markle, who was President of Local 641, Jersey City, and who has been acting as Receiver in conjunction with Jerry Buckley and John Conlin, for the bus drivers of that city, Local 461. The report, in substance, stated that they had done everything to put the local union on a paying basis so they might turn the local union back to the membership, but were unable to do so and recommended, because of the deplorable condition of the industry and because the men were unable to pay dues, that the charter be revoked. The General Executive Board approved the report and the recommendation of Brother Markle.

The General President reported the entire political situation and his experiences and all the talk about his liability of being named for a position in the Cabinet. He stated that as a result of his services as Chairman of the Labor Division of the National Democratic Campaign Committee and his work in handling that end of the campaign, his addresses over the radio and to large gatherings which had a tendency to cement the entire working people in behalf of the Democratic Party, that most of the leaders in the Labor Movement believed that he should permit his name to be presented to the President of the United

States for the office of Secretary of Labor. He explained that, in his judgment, he would not be appointed, although nearly every Labor official and Labor organization in America, both inside and outside the American Federation of Labor, had endorsed his appointment. He informed the Board further that there was not one chance in a thousand of him being offered the appointment by the President, due to the fact that he had information that the selection had already been made although the person at this time had not been named. He gave his reasons to the Board why, in his judgment, he would not be appointed.

In connection with this subject, resolutions were received from the Joint Council in San Francisco, from Local 33, Bakery Drivers of Washington, D. C., and from several other districts, which requested the General Executive Board to take proper care of the General President financially, should he be selected as Secretary of Labor. All the resolutions on the above subject were read and ordered placed on file, and suitable action embodying the substance of the resolutions was taken by the Board in the event the appointment was made.

The General President stated that because of the strenuous campaign he undertook at the request of the officials of the American Federation of Labor in acting as Chairman of the Labor Division of the National Democratic Party and the other trying conditions that have obtained since then, he requested the Board to permit him to take a vacation for a period of two months. He explained to the Board that of course he could have taken this vacation without bringing the matter to them, but he felt it his duty to explain the situation to the Board, which he did in detail. He said that he would like to go away somewhere across the water or some place where he could not be bothered for a while by the political situation or by the work within the organization, which



was straightening itself out, in order to recuperate and build up his physical condition, as his system had been severely taxed during the past six months or year. The Board unanimously voted to grant this request and pay the expenses of said vacation whenever he decided to take same.

It was regularly moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to draft a set of resolutions upon the death of Vice-President Hart and a copy of said resolutions be published in the official monthly Journal, also a copy be sent to the widow of the deceased Vice-President. Motion carried. The General President appointed the following committee: Michael J. Cashal, Thos. L. Hughes and Daniel J. Tobin.

The General Executive Board discussed the policy to be pursued through the coming months and this understanding was reached — that strikes be endorsed only where there was absolutely no possibility of bringing about a settlement by conciliation or arbitration, and only when the organization was confronted with a proposition which it was impossible for their members to accept. The General President explained that we had been paying strike benefits to several local unions in recent months and that our income was not equal to our expenditures, but that this condition had to be expected in these unusual subnormal times. The General President explained that we had not turned down a strike endorsement where we believed that there was any possible hope of settlement through any medium or source, but that the International Executive Officers were compelled to refuse endorsements where arbitration or conciliation had been offered in order to protect the local union itself from destruction. The General President explained that in his opinion we were one of the very few International Unions that were endorsing strikes or paying strike benefits. In other words, we were

showing that spirit of militancy necessary for the preservation of the life blood of the Labor Movement.

Space will not permit entering into a detailed account of the many discussions which took place at this all important meeting, but every member of the Board fully realizes the responsibilities confronting them and the serious condition confronting our International Union and the Labor Movement throughout the nation. The Board members fully realize that it will take every ounce of energy and every particle of strategy on the part of every International Officer and every officer of the local unions to preserve and maintain our Union during the months that are ahead, owing to the awful condition existing in the industrial world with over thirteen million men and women out of employment in our own country, seeking work of any kind so that they might live. Under those conditions the General Executive Board issues the following declaration and appeal: That you enter into your negotiations with your employers with a spirit of fair play permeating your thoughts and actions; that you bring into the controversy every tactful and honest endeavor humanly possible to bring about a settlement of wage scales without entering into a stoppage of work. If all those things fail, and only when they fail, should you appeal to the International Union for the right to stop work; and if your request is not granted by the International Union we beg of you to realize that it is because we are in a position to know what we are doing and that our actions are only influenced by what is best for the general organization.

Complete harmony prevailed through the sessions of the Board, because we realized that only through harmony is there any hope of us succeeding in this conflict in which we are now engaged and which will continue for some time. Of course, we had reports from several districts of



discontent and dissatisfaction and suspicion amongst the officers, which is the natural seed that springs up in the days in which we are now living, but the fruition of suffering, distress and seriousness, not knowing what the future will bring us, should be the means of cementing us closer together. And with this thought in mind, the General Executive Board adjourned its sessions after one of the most important meetings it has ever held, subject to call of the General Executive Officers whenever it is absolutely necessary.

Respectfully submitted,  
**DANIEL J. TOBIN,**  
 General President.

WHEREAS, it has been decreed by the Creator of all things, the God in whom we believe, that our Vice-President and co-worker, William F. Hart, should be called from our midst to the Great Beyond, and

WHEREAS, we, his associates and members of the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, deeply and sincerely mourn his loss because of the services and assistance he had rendered us and because of the deep friendship existing between us as workers in a common cause, and

WHEREAS, it can be truthfully said that no man rendered more sincere or just service in accordance with the dictates of his conscience to our Union than did our late deceased and beloved brother, and

WHEREAS, his cleanliness of character, his religious spirit of living, his justice—which was the justice of the honest, hardworking Trade Unionist—has endeared him to all who knew him, within and without the Union, those who were unprejudiced and whose minds were not unnecessarily poisoned against the work in which he had engaged during the greater part of his life, and

WHEREAS, we fully realize that we must carry on the work that he

has left unfinished, and we believe that his spirit will help us and guide us and that the Divine Providence which weighs in the balance the affairs of all men, will find the soul of William F. Hart “not wanting.”

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: We, the members of the General Executive Board, his associates and friends for many years, do sincerely and solemnly express our deep regret at the loss of our co-worker and associate and we tender to his loving, faithful wife, his life's companion, in this great hour of her distress, our heartfelt sympathy in her bereavement, and we pray and hope that the God of Justice will give her strength to bear the cross that has been placed on her shoulders by the untimely death of her husband.

(Signed) **MICHAEL J. CASHAL,**  
**THOMAS L. HUGHES,**  
**DANIEL J. TOBIN.**

### *Labor Loses Ground Since 1929*

Discussing labor in society, the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, appointed by President Hoover in 1929, says that wage earners may be regarded both as factors in production and as a great group in modern society.

As factors in production, their productive power has increased steadily, due in part to increased use of machinery, in part to more efficient organization of work, and wiser consideration of personal factors in working relations, the committee says. In the second role, progress has been by no means uniform, the committee adds, declaring that the condition of labor in industry, and the part to be played by the workers and their organizations in determining these conditions, present serious problems, which may be solved by developments along the lines of political and industrial democracy and of management and plant organization.

The committee finds that during the



present century, the condition of labor improved up to 1929, when it says labor's standard of life, as measured by purchasing power in wages, had risen about 25 per cent.

"In the two years following 1929, the aggregate money earnings paid to American employees fell about 35 per cent, while the cost of living declined 15 per cent," the company says, its statement supporting organized labor's contention that wages have fallen much faster than the cost of living.

Discussing the question of the adequacy of wages for meeting minimum standards of living, the committee suggests one test that might be applied:

"Death rates are still much higher in the lower income groups than in others. Until a point is reached where the death rate does not vary according to income, it seems paradoxical to claim that wage earners are receiving a living wage."

In respect to shortening of hours, the committee finds that some progress has been made during the present century, average hours of work having been decreased about 15 per cent within the period. This average, however, the committee remarks, conceals a wide diversity, hours as high as 60 a week in some industries and as low as 44 a week having been worked in 1930.

The committee found that there has been no headway in the effort to reduce the terrors of unemployment, which ranks as a major cause of suffering.

Shortening of hours, it thinks, may help the immediate situation by spreading employment and unemployment insurance and old age pensions would do much to relieve present and prevent future distress. The committee realizes the objection to unemployment insurance and old age pensions, but it declares it is also "impressed by the inarticulate misery of the hun-

dreds of thousands or millions of breadwinners who are deprived of their livelihoods through no fault of their own. To put the cost of unemployment squarely upon those who remain at work, upon employers, and upon the public purse makes everyone conscious of the difficulty and focuses attention upon the need of devising more constructive methods for dealing with it."—I. L. N. S.

### *Selfish Wrong-Doing Must Cease*

"The money-changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

"Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not being ministered unto, but to minister to ourselves and to our fellowmen.

"Recognition of the falsity of material wealth as the standard of success goes hand in hand with the abandonment of the false belief that public office and high political position are to be valued only by the standards of pride of place and personal profit; and there must be an end to a conduct in banking and in business which too often has given to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrongdoing.

"Small wonder that confidence languishes, for it thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of obligations, on faithful protection, on unselfish performance; without them it cannot live."—President Franklin D. Roosevelt.





# EDITORIAL



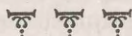
(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

SURELY NO ONE can find fault with the messages President Roosevelt has already delivered to the Congress. The inaugural address of the President was a masterpiece. He is giving what he promised to give—direct, speedy action, which he fully understands is absolutely necessary. No one needs to be sorry up to now for having voted for Roosevelt. We have the greatest admiration for his expressions on vital subjects so far. We hope and trust that he will continue to fulfill his promises made prior to election. The whole world is now singing his praises. But political fame is of short duration and all the good things he is now doing can be forgotten, and will be forgotten, if he blunders or makes one serious mistake. No one should envy him his position in this awful crisis. Not only is his life in danger by fanatics and persons of unbalanced mind, but there is also the eternal strain on his energy, having such gigantic questions confronting him, with the welfare of the nation and the world practically dependent upon his actions. European nations are breeding war. They are in a turmoil with smouldering flames ready to burst forth at any moment, due mainly to the fact that the old jealousies of European nations are just as serious as they were in 1914; due also to the fact that the European population is starving, and that the hunger and thirst for power and territory is so intense that at this moment it would take but very little to start a slaughter similar to the one we experienced from 1914 to 1918. The President, in his mind's eye, sees all this before him day and night, and questions of the most serious and delicate nature are facing him, and he cannot share the danger with the citizenship of our country because in many instances making known the exact facts would drive the people to desperation and panic.

The handling of the bank situation by the President was perhaps the greatest work that has been done in our country since President Wilson delivered his ultimatum to the German war lords, and he is not done by any means with the financial question. He has only begun to clean up the dirty mess that he inherited and that has cursed our country for the past twenty-five years. Wilson, through the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act, endeavored to clean up the Wall Street smudge, but after he vacated the office of President the old crew, controlled or influenced by the moneyed interests, again got in power and continued to dominate even worse than before the days of Wilson. Banks, many of them, will be cleaned out, as they should be, and many thousands of depositors will lose. But it is best that this be done now rather than have them continue to still drain the few dollars the people have left, to place it in their financial cesspool. There is no cure for cancer except to operate and sometimes the operation is not always successful. But at any rate the only hope there was for the financial institutions of our country was to cut away the dead wood, close up the institutions that were rotten, and allow the sound, healthy banks to function to the people's needs. This work should have been done years ago, but through influence and red tape and other trickery the national bank examiners and the state bank examiners closed their eyes to situations and conditions within the banking fraternity, thereby mulcting month after month from the people millions of dollars.



If President Roosevelt continues, as we hope he will, in his determination to clean up other rotten conditions similar to the banking business he will have established for himself a name and a record equalled only by Washington and Lincoln.

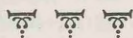


OF COURSE there has been some disappointment, serious disappointment, on the part of Labor because an active Trade Unionist has not been placed in the position of Secretary of Labor, but President Roosevelt decided that it was his right to select his own Cabinet, who were supposed to be members of his political family, his advisors, and consequently he refused to acquiesce to the almost unanimous wishes of the organized labor movement, both inside and outside the American Federation of Labor. That is his act and he alone is responsible and it is the duty of the American Trade Union Movement to carry on and support our President in all acts of his which we believe to be helpful to our people and to our country. Undoubtedly there is disappointment and discontent amongst the organized workers because organized labor for many years worked hard to create the Department of Labor, to establish a Cabinet office whereby there would be one from within the working classes sitting at the table of the President, one who understood the strivings, the struggles and the hardships and the joys of Labor, manual labor, so to speak. The forces of Labor eventually, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, were successful in creating the Department of Labor and it was understood then that the person who should be in that Cabinet position would be directly from the workers—yes, the choice of the workers, if they could agree on a choice. Consequently, Labor is disappointed and somewhat discouraged but undoubtedly it will continue as in the past to carry on and serve our American civilization whenever it can be helpful, either in war or in peace.

The writer of this article was the almost unanimous choice of the Labor Movement for the position of Secretary of Labor. He did not seek the position because the position he now holds is more remunerative, there is less grief and trouble surrounding it, and his standing is perhaps better with the workers than it would be were he to be appointed and serve as Secretary of Labor. But because of his services in the National Democratic Campaign, where he acted as Chairman of the Labor Division, because it was recognized and admitted by all classes, even those who disagreed with him politically, that he did more to mould the thought of the working people and concentrate their voting strength in behalf of the National Democratic Party without leaving any bitterness, because of the intensity and sincerity with which he functioned for ten gruelling weeks in his headquarters in New York, expending some of his own and some of the money of his International Union, the almost unanimous appeal of the organized labor movement was that he permit his name to be presented to the President for this position. And believing that he could do some good both to the administration who need advice and counsel and guidance on delicate, serious questions confronting the toilers of the nation, and because he felt he could be of some service to the masses of the working people, by whom he has been employed for thirty years, he consented to an appeal signed by nearly all of the International officers in the Labor Movement to allow his name to be presented to the President of the United States for the office of Secretary of



Labor. The Labor Movement did present his name through President Green and Vice-Presidents Joseph Weber and Matthew Woll, representing the American Federation of Labor. They had every reason to believe after the conference that their request would be granted, and behold, they are dumbfounded, stagnated, surprised beyond description, because what they believed was an honest, sincere request was refused. However, the Labor Movement, as I have stated in our Journal, is above and beyond setting aside its work or its desire to serve because of the refusal of some position or positions for one or several individuals. It should be the duty of the Labor Movement to work for legislation and help for the multitudes and not for a job or for jobs for one or more. As I stated in the columns of this Journal last December, when the political management of any party gives you a position they practically own you. You must carry on with their policy or you cannot very well continue to serve. The stakes at issue are too great to be auctioned off for a position, even in the Cabinet or on any board or commission. The welfare and happiness of fifty million of our people who are in need resulting from thirteen millions of unemployed men and women in our nation, is at stake and their interests are greater, much greater. The lives of children who are on the verge of starvation, the homes and families of the toilers who cannot find work at any price—those things are greater than any position that can be offered to anyone or to a number of persons. The work of the Labor Movement should be to carry on and battle for legislation that will open up employment, that will bring food and shelter to the millions in our country now who are in absolute need, that will protect the liberty of the toilers against injustice, legislation that will bring back to us that freedom and happiness that we enjoyed a few years ago. This is of much more importance than jobs or positions, and I ask the workers of the nation and the leaders of the Labor Movement to so recognize this situation and to act accordingly. It gave your President a great deal of happiness to know that for the first time in its history the organized labor movement of the country, inside and outside of the American Federation of Labor, was almost unanimous in believing that he should be the Labor member in the Cabinet. No other labor man ever received such united and sincere support.



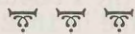
NEARLY EVERY branch of society that was at all helpful in the campaign has been down to Washington trying to convince the President and his advisors that they and they alone were responsible for the election of the Democratic candidate in the November election. The Foreign Language Department heads have told President Roosevelt that were it not for the propaganda spread by them he could not have been elected to office. The Progressive group has said the same thing. Those leading the intellectual women's group have said the same thing. The college group have also claimed their responsibility for the victory. All have made their claims and they all have been sincere although exaggerating in their expressions. Only the workers, the Labor group, have refused to set forth any such claim.

The women of the nation vote usually as their men folks do and only a few, a very few, are independent in their actions, and the great majority of the intellectual or educated branch of the female vote was strongly intrenched on the Republican side of the battle. The same was true of the male college vote, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton and many others



too numerous to name. When votes were taken within their institutions they cast a substantial majority in favor of the moneyed interests, the so-called Conservative Republican Party. With very few exceptions, Wall Street was aligned solidly against Roosevelt. And it is really laughable to find that many of those people who actually were fighting against the election of Roosevelt are now out in the front and are being given consideration.

This country is normally Republican, and if it had been a normal year with men working there would not have been any chance to elect a Democratic candidate. As Chairman of the Labor Division of the Democratic National Committee I stated from the very beginning that it was the twelve million men and women out of work and their immediate associates, relatives and friends who were going to decide the election, and anyone who denies this fact is either willfully prejudiced or does not know the situation. The election was nothing more or less than a protest from the masses of the people who were out of work, who saw no hope in the Hoover administration, who had witnessed false promises made, who wanted a change, who were crying in the wilderness for someone to deliver them from the misery confronting them. Those were the people who decided the election and elected the Democratic Party to office, and those are the people that will again elect the next candidate to office, and if the Democratic Party refuses to understand this they will meet with perhaps a greater defeat two years or four years from now than did the man who just left the White House.



WE ARE HOPFUL for the first time in four years that the sun is going to shine again. We have great confidence in our newly-elected President, Mr. Roosevelt. This is March 15 when this article is written and up to now our President has done splendidly; yes, he has performed even better than our highest anticipations. We shall pray for him to continue. He has been spared to us from an assassin's bullet. Surely no one can deny that an Unseen Power saved him for our nation and the world. Let us hope that no influence or association can swerve him from his loyalty to the masses of the American people. Let us pray that his promises will be kept to the workers and let us assure him if he does he is bound to be returned to office by the same multitude that gave him the largest majority ever given to any President in any election ever held in the United States.



IT WAS CERTAINLY pathetic, the bidding farewell of Mr. Hoover to his associates on March 4. One writer describes him as having the most painful expression on his face of any man he had seen in recent years; an expression of disappointment and sorrow and perhaps mild contempt. Disappointment because the voters did not return him to office. Sorrow because he was misunderstood, and mild contempt because those that he expected to support him left him to struggle for himself in the last hours of his great battle for re-election, just like rodents leaving a sinking ship.

Mr. Hoover was not the first man that left the White House under similar circumstances. We can remember away back to the days of Grover Cleveland. In 1896 in the Democratic Convention held in Chicago, where



Bryan made his Cross of Gold speech, Cleveland, who had served as President of the United States for eight years, was totally ignored and practically repudiated by that convention. His name was hissed and he left office on March 4, 1897, perhaps the most discredited individual by his own party that was ever elected President of the United States. Everything that he had stood for and advocated was rejected in the composition of the Chicago platform. McKinley was assassinated in Buffalo at the very beginning of his second term in 1901, but already Theodore Roosevelt and others were getting ready to build the fence around McKinley and his manager, Mark Hanna. Theodore Roosevelt left the office of President with some glory and named his successor, Mr. Taft, but inside of two years Taft and he were at daggers' ends and Theodore Roosevelt burst up the Republican Party and Taft, running for office in 1912, was repudiated worse than any man could possibly have been by the electors of the nation. Wilson, after serving eight years and performing almost superhuman work in educating the world in the interests of freedom and democracy, passed away in honor and glory, revered and respected today by all classes of freedom loving citizens in this and every other country because of his devotion to the working people and his service and unselfishness in behalf of humanity. Harding died in San Francisco, but if he had lived, well, some people go so far as to say he might have been mixed up with Fall and Daugherty and others. Coolidge, born under a lucky star, the lucky politician, always benefiting from accidents such as the police strike in Boston and the death of Harding, vacated the chair of the President at the height of a prosperity boom, but if he had been nominated in 1932 he would have been slaughtered even worse than Hoover. No need to say anything about Hoover. Everyone knows what happened. He came into office in the midst of the greatest prosperity this country has ever seen. He had established a great name for himself as a world engineer; he had made millions as a result of his engineering activities and speculations before the World War. As distributor of foods and grains with headquarters in London, appointed by Wilson, he was the hero of the hour, ranking next in world opinion to General Pershing. But adversity came to our nation and disturbances to the world, and as stated in the beginning, Hoover left Washington a few weeks ago humiliated, broken down in spirit and in courage, and with perhaps much less of the world's goods than he had when he entered the White House.

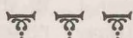
The question confronting us now is, "How will President Roosevelt carry on?" And depending upon that question is the answer to the question, "How will he finish?" We are pulling for him, every one of us, because he has up to now done a man's job. But our first interests are the working people of the nation; our duty is to see that our American Government is run in the interests of the masses of the people, all of the people, and if he carries on as he has started out, forcing the doctrine of justice and square dealing down the throats of the enemies of our people and our country, we shall continue to support him. That is our duty. On the other hand, if he proves false to us we cannot and we will not forget the toilers whom we have been elected to serve, whom we will continue to serve even though we are compelled to sacrifice friendships we have established with political leaders. The Labor Movement may be somewhat weakened now but it will regain its strength and it will continue to battle, as it always has, for the right and not for the man. In the meantime, every man and woman in our country will be called upon to make sacrifices and I am sure they will respond as they did in time of war, because this is a battle against the monster of



starvation. And in line with that request to make sacrifices if necessary is the request and prayer that we support President Roosevelt and the administration while they are fighting and struggling to bring back to our country justice, honesty and square dealing.



AS A MEANS of espionage, writs of assistance and general warrants are but puny instruments of tyranny and oppression when compared with wire tapping.—Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis, U. S. Supreme Court.



### *Must Be Applied Without Delay*

It is most startling to serious-minded people when they comprehend that 50 per cent of the nation's entire population, or more than sixty million people, are seriously affected by continued, widespread unemployment and economic distress. If no selfish appeal can reach the hearts and minds of those in whose hands is vested the power to apply remedies the menacing situation arising out of the existing emergency ought to move them to act and act quickly.

Amid all the distressing difficulties which have beset the masses of the people on every hand, during these terrible days, labor has presented, in all good faith and sincerity, its own plans for economic recovery and suggested remedies which it feels sure would, if applied, in a great degree overcome unemployment.

There are many causes which have contributed toward the creation of the distressing situation through which the nation is passing. Labor understands these causes quite well. It is proper for these causes to be kept in mind when remedies are suggested. Many of the causes which are at the base of our national distress can only be corrected through legislative action and labor will exercise all its power and influence to bring this about.

Labor has offered the following remedies for alleviation of unemployment and human distress:

First, the restoration of buying

power through the establishment and maintenance of high wage standards. In the opinion of labor the time has arrived when wage-cutting should end and when corporations and humane employers should boldly and courageously lead in announcing increases in wages to all employees. There must be an increase in wages and commodity prices before unemployment can be overcome.

Second, in order to take up the slack of unemployment and to deal constructively with the problem of mechanized industry, the five-day work-week and the six-hour work-day should be generally and universally applied.

Third, the creation of credit facilities so that both small and large employers of labor may finance production. If credit were made available and more elastic and flexible there are many employers who would venture into the field of production and thus work opportunities for many of the unemployed would be created.

These economic remedies which can be quickly and voluntarily applied should be supplemented by the following legislative remedies: A modification of restrictive anti-trust legislation containing provisions for safeguarding the public against exploitation and embodying within it the declared public policy of the United States toward labor, labor organizations and industry; child labor legislation which would eliminate the employment of children and which



would serve to protect child life; a revision of banking laws and of the Federal Reserve Act so as to provide a greater degree of safety to depositors; a flexible currency plan which would adequately meet business and industrial needs, and constructive government control of credit facilities so as to prevent, so far as possible, an orgy of speculation such as occurred in 1929.

It is the collective opinion of labor that additional legislation providing for the enactment of social justice measures should be acted upon by the legislative bodies of the nation at the earliest possible date. — William Green.

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### *We Are Not the Only Ones!*

At the last American Federation of Labor convention Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, gave some striking figures of increased productivity in the United States. Wherever we listen in we hear the same story.

Here are some figures for Czechoslovakia. Scientific heating in one foundry reduced the fuel needed each day by an amount equal to the output of 1,200 to 1,400 miners. A factory for electrical appliances introduced a belt conveyor system that increased the output of the women employed by 600 per cent. In a cotton mill women who used to tend nine machines and do other work are now specialized and tend 14 to 18 machines. Their output has been increased 80 per cent and their wages 10 per cent. Where three gas works used to produce twenty-four million cubic meters of gas and employ 570 persons a new gas works with modern equipment produces 36,000,000 cubic meters and employs 190 persons.

The Czechoslovak Department of Welfare, commenting on such developments, says that one of the most direct means of making mechanical invention advantageous to the worker

instead of harmful appears to be the reduction of hours of work, which would restore a demand for the labor of the displaced workers.—I. L. N. S.

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Wisconsin is the only state which has thus far enacted legislation to provide for some form of unemployment insurance. The Wisconsin Act is designed to set up unemployment reserves in which the employer continues to hold property rights and which does not become compulsory unless employers of not less than 175,000 workers fail to voluntarily place themselves under the act before a certain date. The Illinois bills, following the proposed Ohio plan, provide for the creation of a general unemployment insurance fund, the premiums payable being compulsory on all employers who regularly employ three or more persons, except the state and its political subdivisions and except farm labor, domestic servants employed in homes and employees of common carriers subject to regulation by Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor made no definite recommendation as to a choice between the Wisconsin plan and the plan proposed by the Ohio commission.—Ill. State Fed. News Letter.

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### *This From Wall Street*

Stripped of qualifying phrases, the program of the National Transportation Committee for immediate action is certainly calculated to jar railroad executives out of their self-complacency—if that is their present attitude. Innumerable shippers the country over, to say nothing of highway carriers and makers of automotive vehicles, believe that railroad managers are still too well satisfied with themselves, despite all the grief they have suffered the past three years.—Wall Street Journal.



# CORRESPONDENCE

The following is a letter sent by the General President to Mr. Obergfell, representative of the Brewery Workers' International Union in Cincinnati, in which the General President outlines the position of our International Union.

March 22, 1933.

Mr. Joseph Obergfell,  
General Secretary-Treasurer,  
2347 Vine Street,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 21st with which was enclosed copy of an agreement signed by Adam Huebner, Joseph Proebstle, John Rader and Joseph Obergfell, all Brewery Workers' representatives. We never agreed to anything like this, as far as I can remember. At any rate that was twenty years ago and no one with common sense or understanding would expect that conditions remain now as they were twenty years ago.

There is a new class of men driving trucks today. Horses have been replaced with machines, breweries have been out of business and the whole system of life has been changed and I am now notifying you that our International Brotherhood will organize and take into membership chauffeurs and helpers properly coming under our jurisdiction and if the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers organize chauffeurs and helpers we will have to retaliate, as our only means of defense, by organizing those working on the inside of breweries as helpers under our jurisdiction. I want to remind you that we do this in all dairies relative to the inside workers.

This we do not want to do except as a means of defense and retaliation. The whole system of life has changed within the past twenty years and

especially has it changed in the manufacture and distribution of beer. There is new blood, an entire new generation driving motor trucks and thousands of them are out of work; they are seeking employment and they have to have it. Many of them are in our organization and we are going to protect them, as it is our duty.

If the officers and organizers of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers pursue a course in which they admit to membership chauffeurs and helpers, we reserve the right to defend our membership and pursue a similar course of self-defense and for the protection of our International Union.

We feel that the better course to pursue would be for both organizations to work together in mutual understanding and defending one another wherever possible and necessary, and both organizations, viz., the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenmen and Helpers, to endeavor to organize the men coming under their respective jurisdiction in this industry, that is, the drivers, chauffeurs and helpers, to be organized into the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the inside workers in breweries to be organized into the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.

I trust you will bring this matter to the attention of your General Executive Board, because it will be too bad if we waste our energy fighting one another and unless common sense and understanding prevails, that apparently is what it is going to lead to, to the detriment and destruction of the



membership and the organizations involved.

Let me say this to you also: It is my judgment that the master brewers and those whose money is invested in this industry will not be so easy to handle or will not look as favorably on organized labor as they did some twenty years ago. I repeat, there is a new life in our country; a new generation taking hold of the reins; new men and new elements involved and changing the picture in this present generation, and with men and women, thirteen millions or more of them out of work and willing to work for a dollar a day in order that they might live, it seems to me and it is the opinion of the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, that the proper thing to do is for both organizations to work together in an endeavor to organize the industry and even then it will perhaps be a bigger job than we now anticipate.

Very sincerely yours,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
General President.

### *Depression Hardships May Benefit Workers*

This panic, with its sorrows, its hardships and misery, has done some good. It has made men think.

It has made the professional man think, the man who used to criticize the workingman's "high wages" and ridiculed the street sweeper wearing a silk shirt. It has made him think how much better off he was himself, when the street cleaner could buy a shirt instead of standing in a breadline waiting for a handout.

It has made the anti-union, price-slashing, wage-cutting employer think. It has made him think how much better off he was when he hired union men, paid fair wages, got a good price for his work, men and boss pulled together and everyone prospered.

It has made the fair-weather member think, the man who enjoyed the benefits of the union, but deserted his comrades at the first sign of a storm, and with his kind helped tear down the work of years, demoralizing conditions for the workers and disrupting the stability of the stone industry. Caught in the quicksand that is dragging him down deeper and deeper, and powerless to help himself, he thinks, and realizes that the union, and the brotherhood of man he betrayed, mean something more than just so many words.

It is an encouraging sign when men begin to think, for in thinking, constructive thinking, lies the solution of our economic and industrial ills. We may then look to the perfecting of measures that will avoid, or at least minimize, these recurring periods of business stagnation.

We can look forward to the machine being made a blessing to mankind, as it was intended, instead of an instrument of destruction to human usefulness and happiness. We can look forward to the workers receiving a just share of their contribution to industry. We can look forward to reasonably steady employment with ample leisure for rest and self-improvement. We can look for an equitable system of unemployment insurance, and for old age security—the things that will make this old world of ours a better place to work in, a better place to live in.

We have so much of the world's gold that the bank vaults in New York can scarcely hold it. (When did you last see a gold coin?) We have, in material things, the richest nation in the world. Banks are filled with money in some parts of the country. In other sections bank failures carry hundreds of thousands of people into despair and desolation.

Labor can best hasten the new day by organizing in every field.



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## NOT ALL CUT WAGES

A SHORT TIME AGO Philip K. Wrigley of the Wrigley Company of Chicago announced an increase in pay for his workers and backed up the statement, in which he said, "If we pay simply enough for our workers to live on we cannot halt the downward trend in business conditions. They are the great consumers of products and must have more than enough to cover the bare necessities of life if improvement is to be felt in the host of lines."

President J. Howard Pew of the Sun Oil Company, in his annual report says that high wages would have been the best guarantee against breakdown. And following that policy his company in 1932 made a very good profit without digging it out of the hides of its employees. U. S. Steel cut wages three times and lost business progressively as it shoved wages downward.



THE LOCAL UNIONS in the vicinity of New York and New Jersey were recently audited by representatives of the International Union. Our system of bookkeeping is not a complicated one and it is to the advantage of the Secretary to keep a good set of books, as it simplifies the work of the local trustees and the auditor when an audit is made.

According to our By-Laws the tax should be paid the 10th of the following month. The prompt payment of tax must be made before any other bill, including salaries, is paid. It would be worthwhile for some secretaries to refresh their memories from time to time with our latest constitution, as there are some sections which they seem to have forgotten.



IN MANY LINES the depression has stimulated change, by forcing or inducing firms to cut costs, whether they need to or not. Three-cent postage sent mail order houses hunting lighter paper. Lighter paper proved bad for printing, as printers know. But, after nine months of testing, it has been found that a zinc pigment could be used in thin paper, making it more opaque. Fillers had been mostly clay, talc, barium sulphate. Result of the success with zinc and lighter paper is that one mail order house expects to save \$35,000 on one mailing.

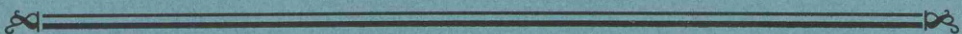
Other new things are rubber, or plioform, dishes and rubber rugs. Every new article or device for daily use displaces some other and changes the current of employment.

Just as when the bus lines branch out and take passengers and freight from the railroads.

These things call for a pliable mind on the part of labor, the ability to change with change.



FLORIDA PLANS a homesteading law to take men out of the cities and put them on land. Such moves are sound and will relieve unemployment if states use care in picking men for farms and don't strand a lot of folks who have no faculty for farming.





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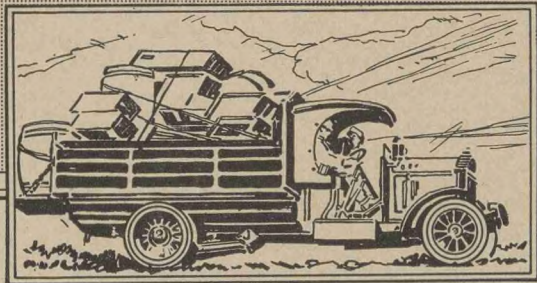
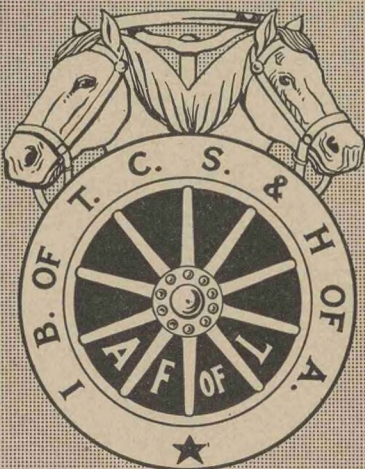
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



MAY, 1933

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NEWSPAPERS and magazines throughout the country are carrying the story, giving the opinion of this one and that one more or less interested in industry, that to cut the wages of workers means bad business in general for all concerned. When one thinks very seriously about the question, all the suggestions pertaining thereto must seem just sort of a by-word flung out to save the situation with about as much to recommend it as a straw to a drowning person. As we in the Labor Movement see it, the actual putting into effect this much quoted hint is, to say the least, not very much in evidence.

In these same papers you read that the federal, state and all municipal governments must of necessity reduce the pay of employes as much, in many instances, as fifteen per cent; vacations, too, are to be eliminated, and furloughs without pay are the rule of the day. All this is done, we are informed, to "balance the budget." Industry, as a whole, follows suit in spite of all of the suggestions that the wants and interests of the workers should be protected. It becomes sort of a circle where you "rob Peter to pay Paul."

In the final analysis, what actually happens when all these cuts in wages are established, as has been emphasized by labor representatives and students of social economics many times before, is that the man and woman who work are not in a position to buy more than the bare necessities of life when such drastic cuts are set up for the nation to follow.

Surely this must be apparent to even the most casual observer when he sees the big department stores—some of which have been in business almost half a century—closing their doors and laying off all the help, thus adding to the already great problem of unemployment. In every community the small retail shops have "For Rent" signs displayed everywhere and the stores which have been able to keep their heads above water, so to speak, practically have to sell their merchandise at cost, so many are the sales and so keen is the competition.

Surely it must be plain to anyone with common sense that our Unions have been the only salvation of the worker in these times of stress, as a means of maintaining a fairly decent, living wage. Every wage scale committee knows what a job it has been to bring back some sort of an acceptable report to the membership, with employers on every side quoting the cuts in wages and in salaries made in the various industries and departments of our government.

Everyone in the nation that gives us our living should want to do the right thing. Is it the right thing to cut wages? We recognize with a firm doing practically no business it has no other recourse except to lower the pay of its employes, if they are to be retained at all. With such fair employers we have no fault to find. But there are those who are taking advantage of the present situation to hire the cheapest labor possible; letting out those who have been in their employ for years because of high salaries, replacing them, without any trouble, with others at a low wage, due to the fact that the ranks of the skilled and unskilled unemployed are so numerous.

Let us hope that we shall see put into actual working some of the suggestions not to lower wages, and in that way "prosperity" will find a way to creep "around the corner" and catch up with the man and woman who now find themselves wondering how long it is going to be before they can once more start buying.

J. M. GILLESPIE.

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## The Trend of Labor

That the world of labor is taking on  
fresh vigor is indicated in sporadic  
items from here and there, telling of  
rebellion signs against further wage  
cuts and lengthened hours.

Anthracite coal miners could not  
see a cut from the wage scale now in  
effect; miners in Kentucky struck  
against scrip payments—good only at  
the company store. Girls in a cigar  
factory in Florida are fighting more  
pay cuts and other grievances. In  
England some 7,000 workers in Henry  
Ford's auto plant struck against a  
hefty wage reduction.

Adolph Hitler, the Austrian strut-  
ter, who appears to be making the  
Germans goose-step to the tune of his  
absolute dictatorship, is casting eyes  
at the German trade union organiza-  
tions, and may either disband them or  
take them body and britches into his  
own organization. Mussolini and Sta-  
lin succeeded in crushing bona fide  
trade unions in their respective coun-  
tries and setting up organizations of  
their own. But, despite all this, labor  
is restive.

Perhaps in no other time in the his-  
tory of the world has labor made as  
much progress as it has during the  
depression in the United States. The  
public has learned that this country  
can not get along without an intelli-  
gent, versatile organized labor body.  
It is receiving recognition long over-  
due. American trade unionism is not  
frightened at the strutting Hitlers and  
Stalins, but will go along with consti-  
tuted authorities, demanding its just



share in the prosperity of the country while at the same time helping to create that prosperity.

Evidently, from the news coming out of Washington, the coal miner and the farmer are shortly to receive something "due on account" in the way of progressive legislation. Officials of the United Mine Workers have been in Washington for an extended period using all their power to bring about needed legislation for the coal industry of the United States. President Roosevelt appears sympathetic to the issues and it should not be long until the coal industry is on its way back to better times. The same is true of the agricultural situation, and with these two basic industries shunted on to the right road, prosperity can not be long delayed.—*Mine Workers' Journal*.

### *Sailors on Great Lakes Ask End of 12-Hour Day*

Cleveland, Ohio.—Though the United States Senate has approved a bill for a six-hour day, sailors on the Great Lakes still work 12 hours a day. In letters to President Roosevelt and federal and state officials, C. M. Goshorn, acting secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, directs attention to the long work-day on lake cargo vessels and says:

"Five thousand Great Lakes sailors, both union and non-union, earnestly feel that the time has arrived for a 'new deal' in working hours on board bulk freight vessels.

"Exploitation of these sailors under the 12-hour day is a disgrace to American industry and should be ended now. The bulk freight vessel owners of the Great Lakes are the last important group to cling to the obsolete two-watch system or 12-hour day."

The letters listed 22 steamship companies which work their sailors 12 hours a day.

### *Communists and Trade Unions*

The hostility of the Communists towards bona fide trade unions was very clearly expressed by Losovsky, the secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions a year ago. In the official magazine of the R. I. L. U. of February, 1932, he said:

"In creating the Red Trade Union organization have you strengthened the trade unions? Do you want to strengthen them? Nothing of the kind. So long as we do not weaken and discredit them before the masses, so long as we do not disrupt their discipline, so long as the trade union apparatus is not destroyed, so long will they keep back a portion of the workers, just so long will they disrupt the struggle of the working classes—the economic and political struggle."

It is these destroyers of the trade unions, assisted by a shallow-brained group of intellectuals, who roam over the country talking about the necessity of a "united" labor front.

Labor unity will not be found by flirting with Communist wreckers of the trade union movement or with other radical groups whose anti-union methods and objectives are equally as sinister although less outspoken. Unity can only be advanced by strengthening the loyalty of workers to the trade union movement and using every effort to build it up.

### *Confidence, Courage*

Determination, courage, confidence and patience are all fine and glorious attributes to possess, but they make a poor substitute for corned beef and cabbage after a long walk in search of a job.

People with all the fine points we read about can't live these times on fine spun sentiment and good advice.

Sentiment is manufactured and advice is just as apt to be bad as good.

Confidence and courage are two



outstanding traits that should be cultivated and used.

Confidence in our fellow workers is first in importance. Our interests are precisely the same. That which is good for one is good for all workers. Good wages are necessary to maintain high standards of living. Good wages stabilize and mean uninterrupted employment and keep the wheels of industry turning. This makes business permanent and prosperity always with us. This just simply requires a little determination and confidence in each other and the courage to act as a unit.

A realization of and confidence in the righteousness of our cause and the necessity of co-operation in our trades unions for our own comfort and salvation in our work-a-day life will create a new deal for working men and women. A little courage and determination will turn the trick.—Cigar Maker.

### *Government Operation of Idle Plants Asked*

New York.—The New York chapter of the Society of Industrial Engineers approved a proposal to have the Government commandeer idle plants, mines and farms for operation by the unemployed under a national self-sustaining, self-help program and adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to develop the plans for carrying the program into effect.

The proposal accompanied the report of a committee appointed last January by John M. Carmody, national president of the society, to investigate and present its findings on the significance of technocracy.

The committee consisted of practicing engineers in New York City in various fields, including teaching, appraisal, consulting management, executive and research work.

Members of the committee included Walter N. Polakov, consulting engi-

neer, chairman; W. H. Leffingwell, Joseph W. Roe, professor of engineering, New York University; L. H. Olson and W. H. Gesell.

Basing its recommendations on economic trends and engineering data, the committee urged the beginning of a "war on the idleness of the nation's productive facilities" to be carried on by the Government, advised by the engineering board.

While these plans for permanent economic rehabilitation are being worked out, the committee urged that consideration be given to the immediate emergency program, which is the commandeering and operation of idle plants, for the relief of suffering caused by unemployment.

### *Yes, Why Not?*

"Why not trim the big insurance company salaries?" asks the Toledo Union Leader, official organ of the Toledo Central Labor Union, pointing out that an investigation in Wisconsin revealed the payment of fat salaries to the heads of insurance companies which do business in the state.

"It was found," the Union Leader says, "that the average salary paid to life insurance presidents was \$50,000 in 1932, with many receiving much above that figure. Five presidents, for example, received an aggregate salary of \$675,000, an average of the modest little sum of \$136,000 each. One life insurance company's board chairman received \$96,000 and another \$101,000."

While insurance company officials' salaries and insurance company rates have continued at their old high level, wages of workers in public and private employ have been unmercifully slashed, the paper says, and asks:

"Why, in their zest for economy, don't economy shouters direct a part of their efforts toward the big insurance companies and the big private utility companies?"



### ***Railroad Mismanagement***

The organized labor movement has contended time after time that much of the present financial predicament of the railroads is due to the mismanagement of the railway executives.

Confirmation of this claim now comes from John F. Harris, a director of the Southern Pacific Company and of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

In discussing the advantages of the proposed Government czar for the railroads, politely called a "moderator" or a "co-ordinator," Mr. Harris declares that such an official endowed with adequate authority could save the railroads from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 annually through elimination of duplicated facilities and services.

Duplicated railway facilities and services do not fall into place like manna from heaven fell on the Israelites. They are established and installed by the orders of the railway executives themselves. Now these same executives admit that the facilities and services are not essential to transportation and should be abolished. And they are such a bunch of anarchistic inefficients that they can't do the scrapping themselves but must run to the Government for a distator!

When the czar effects the millions of savings predicted by Mr. Harris the entire amount should be devoted to restoring the wage slashes imposed on the railway employees many months ago.

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### ***Sound Banks***

It is said that no banks have failed in Canada or England. That, if a fact, is due to good, wholesome banking laws made and enforced to protect the people's money.

So many banks have failed here we have lost count. The last we remember it was 5,000 or more. In most cases these failures swept away the life savings and made destitute mil-

lions of poor people. It constitutes one of the greatest crimes in history.

There is no excuse for the laxity of laws which permit dishonest bankers to rob the masses with impunity.

Before confidence will be restored and hoarding prevented, adequate banking laws must be adopted and enforced that will fully protect and safeguard the money of depositors.

Everybody says we must have confidence before business will recover.

Next to restoring the purchasing power of the masses, sound banking laws is one of ranking importance.

The chief thought uppermost in the minds and desires of the 15,000,000 jobless workers is to get back on the pay roll.

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### ***Exploitation of Working Girls Fought in Chicago***

Chicago, Ill.—Twenty-five civic organizations here led by the Women's Trade Union League started a movement to protect working girls from exploitation by unscrupulous employers interested solely in profits.

Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the league, who is preparing a report on low wages and the misery wrought by sweatshop methods, said that employers, after repeated wage reductions, are now paying girls less than enough to feed, clothe and house them.

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### ***Employees' Wages Cut Though Profits Increase***

Hartford, Conn.—All minor employees of the Connecticut Electric Service Company and its subsidiary, the Connecticut Light and Power Company, have had their wages cut, though the company reports an increase in profits of \$112,990 during 1932 available for dividends. The increase was made despite a business decrease of \$745,774 and a lowering of rates. J. Henry Roraback, political "boss" in Connecticut, is president of the two companies.



### *Our Struggle for a Better Standard of Living*

Capitalism is an incorrigible and incurable economic system. Whether we have flourishing business conditions or an economic and industrial crisis, whether our politicians favor protective tariff or free trade, whether wages are high or low, it matters not, the working class continues to be exploited, its members must work in order to create profits for others. Everything which—under a sensible regulation of our economic system—would become a blessing for working humanity, such as improving the apparatus of production as a result of all technical progress made, or making use of the possibility to increase production even at a reduced physical performance of labor on the part of the individual, increasing harvest possibilities, improvements in the means of transportation, all these and other things become an evil, a calamity, yes, even a curse, under the prevailing capitalistic system. The latter is rotten to the core and—no matter how many economic conferences may be called—that rottenness will prevail because it is inseparably interwoven with the whole system. Such economic conferences at best may somewhat mitigate the weight of its impending downfall, they may slow up somewhat its coming destruction, but they cannot prevent the same.

The only possibility for the working class to secure for itself within the existing "order" of things the best advantages possible is to be found within the self-help organizations of the workers, their trade unions, and those they must strengthen and build up again at any and all costs. The basic aim of the trade union movement consists in the improvement of the standard of living of the workers. That movement seeks to utilize its might and power for the purpose of aiding the masses of the workers, as the real producers of all values, in se-

curing the best possible and attainable working conditions and wages.

And in the realization of this effort the working class must and can rely only on its own power. "The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the workers themselves!" No one else can accomplish this aim for them. That was made more than plain by Karl Marx. Self-help in every instance, that is the only real and useful help of benefit to the workers. Our trade unions are these means of self-help for all those engaged in useful work. To assist in their advancement and up-building, to do everything along the line of assisting the further beneficial development of trade unionism, is something that the wage workers should do in behalf of their own most vital interests.


Away with the dangerous indifference on the part of so many trade unionists! Know and recognize your opponents and do not let any of your money, not even a penny, go to them. Spend it with the employers of UNION LABOR!—Spokane Labor World.

Farmers, with surplusage of crops and no market; wage earners willing to work and no place to work. Each needs what the other has or can produce. It's a queer and unreasonable thing.


Americans are beginning to do some tall wondering about why banks should crash and spread ruin. Once upon a time the banker was a leader and was regarded as a wise man. But when banks crash by the hundred, up into the thousands, reputations crash likewise. Canada has had no bank failures and it is time the United States found out why it is.

Trade unionism has offered a program for actual solution of the nation's economic ills. This program is opposed by many exploiters because its adoption would mean the end of that type of exploitation. — I. L. N. Service.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

EVERY INSTITUTION and corporation of any importance that needs the support of the public is today using the radio for publicity. Every department of the Government is now using extensively and frequently the radio for placing the position and policies of the Government before the masses of the people. Corporations that would never have been heard of have increased their earnings and popularized their products beyond their highest anticipations as a result of the radio. President Roosevelt has made special efforts to reach the people through the radio during the recent crucial, dangerous banking and economic disturbances that we have just gone through. All great bodies, including the church of every denomination, are alive to the situation and the importance of publicity as obtained from the power and influence of radio. The Labor Movement seems to be the only body of human beings that has not awakened to this situation and is not making any effort to use this wonderful power of publicity, the great magnetic currents of the air, to bring their messages into the homes of the millions of American working men and women. What's the matter with us? Are we getting to the point where we are tied to a wheel and cannot get loose? Or are we losing our power of penetration and strategy in endeavoring to protect and save our unions, and strengthen and build them for the future? Is it going to be said that we are not progressive and that we need new blood in our Movement? Or are we going to fall back on the old theory that we have no funds? This is the wrong time for this and all the other useless and lame excuses that are usually given by some of us as alibis. Of course, I fully understand that the treasuries of Labor Unions are somewhat depleted and will perhaps be more thoroughly emptied before this depression is over, and that local unions and national unions are helping substantially to feed and clothe and house their unemployed members. I know all of this, but before this crisis came on many of us refused to see the need for changing from the old order and to follow in the steps of progress in order that we could keep up with our time and meet the new developments of our present-day civilization. Organizations of Labor have spent more money in unwise investments and in enterprises that were not practical from a business standpoint than should be spent by either wise leaders or by common sense business men. The heads of the Labor Unions, whether it be national or local, not only must be able to debate the questions confronting them on wage scales, not only must they be able to convince their members of their sincerity and honesty, but they must have some sound business training in order that they may handle safely the funds of their organizations which are intrusted to their care. Many of the great losses that Labor has sustained financially in all the organizations of Labor has been due mainly to lack of looking ahead and lack of ordinary business and financial understanding. There is no sense in local unions or national unions depositing their money in second or third rate banks that were under suspicion even before the break. If they received a higher rate of interest in a small bank, that should have been sufficient warning for them to avoid such an institution. Moneys of organizations should be deposited in the most sound financial institution in the cities and districts in which they are located. Before investments are made in property or



new enterprises entered into by Labor officials having charge of the moneys of their organization, the best opinions should be sought from men engaged in similar enterprises, men of experience and understanding in the banking and business world, and propositions involving future entanglements and responsibilities should be avoided. Unfortunately, in many instances this was not done and many Labor organizations, national and local, find themselves seriously handicapped financially at this present and dangerous period in our existence.

But we will not achieve anything in the future by crying and weeping over any mistakes we may have made in the past. What we must do now is to try and devise ways and means to provide a system that will bring strength to our unions and help to pull us out of this awful depression which has strangled many of our unions through a loss of membership resulting from unemployment. We must begin anew to preach the gospel of organization and the principles of Labor. Some of us that are carrying on strikes and paying out money to support strikers who were forced on strike by unjust employers who have endeavored to destroy the wages that we have set up after years of struggle, will, with proper education and exposure of some of those individuals through the radio, be able to avoid such strikes or bring them to a quick ending through that publicity.

Of course the radio has its advantages and its disadvantages. Certain men are possessed of voices that have an appealing, convincing tone, competent of bringing the sincere, honest message. Another advantage of radio is that an address can be prepared, analyzed and condensed into short statements, and made into a message that cannot possibly be transmitted in any other way. Crack-brained, foolish, radical individuals have no place in delivering the message of Labor to the masses of the people, organized and unorganized. Yes, it may cost \$7,000 for a national broadcast of forty minutes, from coast to coast, during the busy hours of the evening, but it is plain that not less than twenty millions of people are listeners to a radio address which contains even the ordinary message of every-day life. On the other hand, there is many an organization of Labor today that is paying \$7,000 a week in one city to help carry on a strike that could have been avoided. Old fogies that cannot see the road to progress in this or any other Movement of the workers should be replaced by men who are alive to the awful seriousness of the situation confronting the Labor Unions of America and the working people, millions of whom are anxious and willing to listen and are waiting for the message.

Yes, instead of us building a monument which will cost over one hundred thousand dollars to one of the men in the Labor Movement that I loved and worked with for many years—the late Sam Gompers—I wish we had started a national radio station, in charge of the American Federation of Labor in the city of Washington, and called that station the “Voice of Gompers.” What a monument it would be to that great man whose voice was heard from coast to coast and in nearly every country in Europe for fifty years. What splendid, beneficial results we could obtain by having our national speakers address the multitudes throughout the nation once or twice a week from this radio station erected in Washington as a tribute to that wonderful leader, Gompers.

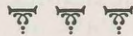
I am not discouraged. I am endeavoring to stir up the ashes, believing there are sparks yet in those ashes that have not been extinguished, in the hope that the men of Labor will see the light and make use of this new, modern method of transmitting advice, counsel and education to the mil-



lions of our people who are crying to be shown the way or to be given a word of encouragement. If no group of leaders shall assume the responsibility, then International Unions that yet have funds should make provision to educate the workers to the necessity of becoming members of our union and should appeal to the Trade Unionists who have fallen away to return to the fold and once again take up the flag of Trade Unionism that made us free men and established for ourselves and our families the right to live, to be educated and to enjoy God's sunshine as it was intended we should by the men who fought and suffered and died for the freedom of this country of ours.



IS IT NOT laughable to see the fuss some so-called wise ones make over a fellow when he wins a place in the limelight. Yes, babies who would not waste time on the lad when he was one of the rank and file rush to entertain and fuss over him when he gets into office, and sometimes the trick works. More often, however, the officeholder realizes they are phonies and tolerates them for a while because he knows that if he was out of office or in need they would drop him like a hot potato. But we always had some tricksters.



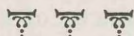
NOTICE from the newspapers that the Government is giving some consideration to the issuing of from two to five million dollars' worth of bonds to be sold to the masses of people, these bonds to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

I now advise every organization that can take one, two, five or fifty thousand dollars out of their treasury to buy these bonds when they are issued because of the interest rate which will obtain and the safety of the investment. It is very hard at the present writing to find out how many corporation bonds will be safe, as time goes on, although it is safe to say that corporations such as the American Telegraph, the General Electric and other institutions of the kind will be safe investments. However, there is nothing that is safer than a government bond and 4 per cent interest is a higher rate than we can now get from any safe bank. Most banks are paying two and three per cent on time deposits, and, in many instances, checking accounts are not earning more than one per cent.

Some may think that it is foolish and unwise for me to make any recommendations, such as stated above, but it is my duty to advise our people as best I can and give them the benefit of my experience and understanding in general business affairs. It is very seldom that the government issues bonds bearing as high a rate of interest as four per cent and it is also seldom that it issues long-term bonds to be sold to individuals or those who purchase in small quantities such as our local unions. It is, however, unwise to purchase bonds if you think you will need your money for current expenses, because it is possible that between the issuing of the bonds and the date of redemption—which may be ten or fifteen years—they may drop down from par, which is \$100.00, to \$94.00 or \$95.00. But, where individuals or organizations purchase the bonds for an investment and do not have to sell them, they need not worry about the bonds dropping down, because if they are held until the date of redemption the government is obligated to redeem them at full value.



I am of the opinion that it will be many years before we can safely earn on investments in bonds more than four per cent. Of course, you fully understand I am giving you only my opinion and advice and that it is not compulsory for any organization or individual to follow said advice in this matter.



*Address Delivered by Daniel J. Tobin Before the  
Executive Council American Federation of Labor  
in Washington, D. C., April 20, 1933*

**Subject: "Jurisdictional History of INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS and INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED  
BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK  
WORKERS OF AMERICA**

THE TEAM DRIVERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in 1899. Under that charter they were given the right to organize teamsters everywhere in the United States and Canada. In 1900 the brewery teamsters of Chicago were organized into two local unions by Al Young, then General Organizer of the Unions of Teamsters in the city of Chicago. No one had begun to organize the brewery teamsters in Chicago until the Teamsters' Unions of Chicago organized them one hundred per cent. The local union of keg beer drivers of Chicago was No. 748, and the bottle beer drivers, having their own charter from the Teamsters' Union, was No. 744. In many cities throughout the United States teamsters working in breweries were holding membership in the Brewery Workers' Union. This Union was founded and formed and based on the old industrial system of organization which was transplanted here from Europe. Most all the officers of the Brewery Workers' Unions in those days were socialistically inclined and many of them held membership in the Socialist Party, especially Louis Kemper and Joseph Proebstle. Those men advocated a union that would embrace everyone in and around the industry, from the General Superintendent to the man who drove a team, including engineers, electrical workers, coopers, firemen, plumbers, harness makers, etc. This form of organization obtained under the old system of the Knights of Labor and was mainly responsible for the wrecking of the Knights of Labor. The American Federation of Labor was founded distinctly on the principle of trades autonomy, which means that every trade, calling or craft would have within its membership those working at that craft. For instance, a printer, a plumber or a teamster should be a member of his respective organization. Sam Gompers, P. J. McGuire, Jim Duncan, and such leaders, fully understanding the psychology of the workers and the difference in the trades and callings, and as a result of their experience with the Knights of Labor, laid the foundation of the American Federation of Labor, as stated above, strictly on the principle of trades autonomy.

The Teamsters' Union organized everywhere and in 1906 in the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor demanded that



the American Federation of Labor protect the jurisdictional rights given them by the charter granted to the Teamsters, and insist that the Brewery Workers who had teamsters in their membership turn over, or transfer, all such team drivers to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers. On page 230 of the proceedings of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held from November 12 to 24, 1906, the Committee on Grievances, of which James O'Connell, President of the Machinists, was President, and Thos. Lewis, then First Vice-President of the Miners, was the Secretary, made the following report to the Convention, which was adopted by the Convention:

Quote "1. All brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

"2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist."

"3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

"4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

"5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all National, International, State, City Central and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective." End quote.

You will note that by this decision of the Convention the Brewery Workers were prohibited from admitting into their membership teamsters employed in breweries. Further you will note that the teamsters then in their union should be permitted to vote as to whether or not in each locality they would remain in the Brewery Workers' Union or become members and affiliate themselves with the Teamsters' Union of America, as per decisions of the American Federation of Labor. The Brewery Workers' International Union refused to carry out this decision and we find on page 81 of the 1907 Proceedings of the American Federation of Labor Convention, which



was held in Norfolk, the following language in the report of the Executive Council:

Quote "In a letter date May 29, received May 30, Secretary Kemper notified President Gompers that the Brewery Workers' Union had decided not to abide by the decision. Therefore, and in compliance with the decision of the Minneapolis convention and the time set for the enforcement thereof, the charter held by the International Union of United Brewery Workmen was revoked." End quote.

You will notice that on May 30, 1907, the charter of the Brewery Workers was revoked by the American Federation of Labor because of the fact that the Brewery Workers refused to carry out the decisions of the American Federation of Labor. The charter remained revoked from June 1, 1907, and was still revoked in the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in November, 1907. On Resolution No. 127, introduced by Delegate John Walker of the Mine Workers (See page 274 of the Norfolk Convention Proceedings), which in substance asked for the return of the charter to the Brewery Workers, the Committee reported as follows:

Quote "Committee recommends reaffirming the action of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the following reasons..... the Committee recommends that the charter of the Brewery Workers be restored, on condition that the Brewery Workers agree to accept and abide by the intent and spirit of the Minneapolis decision." End quote.

Trade Unionists everywhere can fully understand that the charter was revoked because the Brewery Workers refused to carry out the decision of the American Federation of Labor in regard to observing the jurisdictional rights of the Teamsters, and was only returned to them with the distinct understanding that they agree to abide by the decision. I attended this Convention of the Federation in Norfolk, Virginia in November, 1907, and it was very well known and stated by many who claimed to know, that the Brewery Workers' representatives had agreed with the Committee that they would abide by the decision of the Minneapolis Convention if the charter was returned. The Committee, believing in their good faith and their trade unionism and in order to solidify the trade union movement, accepted their promises and statements, so I am told, and consequently the Convention voted to return the charter, emphasizing, as can be seen in the proceedings of the Convention, the fact that they were to strictly observe and adhere to the Minneapolis Convention decision which gave to the Teamsters, Engineers, Firemen, etc., jurisdiction over the men employed at their trades in the breweries. The Brewery Workers, after having their charter returned, continued to refuse to observe the decisions of the Convention and this condition continued until 1912 and no disposition was shown on the part of the Brewery Workers to carry out the decisions of the American Federation of Labor Conventions of Minneapolis in 1906, and Norfolk in 1907.

The Teamsters, in the meantime, having trouble in many places, fighting to maintain their organization, building up their membership, encountered and surrounded by court cases, and endeavoring to overcome secession movements that had obtained in many places, were unable to devote



the time and energy necessary to force the brewery drivers into their organization. In the Convention of 1913 in Seattle the matter again was brought into the Convention and we find that the Convention made the following declaration (see page 337 of the Seattle Convention Proceedings, 1913) :

Quote "In the contentions between the teamsters and the brewery workers, referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor by preceding conventions, the evidence showed that in handling and distributing the products of breweries, the teamsters are generally employed in such dual capacities as to make many of them also brewery workers; that brewery teamsters are nearly all organized into and holding voluntary membership in the brewery workers' organization.

"On the facts established, we see no justification for the transfer of these men from the Brewery Workers' Union, and so decide.

"With reference to distillers and to mineral water establishments, we find that the team drivers, where organized, hold membership in and properly come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and we so decide." End quote.

You will note that in this decision the Executive Council made the mistake of saying that many of the teamsters employed in the breweries were also doing brewery work. Of course, this was an absolute mis-statement of fact by the Committee at that time, because no drivers work inside the breweries, either now or then. You will notice also in that report that distillers and mineral water drivers come distinctly under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. You will notice also in this same report that all the consolation that is given by the decision of this Convention was that "we see no justification for the transfer of these men from the Brewery Workers' Union, and so decide." But it did not reverse the decision of the Minneapolis Convention, which was :

Quote "Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist."

This condition remained dormant for many years until Prohibition came. After Prohibition came the Brewery Workers were practically wiped out, as the membership records of the American Federation of Labor will show, and the Executive Council extended their jurisdiction to Cereal and Flour Mill Workers. It is true that the Brewery Workers maintained fragments of their organization around breweries; in other words, some former local unions of Brewery Workers, even though unemployed, a few men kept their dues paid and the local union alive. But this is not true in most instances. I repeat that the Brewery Workers had their organization practically eliminated by Prohibition. In the meantime, a new generation has grown up. Thousands of men became chauffeurs and truck drivers during the war, while in the service of the government. Those men returned from France and sought employment at their calling as chauffeurs. The horse-drawn vehicle is practically entirely eliminated. After years of agitation



the American Labor Movement has been successful in modifying the Volstead Act, which has had a tendency to reopen breweries. Chauffeurs are now employed in many places by breweries. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has never been deprived of the jurisdiction granted by its charter originally, sustained in all its Conventions, and the Brewery Workers have been repeatedly ordered by the Federation of Labor to transfer the members driving trucks and teams to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and have repeatedly refused to comply with such orders. A new day has arisen. We are facing a new condition in industry, but the jurisdictional lines granted to us still stand and we are today confronted with thousands of our men, able bodied young Americans, seeking employment at their calling, operating a truck, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters requests from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor a clean-cut, immediate decision on this all-important question of jurisdiction between these two International Unions. Delay is dangerous because delay will result in bitterness and antagonism between the two International Unions and will upset the industry. Undesirable characters operating organizations under the name of Labor for graft, and graft only, may get control in many cities of the trucking done in breweries and brewery agencies, unless immediate action is taken and decision rendered by the Executive Council. The representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have consulted with Brother Obergfell, of the Brewery Workers, and the men representing this organization remain in exactly the same position they did many years ago, refusing to recognize the decisions of the American Federation of Labor as to the jurisdiction of the Teamsters over brewery drivers and helpers. Proceeding along the old system of holding conferences is useless and would be disastrous. Delaying action until the next Convention would mean a death blow to the men employed in this industry. The Executive Council should take a definite and distinct stand and render a decision in the interests of all parties concerned. It is needless to repeat that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters maintains an aggressive, militant organization, with funds and resources, and even during this awful stagnation of industry has fought desperately to maintain wages and conditions for its members. I think you will agree it holds a place in the American Labor Movement of which the American Federation of Labor need not be ashamed. We deserve and are entitled to a favorable decision in this matter, not only to make clear our jurisdiction in this case, but in all other cases that may arise in the future. We repeat, hesitancy or delay will mean endless controversy, bitterness, and bring about a condition of racketeering which may lead to even worse results than we care to mention at this time. You men who are representing Labor in its many fields must not fail to understand our meaning, our desires and the justice to which we are entitled under our charter from the American Federation of Labor.

May I leave this final thought with you. If the Brewery Workers are entitled to chauffeurs and drivers hauling beer, then all other crafts are entitled to the men hauling their materials from factories, foundries, building plants, etc. Further, we desire to say, if the Executive Council does not grant our request as to our jurisdiction in this particular industry, it seems to us that our charter rights mean nothing and that our affiliation with the Federation is not beneficial in so far as protecting the jurisdictional rights under which we have struggled for thirty-three years to maintain a militant, fighting Trade Union Organization.



# CORRESPONDENCE

March 24, 1933.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,  
General President of I. B. of T.,  
222 East Michigan Street,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Railway Express Employees—Local 459, Jersey City—and Local 808, New York City—affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers of America—whose members are employed by the Railway Express Agency, Inc., as drivers, chauffeurs' helpers, building clerks and garagemen, assembled on Sunday, March 19, 1933, at Beethoven Hall, New York City. The assembled meeting instructed the executive officers of both unions to communicate with you as to the conditions surrounding the express industry here in New York City and Jersey City.

Unemployment is on the increase. Our membership is making a direct appeal to you, earnestly hoping to enlist your aid in our cause to continue employment in our industry—and to bring about relief to those who have been laid off and find it impossible to secure work elsewhere, but must rely on charity and relief from the various agencies here in New York and New Jersey.

Permit me to outline some of the important evils now existing that have played a very important part in placing our industry in the position it is in—causing thousands of our fellow employees to be in idleness.

The express industry, national in scope, serving every city, town and village in the United States, employing thousands of workers, paying a wage regulated by conference, and in agreement with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, an established eight-hour day and overtime in excess of eight hours at

time and one-half, and seven holidays with pay. Conditions of employment governed by agreement apply to all express employees of the Railway Express Agency, Inc.

Our employer is considered a fair employer and ranks as such; therefore, we would like to express the views of our membership concerning the competitors of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., who are, in our opinion, responsible for the present economic condition which will, if not checked, destroy our industry and throw out of employment many thousands more.

First: We believe the entrance of the Post Office Department into a private business, establishing the parcel post, has been the cause of diverting express business from its original source to the U. S. Government and operating at a tremendous loss to the taxpayers of this nation—at the same time destroying private enterprises in setting up increased weights and increased dimensions on sizes of packages. True, this parcel post matter is being transported by the railroads of our nation. We are being placed in a position where our owners are receiving revenue from this parcel post traffic, which is slow, and hesitate to advance any argument on behalf of the express companies. Consequently, the employees are forced to place their case before your honor in the hope that if the true picture of the government's operation of the parcel post is known, and the increased deficits extending over a period of six years, running into millions of dollars which could be saved, and this traffic restored or placed on an equal basis with express traffic, **OUR MEMBERS, TAXPAYERS AND GOVERNMENT** as well would be best served.

(You will see the justice of our argument in the report presented by the



Honorable Mr. Shannon, member of the House of Representatives, report dated February 8, 1933, and known as House Report No. 1985.)

The committee recommends that the Post Office Department discontinue its practice of soliciting parcel post business and further recommends that all parcel post rates be placed on a basis that will provide revenues sufficient to cover the entire cost of the service rendered as provided in the Act of 1912, establishing the parcel post system.

Second: The over-the-road trucking has become a serious and very important problem. Their conduct of operation is questionable in view of the enlargement of their field and liberty of extending and operating without any jurisdiction by any state or national government agency. The operators of over-the-road trucks and busses are at present operating throughout the nation without any supervision from any governmental body. We know the workings of the operators of these over-the-road trucks and busses in New York State. Trucks operating over the road are not governed by hours. In a great many instances truck operators are working 12 to 16 hours per day, operating through several states, carrying only one license, and in many instances on long hauls. The operator sleeps on the truck in a crib over the driver's seat. Many accidents are caused by the long hours of work of these operators. Said accidents could be avoided if proper regulations for these trucks as to hours of labor and conditions of employment were regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission or Public Service Commission of the state wherein said trucks are licensed. The over-the-road trucks are at the present a free agent. They make their own prices for hauling and it is impossible for an employer, such as the Railway Express Agency, Inc., to compete. The Railway Express Agency, Inc., is governed

in its operation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and its rates are published, and no special privileges can be accorded to anyone. Whereas, the over-the-road truck operators make their own prices and in every case are far below the rates charged by the express company. We are of the opinion that this branch of transportation should be regulated and placed in the same category under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, their hours of labor and conditions of employment should be regulated along humane lines. By so doing we will be able to compete along fair and impartial lines. If this is permitted to continue, our industry will be eliminated from the transportation field. Our employees are residents of the state in which employed, and they contribute to the upkeep of their city through taxes, rent, etc. The merchants of our city depend upon our buying power. We can't continue to buy if our work is going to be absorbed by this unfair competition.

Third: In New York City we have several forwarding companies who solicit express matter and who are direct competitors of the express company. The forwarding companies receive and ship over the various rail lines out of New York City and Jersey City. Their rates are not uniform. Their rate structure is flexible to meet the situation. True, their business is being hauled by the railroads and over-the-road trucks. The railroads hesitate to say anything due to the fact that some revenue is obtained from the forwarding companies. Nevertheless, if the forwarding companies were placed on the same level and under the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and forced to submit their costs, wages, hours of labor and their tariffs, we would be in a position to compete without this safeguard. The forwarding companies will gradually force the express company out of business.

Fourth: The packing house, a



clearing house for shipments, via express and over-the-road trucks, ships and delivers express matter to the packing houses. They in turn rewrap the packages into bulk and charge a price for this service. The shipping office pays the additional cost. The express company and their employees suffer greatly by this competition. The packing houses give to the express company part of these shipments, also the over-the-road trucks receive their share. This business was formerly done by the express company. The packing houses are not regulated by any governmental body and can operate at a cost to their patrons which, in our opinion, is one of the direct causes for the increased number of our employees being laid off.

The falling off of express employees from employment has reached a point whereby some measure of protection must be afforded to this class of workers. Continual layoffs have, in our opinion, undermined the morale and the efficiency of our men, causing widespread discontent. At present 1,488 men, members of both our unions, have been laid off. Men engaged on October 2, 1920, are now placed in the unemployed ranks. Never in the history of our industry have such conditions prevailed.

Our unemployed, and those remaining employed, are seeking relief from this situation. Something must be done to curtail the present-day evils surrounding our industry. The railroads own and supervise our industry. They have practiced economy in no small measure. Men discontinued from service, routes consolidated, and every form of economy dominates at present. We, the expressmen, are the real sufferers.

We sincerely enlist your aid with the desire in mind that these conditions as explained will be given some consideration by you and your office.

We urgently request publication of this letter in official magazine if space will permit.

Fraternally,

F. LEAYCRAFT,  
Secretary-Treasurer Local 459.

THOMAS J. LYONS,  
Secretary-Treasurer Local 808.

R. A. SHEERIN,  
Business Representative.

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### *New York Aldermen Urge Big Bank Salaries Be Cut*

New York.—The Board of Aldermen unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Legislature to empower the State Superintendent of Banks to regulate the salaries of officers of banks under his jurisdiction. The resolution pointed out that the bankers have insisted that the city "economize" by reducing the pay of clerks receiving as little as \$2,000 and of higher paid officials as well. It added that they could help to restore faith in bankers and in banking by reducing their own salaries, some of which, the resolution stated, are as high as \$1,000,000 a year.

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### *Nation's Buying Power*

The industrial population as a whole, including both employed and unemployed, is receiving only 33.4 per cent as many dollars in wage income as in 1929, the National Industrial Conference Board reports.

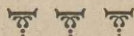
A study by the board shows that since 1929 "industrial wage rates have been reduced 19.3 per cent; that working hours of employed workers have been shortened on the average of 26.9 per cent, and that the volume of employment has declined 43.4 per cent."

As a result, the board reports, the nation's purchasing power is now 46.3 per cent of what it was in 1929.

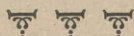


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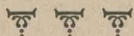
ONCE AGAIN we have back in our land a form of beer and many seem to be very happy, chiefly because of the work it has created and will create. However, the return of beer cannot put all idle persons to work, it means a good start and it will give courage to a lot of others in industry to start doing business and get some of the profits which result from increased work among the people. Before summer is over there should be a large reduction in the twelve million now out of employment, and with the Eighteenth Amendment out of the way, many more should soon be returned to work.



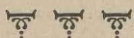
MEN WHO DRIVE over the road and into well organized cities should examine their due books and see that they show they are paid up to date if they expect to receive any help from our officers and members. Men who get caught in different cities without their books and are not loaded by union men, when they return home they tell their employers all kinds of stories, and not always the truth. The least a member can do to help his employer who pays him union wages and gives him working conditions is to keep his dues paid up in his union.



SUMMER will soon be here and many of our members will be going some place almost every night and will forget all about the meeting night of their local union, leaving everything that is to be done to the faithful few who are always on hand, rain or shine, hot or cold, to do the work and keep the union running. But if anything goes wrong, what a howl goes up from those who were not in attendance at the meeting. There is no reason why members cannot get to one meeting each month. If they would do so, the local would show more progress even in these hard times because your employers and those with whom you work would see that you are a real union man and belong to a real union.



THE national election has been over now for several months; with the new President busy in his office; Congress in extra session and many new laws being put on the statute books. All this we believe will help to bring business back to where it should be. Of course, it will take some time before things will begin to show signs of improvement. Don't become discouraged. In time we will get back all that we have lost, and more with it, provided we keep our unions alive and going.



WHILE CONGRESS talks a thirty-hour work week, six hours a day and five days a week, we still run into employers who not only want to reduce wages but also want to add more hours to the working day.

J. M. GILLESPIE.





Official Magazine of the  
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STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
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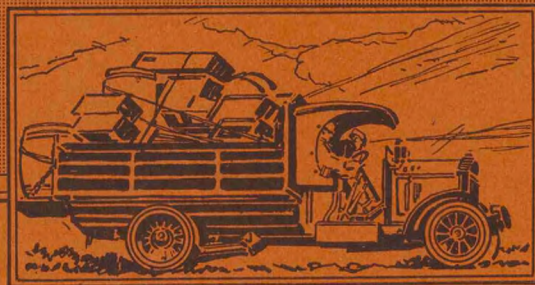
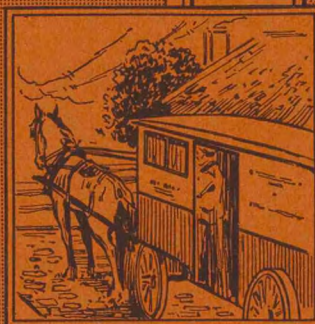
222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



JUNE, 1933

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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ON THE 20th of May, when this article is written, in the corn belt in Indiana we have had four and one-half inches of rain above normal. This is the most unusual wet year we have had in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and that district for the past twenty years in so far as rain, rain, continuous rain is concerned. It looks now as though it will be too late for the farmers to plant anything like the normal crop of corn. Perhaps nature will regulate farm products and production, because legislation and individual selfishness have failed. We could easily get along without any corn at all in this district for the next year, as there are millions of bushels stored away. This would be better than governmental regulation of prices, and once again prosperity would come to the farmer in the shape of better money for his products. And then next year they would turn over to raising corn the thousands of acres that have been devoted to the dairy business, flooding the market with milk and dairy products as a result of overproduction. Those that still insist that there is no Unseen Power that regulates the universe have a right to their opinion, of course, but they must be more blind than those that are actually blind.



IF THE DOLLAR becomes inflated after the adjournment of Congress it will decrease the purchasing power of the dollar; consequently you must endeavor to hold your wages as near as possible to a point where you will be able to purchase the necessities of life and bring up your family as decent, clean, law-abiding Americans. One thing President Roosevelt has done to give hope to the workers, which the employers have not taken much notice of, is the fact that he has repeatedly stated that the cure for this depression and the return to prosperity is in the payment of decent wages, and that means that no employer who has an ounce of decency or Americanism within him will attempt to reduce wages below their present status. My judgment is that this Union of ours, having gone through the fires of adversity, will come out stronger after this awful crisis of unemployment has ended and that the men who have been officers of local unions or of national unions will benefit as a result of the struggles they have made to keep the unions alive and in a militant condition for the past three years. By advising our people to do everything in their power to keep their membership at work we have not turned our back on any conflict where there was any hope of winning, or where we were driven to fight or surrender unconditionally. There is an old saying that "he who fights and runs away shall live to fight another day." But there is also still another saying, "It is better to have fought and lost than never to have fought at all." Those statements are not made for the purpose of firing you up and putting false ideas into your head about stopping work or going on strike. Nothing of the kind. Where you have a chance to win you should not surrender unconditionally, but where there is no organization and where thousands of men are looking for jobs, better take your medicine until another day, until this awful unemployment condition will have passed away.

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OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
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Wages and Prices

Unless wages go up with prices, in-  
flation will mean another general pay  
cut for the nation's workers, John P.  
Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal  
Trades Department, American Feder-  
ation of Labor, declares in the current  
monthly bulletin of his department.

"The amount of money in the pay  
envelope has grown smaller and  
smaller since the depression began,"  
Frey says. "Wages have been re-  
duced, and then slashed and slashed  
again. Where labor had no trade  
unions, reductions in wages in many  
instances have been accompanied by a  
lengthening in the hours of labor.

"During all of this period the na-  
tional administration was securing  
legislation in the hope of saving the  
value of securities, the bonds, the  
stocks, the mortgages held by many  
private individuals, but particularly  
by the banks, insurance companies  
and fiduciary trusts. Labor was being  
deflated for the protection of the in-  
vestor.

"Now the country has abandoned  
the gold standard. We are to have a  
form of inflation. This inflation of the  
currency is for the purpose of increas-  
ing commodity prices. The wage earn-  
ers will be paying more for all they  
buy than they did a few weeks ago.

"Unless wages increase as rapidly  
as the prices which will be stimulated  
by inflation, then an additional bur-  
den will be placed upon the wage ear-  
ners. Unless this increase in wages  
takes place, then the effect of inflation  
will be to enforce another general re-  
duction of wages.



"Labor, for its own interest as well as taking action to protect the nation's welfare, must insist upon advances in wages equal to any increase in the price of commodities. When labor has accomplished this it has merely kept the existing balance of the real wage, the purchasing power of wages.

"If this is all that labor accomplishes, however, practically nothing has been done to restore prosperity. Wages must advance more rapidly than the increase in prices before the wage earners' purchasing power gives the necessary stimulus to industry by creating an additional market in which the producer can sell his product."

### *Wagner-Lewis Bill Assured of Passage*

Enactment into law of the \$500,000,000 Wagner-Lewis unemployment relief bill was virtually assured by House passage of the bill. The vote was 331 to 42.

As passed by the House the bill differs slightly from the measure adopted by the Senate, but the Senate must act on it again because the House approved a different measure. Early approval by the Senate of the bill is expected.

The bill creates a Federal Relief Administration, headed by an administrator whose salary is not to exceed \$8,500 annually. Out of the \$500,000,000 to be made available by the measure the administrator is authorized to make grants to the states, "to aid in meeting the costs of furnishing relief and work relief and in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment in the form of money, service, materials, or commodities to provide the necessities of life to persons in need as a result of the present emergency, or their dependents, whether resident, transient or homeless."

In reporting the bill to the House, Chairman Steagall of the Committee

on Banking and Currency said the relief lists of the country are now carrying 4,000,000 families and this number is being daily increased from the estimated 13,000,000 of unemployed. The total relief expenditures for 1932 by federal, state and local agencies were \$1,000,000,000, with indications that the current year will show an increase of 1300 per cent above the normal amount required for relief purposes in pre-depression years.

### *Labor at World Economic Conference*

The request of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that President Roosevelt give Labor representation at the World Economic Conference which convenes in London on June 12 is a reasonable one.

In a letter to the President, William Green, head of the Federation, stressed the importance of the Council's suggestion:

"It is impossible to conceive of any economic question," he said, "which may be presented to the World Economic Conference for consideration and action that is not of its very character and significance of great importance and of vital interest to Labor.

"No group among our country's citizenship will be more directly affected by any action which may be taken by the World Economic Conference than the hosts of labor, the working men and women of the United States."

Mr. Green also impressed upon the President the advantages which the Conference itself would reap from American Labor representation as well as the popular effect of such representation on the masses of our people:

"We are confident that the presentation of Labor's point of view in the United States upon economic questions to those present at the Conference will be helpful and constructive.



"In addition, a most favorable state of mind will be created in our own country at a time when great social and industrial unrest prevails if Labor is accorded recognition through the appointment of a representative or representatives upon the Economic Commission which will attend the London Conference."

As a precedent for Labor representation, Mr. Green referred to the action of President Coolidge in appointing a representative of the American Federation of Labor to act in an advisory capacity at an Economic Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1927.

If President Roosevelt granted the Executive Council's request, Mr. Green's letter said he would "esteem it a very great privilege and pleasure to submit the name or names of representatives of Labor who I believe are thoroughly capable and competent to render distinguished service" for appointment to the Commission which will represent the United States at the Conference.—News Letter.

### *Labor's Right in 30-Hour Week Bill*

The determination of the American Federation of Labor to guarantee that the workers under the Federal six-hour day and five-day week bill shall not be deprived of the trade union rights was reiterated by William Green, president of the Federation, in a letter to Congressman Connery, chairman of the House Labor Committee.

In Mr. Green's statement in favor of the bill before the Labor Committee he urged the inclusion of this amendment:

"Provided, that the workers in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, or manufacturing establishment within the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall not be denied by their employer the free exercise of the right to belong to a bona fide labor organi-

zation and to collectively bargain for their wages through their own chosen representatives."

In his letter to Representative Connery emphasizing the tremendous importance of his proposal, Mr. Green said:

"I can not believe that there will be any serious objection to this amendment. It is nothing more than a reiteration in a very condensed way of the public policy declaration of the United States which is included in the anti-injunction bill passed by Congress a short time ago.

"Surely working people have a right to organize and to engage in collective bargaining. Congress can very well endorse the exercise of such a right and make it clear in this legislation that no employee shall be denied the right to join a bona fide labor organization if he desires to do so."

There are twenty-one members of the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives. When the committee roll is called on Mr. Green's amendment, the vote should be unanimous in its favor.—News Letter.

### *Inflation and the Workers*

The enactment of President Roosevelt's inflation bill by the Senate and House of Representatives makes it incumbent upon Labor to mobilize its fighting strength to protect the workers' standard of living from the price boosts which the inflation plan is designed to bring about.

The bill sets up the President as a dictator with absolute and unlimited power to expand the currency to a measure unprecedented since the Civil War.

The President is authorized to have the Federal Reserve Board purchase a maximum of \$3,000,000,000 of Government securities in the open market. This is designed to give the bankers a huge cash fund to loan to business concerns for profit-making ventures.



If the bankers refuse to extend this credit, then the President is authorized to issue \$3,000,000,000 in new paper money and devise means to get it into the channels of industry and commerce.

The President is also authorized to alter the gold content of the dollar by as much as 50 per cent and to coin silver money at any ratio to gold he sees fit.

The object of the inflation measure is to raise by law and executive orders the prices of everything except the labor power of the workers, their power to perform work and render service to those who own and operate industry for private profit.

This means heavy advances forced by currency inflation in the price of all the commodities which the workers have to buy in order to live.

For the preservation of living standards Labor will have to depend not on statute law or presidential decrees, but upon the economic force of organized strength.

The time has come when Labor must act militantly to protect itself from disaster.

Confronted with the inflation measure and the ballooning of prices scheduled to take place under it, Labor should use every form of economic power inherent in mass organization to persuade employers to boost wages to the limit.

Rationally conceived and wisely conducted resistance must be the regular procedure where employers refuse to adjust wages to rising prices.

There is no other way for the workers to protect themselves and their families from drastic reduced living standards.

### *Give Us Work*

Our economic situation is desperate. People are starving because there is no work. Of those persons who depend upon a job for an income, one out of every three is unemployed. Machinery is standing idle. There is

little sale for raw materials. Technical and managerial ability is unemployed. Wageless wage-earners and salaryless salaried persons can not buy. As the wheels of production stop, transportation declines. Farmers do not get enough from crops to pay their taxes. The value has gone out of securities. Are we to stand by and watch waste destroy the work of centuries, or shall we take hold of the means of production and create the wealth that will sustain us in comfort?

The Federal Government is the one agency that can act in this breakdown of our business mechanism. Business in general is about half what it was in 1928, while steel construction and the heavier industries are much less. The national income has dropped more than half.

During the past year unemployment has increased at a startling rate and the loss in national income is rising more rapidly. At the present time for every person laid off, the national income drops more than three times the amount of the man's wages. Individual companies, employers and the government feel they have to retrench and they have laid off employees and cut pay. National income has dropped from 85 billion dollars to 37 billion dollars; over 13 millions of wage-earners and salaried persons have lost their jobs. Allowing \$1,200 for the average wage, industry has saved approximately \$15,600,000,000 by its retrenchments in labor, but has lost \$45,500,000,000 from the potential consumers' market. Further retrenchments will increase this ratio.

There is one way to avoid the precipice we are nearing: Put the unemployed back to work at their normal jobs. Individual companies can not take the risk of starting up production nor can banks provide the credit. Federal loan expenditures are the only hope which would necessitate the government's taking the initiative and control. The government could operate through existing agencies and save the nation's wealth and progress.



A number of good plans are available.

Unless the Federal Government takes action, our social organization will disintegrate so that under the urge of necessity individuals and groups must seize what they need to maintain life. The effects of wages paid to workers is cumulative. Of every thousand dollars paid, a large percentage will be spent for immediate necessities which other workers must be employed to provide. When the carpenters, the bricklayers, the miners, etc., have jobs, the garment makers, the shoemakers, the bakers, etc., must be employed to produce the supplies.

It is imperative that jobs be provided while there is yet time to save our country. — American Federationist.

### *Says Rails Earned \$48,000,000 in 1932*

Philadelphia.—American railroads in 1932, the third full year of the depression, earned a total of \$48,000,000 net profits, instead of running behind \$166,000,000—a difference of \$214,000,000.

This startling statement was made by H. T. Newcomb, vice-president and general counsel of the Delaware & Hudson, in a speech before the Board of Trade, which means an audience of business men. It created a profound sensation.

Mr. Newcomb gave these figures as part of an attack on railroad book-keeping. The Interstate Commerce Commission, said Mr. Newcomb, began in 1907 to require the railroads to set aside large sums for depreciation. There is no depreciation, he declared. The railway machine is getting better all the time.

"Considered as an instrument for moving persons and property, the railway system of the United States has been made progressively better and more efficient during every year since 1907," he insisted.

The sums charged off for deprecia-

tion since 1907 form a total of "astronomical dimensions," declared Mr. Newcomb, adding that the system gave the public an erroneous impression of the carriers' financial condition. They are not nearly as "impoverished" as the published figures indicate.—Labor.

### *\$500,000,000 for Unemployment Relief*

The approval of both Houses of Congress of the La Follette-Costigan-Wagner bill appropriating \$500,000,000 for the relief of the unparalleled distress among the thirteen million unemployed workers and their dependents is a distinct achievement for the American Federation of Labor.

For month after month officials of the Federation, knowing the intense suffering among the masses because of the failure of state, municipal and private charity to provide the destitute with the commonest necessities of life, have urged the imperative need of a large Federal relief appropriation upon the Government. By the enactment of the La Follette-Costigan-Wagner bill the position of Labor receives legal sanction.

The relief fund of \$500,000,000 is divided into two equal portions.

One sum of \$250,000,000 will be used to grant relief to the states by means of allowances, paid quarterly, equal to one-third of all public moneys expended by a state and its subdivisions on unemployment relief.

The remaining \$250,000,000 will be used for grants of any size to states when it is found that funds available within a state, combined with the money received under the regular allotment, are insufficient to meet relief needs.

The \$500,000,000 will be provided by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The fund will be administered by a Federal Emergency Relief Administrator paid a net annual salary of \$8,500.—Exchange.



*Business Depends Upon Wages*

There has been altogether too much loose and uninformed thinking in connection with the ways and means which must be applied to restore prosperity.

The fact that the United States is the richest nation in the world; that it has the greatest railway and industrial equipment; that its farms can produce more food and other products than the people can consume in normal times, did not prevent a depression from overwhelming us.

Unfortunately, we are only too well aware that when Congress adjourned three years, two years, one year ago and the business men were given the chance they had demanded to take hold of the situation as best qualified to deal with the problem, business declined more and more.

The bankers, who had always denied the right of the government to go into the banking business, finally changed their attitude to such an extent that the government went into the business of loaning money through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The R. F. C. loaned millions and millions and millions of dollars. It pumped credit into the deflated financial tanks. Yet, this year it became necessary to shut down every bank in the country. The Government was compelled to take charge of the banking business in a most unprecedented way. Yet, business has not revived, though recent steps taken by the national administration probably will prove most helpful.

At present there is a program for extensive public works. The Federal Government will probably expend several billions of dollars for the purpose of providing business and employment. What most men seemingly fail to realize is that the Government can spend one or it can spend ten billions of dollars; in fact it could spend much more than ten billions in public works and in the end the industrial and financial situation would be just

as desperate as it is today, the difference being that the country would be burdened with additional billions of dollars of national debt.

The depression was caused principally because of an unsound, unbalanced division of the national income, this national income being the total amount of wealth created as a result of industrial and agricultural production.

During the so-called prosperous years ending in 1929, more and more of the annual volume of the wealth produced through industry and agriculture went to pay profits—interest and dividends. This left less and less of the total volume of the wealth created to be paid in wages. Yet it was only through wages that the bulk of what our agriculture and industries produced could be purchased.

If under a huge program for public works the division of wealth created by industry is as unsound as it was previous to the depression, then the same forces which created the depression will be at work, and the billions of dollars will have been spent without materially helping the situation.

What is evident to those who have carefully studied what occurred during the fateful and disastrous years ending in 1929 is that from the wealth produced by industry each year there must be more and more paid out in the form of wages and less and less set aside for profit, until an equitable and sound division of the wealth created has been reached.

If profit taking is to occur on the same scale as previous to 1929, then the American industrial system as it has been developed can not evade self-destruction. It will pass out of existence.

Unless sufficient wages are paid to enable the mass of the people to buy the products produced by industry, then industry will cease to function. Industries can not carry on without a market, and the home market—the purchasers living within the United States—are those who consume 93



per cent of all that is produced by our agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries.

All legislative efforts made by the Congress so far have been directed toward easing the situation—giving relief to those who have been struck down. As yet no legislation has been enacted which deals with the prime cause for the depression. All that has been done so far has been to apply first-aid to those injured by the results.

Some of the legislation has been exceedingly valuable. It has been similar to the heart stimulants applied by the physician so that the patient's heart will continue to beat and give the patient an opportunity of recovering.

But the stimulant which energizes the heart for a little while, does not cure the cause of the heart's weakness. Unless the physician after keeping the heart beating can remove the cause of the heart's weakness, the patient will die.

Our industrial and financial situation, the failure of the financial heart to pump the circulation of prosperity throughout all the arteries and avenues of production and commerce, is the principal cause of the depression. What happened was that the blood stream of prosperity was not pumped through the arteries; instead, it was congested. Its failure to circulate left the limbs and most of the body without sufficient blood to enable the limbs to function.

The life-giving, energizing financial blood without which a nation goes to the verge of collapse, is the wealth produced by industry, and this wealth must be restored to circulation. This is impossible except through the form of wages—wages in sufficient volume to restore the purchasing power. The expending of billions of dollars in public works will be of little value unless the real wage is materially increased.

So far during the depression the bankers' policy of reducing wages has been carried into practice. Wages

have been cut, and cut, and cut again. Each reduction has meant that the wage earners were less able to spend money over the merchant's counter, and in turn enable the merchant to place orders with manufacturers. Until the movement to cut wages is stopped, and until wages begin to advance, nothing which the Government can do will result in more than a temporary stop-gap.

The time has come when labor is fully justified in adopting every lawful means at its command to resist further reductions in wages. The time has also arrived when the American nation must be aroused until it recognizes the economic fact that the nation's ability to carry on depends primarily upon the price paid to the farmers for their product, and the wages paid to those employed in our industries.

Unless the nation does recognize this plain, unescapable economic fact, there is no telling to what depths of despair, to what extent the American standard of living will be destroyed, before a disillusionized people take matters in their own hands to a much greater extent than they have ever done before.—John P. Frey.

### *Twice as Many British Trade Unionists as Before the War*

The Minister of Labor, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, stated that the total membership of all trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1930 was 4,824,000.

The minister did not know whether the figures he gave referred to registered trade unions or to all unions. Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., asked the minister to clear up this point, but Sir Henry Betterton was not sure of his ground; he thought the figures referred to registered trade unionists. As a matter of fact they referred to all trade unionists.

In an exchange of supplementary



questions Mr. George Hicks, M. P., asked whether it was not the case that the large trade union membership in 1920 was due to war conditions, and a Tory member contrived to suggest that the fall in membership was due to the general strike.

There was no apparent reason for asking the question, except possibly to exhibit the difference between the totals of the two years and to gloat over the "decline" of trade unionism.

But the figures, used in this way, are entirely misleading. Mr. George Hicks put his finger on the real point in suggesting that the figures of 1920 were inflated by the new entrants into industry during the war.

It is not generally realized that a very large proportion of the war-time increase in trade union membership was a temporary phenomenon. It represented the numbers of new entrants into industry, very many of them women who became industrial wage-earners for the period of the war only, added to the existing membership—including the great body of trade unionists who kept their membership when they joined the fighting forces for active service.

Between 1914 and 1920, as the reports of the Chief Registrar show, the total membership of the registered trade unions was considerably more than doubled. It rose from 3,261,050 in 1914 to 7,145,432 in 1920. In 1920, although the influx of new members was already beginning to slacken, more than 400,000 were added as compared with the previous year.

With the return to industry of the fighting men and the resumption of peacetime conditions there was, of course, an inevitable deflation of trade union membership. The war workers, the "dilutees," the women wage-earners, went back to other occupations. But even so, the high tide of trade unionism during the war left a permanent addition to the aggregate membership. The minister's total of 4,824,000 members in 1930 represents more than 100 per cent increase upon

the total of 1911. Those who are gratified to see a fall in trade union membership may laugh that off, if they can.—ILNS.

### *Biggest Rail Default During Depression*

New York.—The biggest railway default since the depression began came this week when \$34,548,000 4 per cent bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern came due, and were neither paid nor refunded. The Iron Mountain is a part of the Missouri Pacific system.

The Missouri Pacific, which is in receivership, defaulted on the interest on another issue of its bonds.—Labor.

### *The Press and the Public*

Addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors at Washington on May 1, Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism complimented the editors in a manner that seems unwarranted in view of what has recently transpired.

Among other things the dean credited the newspapers with having "fearlessly and clearly printed facts about conditions and changes." "The charge that the press gives the public what it wants rather than what it needs has been disproved by the action of the press during the depression," he continued.

It would be pleasing to agree with the learned dean; but multiplying instances which discredit his statement about what the public wants and needs are in evidence.

The local spectacle of a newspaper publisher giving his readers the fullest details of horse racing and gambling while at the same time denouncing legislation intended to regulate these "sports" and to provide for their paying for such regulation is but one instance which belies Dean Ackerman's statements. There are many other instances.



### *Labor Wins on Muscle Shoals*

The revised text of the Muscle Shoals bill as it passed the United States Senate includes the wage provision incorporated in the House bill at the request of the officials of the American Federation of Labor.

The provision stipulates that all contracts made by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is set up to administer the vast projects coming under the Muscle Shoals scheme, shall contain a provision that laborers and mechanics on the work shall be paid "not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature prevailing in the vicinity." The same stipulation is applied to work done directly by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The bill also contains the provision that if disputes arise as to what are the prevailing wage rates, the matter shall be adjusted by the Secretary of Labor, who in determining the matter is required "to give due regard to those rates which have been secured through collective agreement by representatives of employers and employees."

This provision means that the union wage rate will be held to be the prevailing wage rate.

The wage-rate stipulation had already been adopted by the House of Representatives. Its approval by the Senate insures its retention in the final text by the Senate and House conferees who will adjust the differences in the two bills.

### *New York Adopts Minimum Wage Law*

A mandatory minimum wage bill covering women and children has been passed by the Senate and Assembly of the New York State Legislature.

The bill, the first minimum wage legislation adopted in New York, was supported by Governor Lehman, sets up a wage director in the State Labor

Department and provides for wage boards to review conditions and recommend wages for women and children. Failure of the manufacturers to abide by the minimum wage established makes them liable to fine and imprisonment.

Under the minimum wage act fifty citizens may petition a wage hearing. A board of nine, three employers, three employees and three disinterested persons, would hear evidence. The board would submit its report to the wage director.

The bill calls a "fair wage" a "wage fairly and reasonably commensurate with the value of the service or class of service rendered." An "oppressive and unreasonable wage" is defined as one that "is less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary to health."

"Fair wages" may differ with localities and within industries.

### *Governor Lehman Signs Minimum Wage Law*

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Herbert H. Lehman signed the Wald minimum wage bill fixing mandatory pay standards for women and children in industry, and vetoed the Desmond bill, which applied to men as well as women, with publication of the names of the offenders the only penalty.

The Wald bill, introduced by Senator Albert Wald of New York City, sets up permanent legislation. The Desmond bill, introduced by Senator Thomas C. Desmond of Orange, was an emergency measure.

"The principle of fair wage legislation for women and minors should not be restricted to any emergency," Governor Lehman said in announcing his approval of the Wald bill. "It is obviously of extreme social importance that at all times women and minors in industry be given state protection in the fixing of wage levels, so that the return for their labor shall be commensurate with the fair value of the



services rendered and sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health."

"The Wald bill," the Governor added, "writes this policy into the statute law of the state. It has been drawn by experts with a view to meeting the objections which caused the Supreme Court of the United States to declare minimum wage legislation unconstitutional several years ago.

"It has been prepared with a scientific view toward administrative regulation and effective enforcement.

"Its mandatory features are necessary in order to prevent the wholesale violations which the present trend of employment conditions would indicate to be probable.

"Mandatory enforcement of fair wages for women and minors is of primary importance, to which the state should direct its first attention."

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### *Dismissal Wage for Federal Employees*

The introduction by Congressman William T. Schulte of the dismissal wage bill for Federal workers, prepared by the American Federation of Labor in co-operation with the American Federation of Government Employees, places this matter of equity squarely before the Congress.

The bill undertakes to give a modest amount of economic protection to deserving employes of the Government who may be dismissed before they are eligible for the benefits of the retirement law.

It provides for a dismissal wage after a minimum employment period of one year. The amount of the compensation wage would be based on the total length of service of the employe and the average monthly basic remuneration received during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of dismissal.

The major object of the bill is to partially shield Government employes from victimization resulting from dis-

missals in connection with the consolidation of various departments and bureaus.

In describing its purpose, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"A fair, just and equitable dismissal law would in operation soften the blow which employes dismissed from the service of the Federal Government are bound to feel. It will help tide the dismissed employes over the very difficult period between their dismissal from the employ of the Government and the date when they may find new employment in other callings.

"Let the Government be just in dealing with its employes, let it apply justice to dismissed workers by paying them a sum of money classified as a dismissal wage, meager though it may be, but helpful to the distressed worker at a time when such help is badly needed."

The Schulte dismissal wage bill was referred to the House Committee on the Civil Service. Hearings on the proposal will be held in the near future.

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Trade unions without members are impossible. Trade unions with only a few members are weak, when strength is needed.


Salvation for America demands strong trade unions — stronger than we have ever had.

In the coming days unions have more to do than to bargain for wages and hours.


They must help guide and their help must be large, strong and capable.

The great need of this day, above most of the questions agitating the public mind, is a mighty trade unionism, able to take hold with courage and confidence, to guide the nation out of depression into permanent prosperity. Get members by the thousand! — I. L. News.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

MANY OF our people throughout the nation are anxiously awaiting the results of the legislation recently enacted in Washington which gives more power to the President of the United States than has ever been given before except during a time of war. The thing we are interested in is the new legislation giving the President power to inflate the dollar, which in substance means reducing its purchasing power. Is this going to increase the cost of living, thereby making the present wage we are receiving much less in value? Because ten dollars will not have the purchasing power of six dollars if we are to be governed by what inflation of the dollar has done in years previous. Personally I believe that moderate, careful inflation will help things. If you give a man more money he will feel like spending more. But if you give a man only the same amount of money and it costs him more to live, then you are making him a worse pauper than he is now, except that you might increase employment.

There is no question but what our country was in a dangerous condition on the fourth of March of this year, and that the President of the United States was placed in a very serious and difficult position, and whether we like him or not, whether we are Republicans or Democrats, up to now no man could have done better or taken any more determined stand than he has taken in order to save at least a portion of our financial institutions.

I look for signs of slight improvement in business and a slight re-establishment of confidence throughout the world after the Congress of the United States adjourns. This adjournment may have taken place by the time you read this Journal, but I repeat that I look for no real substantial improvement, or a lessening of unemployment to amount to anything, until about a year from now. Industry will have to readjust itself to the new laws and to the new rules laid down to the financial world by the present government of the United States. The economic conference called in London in June of all the great nations should create a better feeling, but the representatives of all those governments are so frightened by their populations that many of them will not take the determined stand they should take, and few of them will express their inward thoughts at the conference. Even the representatives of our government must be careful and guard their expressions and their promises lest when the new Congress meets in January of next year their agreements and promises are not torn to pieces as was the Treaty of the League of Nations and the promises and statements made in good faith by Woodrow Wilson and his associates. The suffering world, to a certain extent, is being deceived by its political leaders. The working masses of the world do not create war, nor do they build big armaments. Their minds are aroused and embittered by politicians with their lengthy, distrustful arguments against other countries and other governments. We find the leaders of two distinct parties in the British House of Commons practically agreeing on a policy which means the expenditure of large amounts of money in defense of the realm; money that should be expended toward the creation of employment and for the preservation of human life. And England is perhaps nearer our thought in this direction, which is that of fundamental peace, than any of the other nations. Apparently a few of the political leaders of the world are realizing the dangers



confronting civilization, because mobs of millions such as we have now in the several countries of the world, who are unemployed and starving, will not continue thus for an indefinite period. In the olden days war chiefs arose and promoted war once in every generation and then they had a tendency to eliminate a certain part of the population. After the destruction of human institutions and governments, as well as the enormous loss of life resulting from the World War, you would think that no human being with any intelligence would, at least for another hundred years, until the history of that disaster had been forgotten by one or two generations, contemplate or give thought or expression to anything that might lead to another war. Those participating in that awful conflict, for which we are now suffering, have had no chance to forget. And yet today there are rumblings of war, marching of soldiers, and increased armaments throughout the countries of Europe, and the multitudes will follow along because they will be educated to hate and despise and curse the other countries, which in their turn are made to hate them. The pity of it all is that it looks like our great educational institutions have not done anything towards eliminating hatreds and the destruction of human life. It seems discouraging and depressing to find the countries of Europe building cannons and warships, airplanes and submarines, creating more deadly gases and poisons to exterminate human life and to bring about human misery even after several generations have been educated, presumably, to love and help one another. The airplane, which should be the means of communication and transportation, in the next war will be the messenger of death. And so it is down the line.

But we must not become depressed or discouraged even though the pills are bitter and the facts are real. Just the same as in our Labor Movement, now that the hours and days are long and discouraging and there are millions of men still walking the streets unemployed and unable to find employment at any price, we must hold on, as Kipling says, "When there is nothing in us except the will which saith to us 'Hold on'." We must keep our unions alive as the men of religion kept alive the church, because there is a better day bound to come, perhaps not immediately, but it is sure to come. The grand parade of the disturbers preaching discouragement and disintegration is with us everywhere, finding fault with the government, finding fault with the unions, cursing and lying about the leadership in the unions. As of old, so it is today. When the men of Labor started to organize our people thirty-five and forty years ago they were misrepresented, they were assailed and attacked by the press of the nation and by the employers and, in many instances, by individuals within their own ranks. But those men did not lose faith. They kept on and on until they obtained for the workers, through the organized labor movement, conditions in employment and sufficient wages to free the workers from the slavery that surrounded them for generations. If it is true that history repeats—and it is true—then there is nothing more certain than that the Labor Movement must repeat itself and re-establish and bring back the conditions we enjoyed a few years ago. But if you, and you, are not willing to make the sacrifice now in the hour of test and trial, then on your head will be the responsibility of driving your associates engaged in your line of trade from a decent wage, a decent home, an honest life and a decent family.

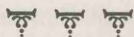
Let the governments of the world fight amongst themselves. Let the political leaders keep on wrangling and fighting amongst themselves. They can do this just so long. And eventually, as has been done before in every stage of the world's history, those leaders will be removed from office and



from leadership and men who will represent the people will come into power. If you doubt this statement just look over the results of the last national election in our country. Do you think for one minute that the enemies of the working people returned to office the Democratic Party? If you do you are mistaken. The masses of the working people, men and women, went to the polls in multitudes and voted their protest, voted against the government and the party then in power, because they believed that anything was better than the governmental leadership we were then living under in our country. I repeat—and I know what I am talking about—that the myriads of working men and women, because they are vastly in the majority, decided the election and sent to office the present administration. And four years from now this same multitude of working men and women will demand an accounting of the party they returned to office, and unless that accounting of their stewardship is satisfactory they will undo in the next election what they have done in November, 1932.

The legitimate Labor Movement of the nation is the guide of thought and inspiration to the unorganized masses. In other words, when wages are held up and working hours reduced by the organized trades it has a substantial effect in creating better conditions for those thousands of unorganized individuals who are not permitted to organize and whose employment is such that they cannot in the immediate future be organized. But this great mass of unorganized workers, I repeat, look to the American Organized Labor Movement for inspiration and for thought to direct them in their action, and it is safe to say that the four million men and women organized in this nation were the inspiring beacon light to the unorganized, who followed their advice and counsel in the last general election and who will do so again in the next election. We only hope that there will be no cause for regret by the workers of the nation when the next election comes around, for their actions in 1932.

The world is boiling over with discontent and thousands of hungry men and women are almost on the verge of insanity, not knowing where they are going to eat tomorrow, but they are holding on tenaciously, hoping and praying that the sun will shine again and that in this great country of ours a form of prosperity will return that will at least give those that are willing and able to work an opportunity to live and earn that living by the honest toil of their hands and their brains. And we join with them in the hope that their aspirations will be realized, and although not entirely certain, we believe conditions will improve now, slowly—very slowly—from month to month.



ON THE REQUEST of the Mayor of Chicago, and accompanied by Secretary-Treasurer Hughes and General Organizer Gillespie, I paid a visit to the City Hall to the office of the Mayor. Participating in this conference called by His Honor was the State's Attorney, Mr. Courtney; Victor Olander, Secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockles, President and Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, as well as Leslie Goudie, President of the Chicago Joint Council of Teamsters. All were there by invitation and request. The Mayor and the State's Attorney went over the entire situation pertaining to undesirable characters having obtained admission into some of the trade unions; many who have been within the unions for years and others who were endeavor-



ing to get in and get control of our unions and our funds. He then asked us under what conditions those men could come back into our unions. We stated there was no penalty, provided the local governmental authorities would guarantee that the men who sought membership in our unions would be law-abiding and known not to have connections with wrongdoers or law breakers. The International Officers, in my judgment, convinced the Mayor that we were struggling, with a good deal of success, to run our unions clean, above suspicion, and in accordance with the law. We told the Mayor and the State's Attorney the history of our Union from the beginning. We gave them a fund of information relative to our early struggles with which they were not acquainted. We made mention of no names in so far as the admission to membership was concerned. We stated to the local governmental authorities that they knew who were right and who were wrong. We, living in another city, could not know the history of everyone seeking admission to our local unions. These gentlemen assumed this responsibility and promised to render all the service they possibly could in cleaning up any undesirable conditions and eliminating undesirable individuals from the Labor Movement and from some of the business organizations and associations.



I HAD A MEETING with the Executive Board of Local 753, Milk Drivers, and Local 754, Dairy Employees, whose combined membership is about 8,000, and the gentlemen comprising the membership of those Executive Boards satisfied me that those Unions will not accept any further reduction in their wages this year. Both of these organizations took substantial reductions last year and they feel they have gone the limit with their employers in this direction, although they fully understand that the industry in general is not making any money. But they also understand that a driver in Chicago must have something like a reasonable wage in order to live.



YOU WILL NOTICE in this issue of our Magazine a photostatic copy, or an exact reproduction, of the letter sent out by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, which conveys to us and to the entire Labor Movement, as well as to all others who may be interested, the decision of the American Federation of Labor on the question as to which organization has absolute jurisdiction over drivers, chauffeurs and helpers working for breweries and brewery agencies, etc.

This notice has been sent to all Central Bodies and State Branches of the American Federation of Labor by President Green. You, our representatives, should bring the matter to the attention of the Central Bodies and State Branches, as well as to the Labor Movement in general whenever and wherever it is possible, notifying them of this jurisdictional decision.

The Brewery Workers' International Union, we understand, through their officers, have signified their intention of not complying with this decision of the American Federation of Labor. Our International Union as well as the Brewery Workers' International Union is chartered by the American Federation of Labor. I desire to say this to the trade unionists of America, and to our own people in particular, that whenever this International Union refuses to abide by the decisions of the American Federation of Labor we shall surrender our charter and resign from membership in



that institution, as that is the only honorable thing to do when an organization refuses to comply with the laws, rules and decisions of the body which has chartered us.

The Brewery Workers and their International Officers are standing on the same old ground they stood on forty years ago, refusing to concede to us drivers and chauffeurs, a class which distinctly comes under our jurisdiction. Well, you have a fighting organization in your district; you have membership and character and finances in many districts, so it is up to you to fight any organization that trespasses on the jurisdiction which has been awarded our organization by the American Federation of Labor. If we have to fight fire with fire—although it is not the right thing to do—we must do it in order to protect our membership. If the Brewery Workers take in drivers and chauffeurs, you are as much justified to take inside workers in breweries.

If the American Federation of Labor decided that the drivers did not belong to us, while we remained in the Federation, we would carry out said decision. The curse of the Labor Movement, in many instances, is the weakness and dishonesty—I mean the moral dishonesty—of its officers; individuals who have not the backbone to insist on their membership obeying the laws and decisions of the parent body of the Labor Movement—the American Federation of Labor. Until the Labor Movement gets rid of such weaklings who cater to the prejudices of their own membership, they will not have much success in their organization. Courage, strength, honesty and justice are qualifications absolutely necessary in the dealings and misunderstandings which arise within the Labor Movement.

I repeat, in the name of our International Union, that it is up to you in your district to fight for drivers, chauffeurs and helpers of every description. This includes the brewery drivers, chauffeurs and helpers on wagons and trucks.



I VISITED the headquarters of our unions in Chicago recently, at 220 South Ashland Boulevard. It was indeed an education to look over the conditions there. Our business agents and officers have had to have steel plates placed in the walls of their building, and bullet-proof glass and other protection installed in their own building to guard themselves against undesirables who have been attempting to get control of their unions at the point of the gun. No one could visit this building (and, by the way, you are safe from harm) without being impressed with the scene and spectacle and deeply interested in the explanation made by the officers of the Milk Drivers' Union, who own the building. But you cannot fail to ask yourself this question, "Are we living in a civilized nation?"

Every officer within the building, and there are many unions with their headquarters there, are confident of the justice of their cause and are banded together, working harmoniously to the end that their unions will survive, even though those unions have many other serious problems confronting them at this time, especially the problem of unemployment, which seemingly is not yet being relieved.







# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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*Washington, D. C.,*

May 2, 1933

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters,  
Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Executive Council gave much time and thought to the consideration of the jurisdictional controversy which exists between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America and the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America. All phases of this controversy were considered most carefully and the interests and rights of both International Unions involved were steadfastly kept in mind and fully appreciated by all Members of the Executive Council.

I think it proper to state that the jurisdictional controversy referred to was a most perplexing one. In making its decision the Council was inspired by a desire to do equal and exact justice to the officers and members of both International Unions. After calm deliberation and after weighing all the facts and taking into account all the information submitted, the Council arrived at the following decision:

"In the case of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America vs. the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, the Executive Council is of the opinion and decides that teamsters and chauffeurs in the brewery industry properly belong to and come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs."

I am transmitting this decision to you with the hope that it will be accepted, carried into effect, and religiously observed. The Council is of the opinion that if such a response is made by the officers and members of the two International Unions involved that the best interests of all concerned will be protected and advanced.

I trust this decision of the Executive Council will be accepted in the same fine spirit in which the Council was influenced when it rendered its decision.

Very respectfully yours,

*W. Green*  
President,  
American Federation of Labor.



---

NOW THAT the sun is beginning to shine brightly again, why don't you make a promise to yourself that you will pay up your back dues, and if your dues are paid that you will attend your meetings and will encourage some other individual whom you know to do the same thing?



THE FIGHT made in Jersey City for the preservation of their local union is commendable to the officers of the local union, and I am sure that because of the justice of their cause they will be successful in the end. We desire to say through the columns of our Journal that the International Officials fully understand the situation. We know who is right and who is wrong and we know the sufferings of our officers and our membership just now, especially in Hudson County, New Jersey.



I SEE in this morning's paper that the farmers in Wisconsin who are on strike against the milk distributors for better prices have agreed to arbitration. We are absolutely in favor of the farmers getting a better price for their products because we believe in the general principle that labor should be paid a decent wage in every class of employment, but we want to remind our readers and others that for many years the farmers all over the nation did nothing but curse and swear at Labor Unions and condemn Labor leaders as radicals and dangerous elements in the community. I suppose there was no more bigoted class against Organized Labor than the farmers in many places in the years when Labor was endeavoring to organize, or when Labor was engaged in industrial conflicts for a living wage. It is also noticeable how governmental institutions persecuted Labor in strikes and other disturbances where Labor was fighting for a living wage, and how carefully the governments of states and of the nation have handled the farmers' strike and have winked their other eye at blockading the roads, assaults and intimidations of farmers who were desirous of selling their milk, and other violations of the law, shooting in many places, which took place during the strike of the farmers in Wisconsin, Iowa and other places. Don't tell me that politicians who are responsible for the appointment of law enforcement officers do not fear those that have the votes. And don't tell me, either, that judges and governors can't find an excuse for not enforcing the law.

I say we rejoice that the farmers have been somewhat successful, but we hope and trust that in the future the toilers who work with their hands and who have no other product to sell except their labor, will have, at least, the sympathy of the farmers when engaged in struggles for a better opportunity to live as free men. And we hope also that the toilers of the nation will fully understand that through organization the farmers have been able to make Governors and Congressmen sit back and think and have forced judges to be lenient with them in their violation of the laws, and this has been done through their unity of action or through their organization; and we hope that the workers will organize and go to the polls, locally and nationally, when the occasion arises, and prove their strength by throwing out of office the four-flushers and double-crossers who make any kind of promises during the campaign and forget them immediately after election.





Official Magazine of the  
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of America

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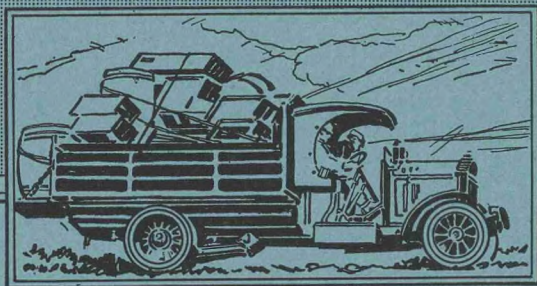
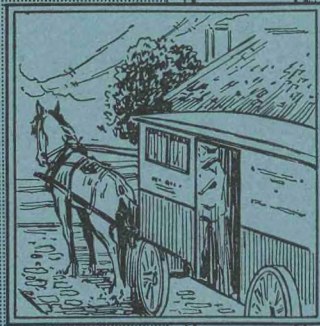
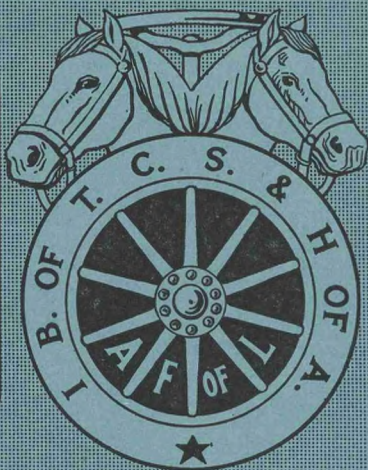
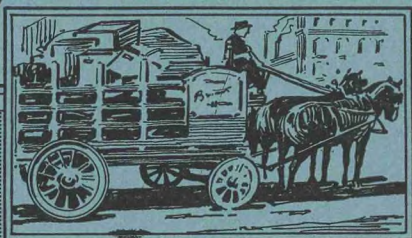
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



JULY, 1933

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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OUR AUDITORS recently returned from a trip on which they audited the books of our locals all along the west coast, western Canada, Montana, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In the majority of places the books were in good condition, but there were a few locals that misinterpreted our Constitution, and, of course, the secretaries were instructed and corrected on such matters. The chief misunderstanding was reinstatements. Many secretaries considered a reinstatement as a new initiation and paid to the International accordingly. They were shown our Constitution, which very clearly states that "all reinstatement fees paid into the local union shall be figured as monthly dues and that per capita tax must be paid on same." Another instance was that many locals paid other bills in preference to the International, which is contrary to our By-Laws. The International tax comes first before any salaries or any other expenditure, and the secretary does not have to hold this bill over for a meeting to have it confirmed. The monthly per capita check should be received in the general office not later than the 10th of the following month. Locals allowing free dues to certain members must make out a check to the local for the payment of the tax of the non-paying members and deposit it back into the local's account. This will tend to keep the books in good financial condition.

There were some locals which did not charge any dues until a member was fully initiated. For example, a member took six months to pay his initiation and during that time he paid no dues, while the member who paid his initiation in a lump sum had to pay monthly dues. This was immediately straightened out. If a person comes into the local union and begins to pay his initiation fee in part payments, he immediately gets a page in the ledger and every payment he makes is recorded both in the ledger and in the day book. This condition of not giving a member a ledger page until paid up was quite common. If a person makes a deposit in the bank, no matter how small or how large it may be, he will receive a ledger page. The same prevails in every other well managed business and should also exist in our local unions. All of these corrections were shown to the secretaries so that they will not continue making the same mistakes.

As stated above, the majority of the locals' books were in good shape. The auditors certainly appreciated the co-operation that every secretary gave them in making their audits. While on the trip they had the privilege of attending many meetings of our local unions and certainly were pleased at the well attended and well conducted gatherings everywhere they visited, from St. Paul through the northwest to San Francisco.—F. T.



DUAL UNIONS, as well as company unions, will seek to "get in under the tent" provided by the Industrial Recovery Act. Some of these have shrewd advisers. It behooves the bona fide unions to be more than ever on guard, for once a dual organization gains a toehold of recognition, it may be well nigh impossible to dislodge the interloper. The strength and prestige of unionism is in legitimacy. One of the gravest dangers, now and always, is in dualism.



THE LABOR SECTION of the Industrial Recovery Act is a new Emancipation Proclamation.—William Green.

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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Number 8

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## Chicago's Big Fair

Chicago is now showing the world  
its stupendous A Century of Progress  
Exposition. It was officially opened  
five days in advance of its original  
schedule—on May 27th.

This gigantic fair, spread out over  
428 acres along some three miles of  
the Lake Michigan shore, is really a  
celebration to mark this great city's  
one hundredth birthday.

But the story it tells of the scien-  
tific, industrial and cultural achieve-  
ments made by advancing civilization  
during the past one hundred years is  
national and even international in  
scope and conception.

Few who have not yet visited the  
fair grounds can really appreciate the  
comprehensiveness, thoroughness and  
brilliance of this second and biggest  
Chicago World's Fair, exceeding in  
every way the city's previous event  
of the same kind in 1893.

It would be idle here to attempt to  
describe the wonders of this remark-  
able exposition, since it cannot be  
properly done within our extreme lim-  
itations of space. Newspapers and  
magazines throughout the country,  
however, have so thoroughly reported  
its various spectacular features, espe-  
cially during and after the official  
opening last month, that the Ameri-  
can people are beginning to under-  
stand that here is something not to  
be missed, no matter what sacrifices  
may be necessary to see it.

The fact that there are sixty build-  
ings given over to free exhibits, many  
of which are outstanding for archi-



ture and color, size and variety of human activities represented, alone is impressive. They are spotted at various locations on the huge grounds and the attractive little island northeast of them. Here are on display 12,000 exhibits and together these buildings provide no less than eighty-two miles of corridor space!

In other words, the visitor who intends to "do" the Fair thoroughly will find it an almost superhuman job. Spending only two minutes on each exhibit—and many justify a much longer examination—will mean that it will take six weeks to see everything in these buildings alone! That is, if the visitor keeps at the job of sight-seeing for ten hours each day during that period.

The exhibits may be divided roughly into several groups. There are the industrial, including electrical, travel and transport; heterogeneous industries, model house groups, the agricultural and dairy products industries, the basic sciences, medicine and housing; the exhibits of eighteen foreign countries and those of the Federal Government and thirty-eight states.

But that is only a beginning, for there are hundreds of individual buildings of well known companies; the Midway with its innumerable concessions and the feature attraction—the Sky Ride; the Enchanted Island for children and many other bizarre and unusual "side shows."

Practically every long established branch of American industry is exhibiting at the Fair. Many are housed in some of the outstanding structures, such as the Hall of Science and the Electrical, General Exhibits, and Travel and Transport buildings. At night, the fair grounds are transformed into a virtual fairyland.

It might be stated that the railroads are splendidly represented. These exhibits are centered in the huge Travel and Transport Building, in what might be described as the southern part of the grounds.

The most distinctive feature of this unusual structure is its "suspended dome," which has the advantage of providing a very large unobstructed rotunda under it. Here are on view some of the relics of early transportation days in this country, such as an early locomotive and car; the first Pullman; the first railroad cars and, not the least, a bullet-ridden old stage coach of the early fifties, which this company loaned for the purpose to the exposition authorities.

### *Jobs of 400,000 Saved by Railroad Relief Law*

Washington.—The jobs of 400,000 railroads workers, slated by those who own and control the railroads to go into the ditch in order that interest and dividend payments might be resumed without imposing too much of a burden of thought and attention on the financial managements, are protected by the labor clause of the Railroad Relief Bill as finally signed by President Roosevelt.

Despite fierce assaults by railroad bankers and executives, and the disapproval of Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commission member selected for Rail Co-ordinator by President Roosevelt, the law provides that a committee named by railway labor unions must be consulted on all wage changes, and that pay rolls, except for 5 per cent annually due by deaths or other natural cause, must not be reduced below the May, 1932, level. Even in case of mergers the combined personnel must be maintained.

Mr. Eastman, in taking over the job, admitted that large economies in rail management, financing and service are possible without further penalizing labor, with whose objective he sympathized, he says, though opposing a protective clause in the bill. This was retained as the result of a sustained battle by railway unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and by the Railroad



Brotherhoods and their friends in Congress.

Besides the general clause relating to maintenance of personnel cited above, the bill provides as to individuals as follows:

"No employee shall be deprived of employment such as he had during said month of May or be in a worse position with respect to compensation for such employment by reason of any action taken pursuant to the authority conferred by this article."

The bill stipulates that labor committees shall be organized in each of the three sections, Eastern, Southern and Western, where co-ordinating committees are provided, and that these labor committees must be consulted on any proposed change affecting personnel in their respective districts.

### *Roosevelt Signs Bank Deposit Guarantee Law*

Washington. — Insurance of bank deposits was brought within striking distance when President Roosevelt signed the Glass-Steagall bank bill, which also carries other drastic banking reforms.

There was a long fight over the amendment put into the bill by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan which provided for the immediate guarantee of deposits up to \$2,500. As finally enacted the guarantee is postponed until January 1, 1934, with the proviso that the President may make it effective before that date if he so desires.

The general deposit insurance does not go into effect until July 1, 1934, when 100 per cent insurance will be furnished on deposits up to \$10,000, 75 per cent between that sum and \$50,000, and 50 per cent on sums over \$50,000.

The insurance fund will be made up of \$150,000,000 from a United States Treasury fund which has been paid in over a number of years from the Federal Reserve System; \$150,000,000 from the surplus of the Federal Re-

serve banks, and \$150,000,000 from the participating banks, whose contributions to the insurance fund will be made on the basis of a percentage of their deposits.

Only Federal Reserve member banks licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury and state non-member banks approved as to solvency, first by state banking authorities and second by the corporation administering the fund, will be admitted to the insurance pool.

### *Labor's Victory*

The three original paragraphs of Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act as passed by the House of Representatives and perfected by the Senate Finance Committee provided that every code of fair competition, agreement, and license, set up under the act, shall contain the following conditions:

"1. That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

"2. That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

"3. That employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President."

With the intention of preserving the company union as a club against bona fide organized labor, the notorious anti-union National Association of Manufacturers persuaded the Senate Finance Committee to add the



following amendment to Section 7:

"Provided, That nothing in this title shall be construed to compel a change in existing satisfactory relationships between the employees and employers of any particular plant, firm, or corporation, except that the employees of any particular plant, firm, or corporation shall have the right to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining with their employer as to wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment."

Organized labor saw at once that this amendment would nullify the company union prohibition in paragraph 2, and immediately waged a fight against it.

The battle on the Senate floor was led by Senator Norris of Nebraska and Senator Wheeler of Montana with the result that the Finance Committee's amendment was stricken from the bill by a good majority.

The Senate is to be congratulated for its action in tossing the anti-union brain-storm of the National Association of Manufacturers into the garbage can of legislative rejects.—News Letter.

### *Yellow Dog Contract Bill Signed by Rolph*

Sacramento, Calif. — Governor Rolph signed the anti-"yellow dog" bill pushed through the legislature by Assemblyman Cronin, of San Francisco, at the instance of the State Federation of Labor. This climaxes a fight by organized labor in California that has lasted many years.

The law makes void any contract signed by a worker in which he is compelled, as a condition to securing employment, to agree not to join a labor union without the consent of his employer. The injunction clause was stricken from the bill before its passage, but union leaders hope to be able to replace it and put more teeth in the measure by amendment at the next session of the legislature.

### *Theoretical Experting Running Wild*

In times surcharged with important events it is beyond the time and ability of most Americans to know fully what is going on. Any one of a dozen issues of the day requires the services of experts for full understanding and even then correct understanding is not assured.

In Washington we have come to the heyday of experts. Offices, corridors and byways are filled with them. Some of them function admirably. Some will be shown as inept, blundering, lacking in a proper understanding of facts.

Labor has traditionally held aloof from the theoretical expert. It has maintained a movement free from them and their influence. It has sought and welcomed their advice in specific cases and has retained its freedom of action.

Experts have been telling us many things in these recent months and many times Labor has had to denounce their conclusions and follow its own practical advice.

The tariff has been a case in point. Labor's attitude toward the tariff has been misrepresented throughout the land. A great group of professors and so-called economists took Labor to task in a memorandum. These theorists have felt that they knew how Labor was to be saved. Labor was represented as approving the whole Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. There never was any such approval. Perhaps Labor can never clear the record of the misrepresentations, but it can persist in the effort. The misrepresentations continue. Again let it be stated, as it has been stated time and time again, Labor fought for and to a large extent secured something like adequate protection for the commodities in which our unions are engaged in manufacturing. The unions interested in tariff did not go beyond their own field. Labor contended for no single item of



protection for commodities in the manufacture of which the members of those unions were not engaged. Labor has no responsibility for the Smoot-Hawley Act as an entity, never did have and could not have. It contained outrages for which Labor could not stand and that has been stated repeatedly.

Labor has the highest regard for knowledge. It craves facts and battles incessantly for truth. But it has small respect for the outpourings of theorists who have no contact with reality. They are all too often led into paths of false reasoning and thus to false conclusions.

Today Labor is endangered by the same type of theoretical views. Let us have all possible assistance, but let us not permit facts to give way before an avalanche of mere ideas. — American Photo Engraver.

### *Illinois Manufacturers Fight Labor Section of Industrial Recovery Act*

Chicago, Ill.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association flooded the entire state with a specious appeal coaching its members to bombard the Federal Congress, especially Senators Lewis and Dieterich and members of the Senate Finance Committee, to defeat the labor section of President Roosevelt's National Recovery Act.

That employees shall have the right to join such unions as they choose and bargain through their own representatives on wages and working conditions is anathema to this reactionary employer group. Unless Section 7 is defeated, this circular screamed, organized labor will try to organize not only all manufacturing but every line of business in the United States.

Wire, write, talk, get your friends busy, in the state and elsewhere, pleaded the Manufacturers' Association screed, but in any event and at any cost preserve the "open shop" and "company union." — News Letter.

### *Home Mortgage Bill Signed by Roosevelt*

Washington.—President Roosevelt signed the Home Owners' Loan Bill and at the same time issued a statement urging mortgage owners to withhold contemplated foreclosures until home owners might take advantage of the lending facilities provided by the law.

The act sets up a Government corporation whose capital stock of \$200,000,000 is subscribed by the United States Treasury and authorizes the issuance of \$2,000,000,000.

The law permits owners of mortgages on homes valued at \$20,000 or less to exchange them for Government bonds bearing 5 per cent interest. A loan of 80 per cent of the value of the homes, with \$14,000 as the maximum, is provided. Loans will be advanced not only to meet mortgage obligations, but taxes. The borrower will pay interest at 5 per cent, and the Government will issue bonds at 4 per cent to liquidate mortgages.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board will administer the law through its headquarters in Washington and suitable branches in the various states.

### *Maybe a New Day for Humanity*

Not long ago a great corporation gave nearly all of the time in its national radio broadcast to an explanation of its policy of keeping its old employees, extolling their value and asserting that good will is not on a slide rule. It was a fine and human broadcast, a tribute to the results growing from good human relations.

Abuses are by no means at an end. They are nowhere near an end. But America does seem moving toward a new conception of the worth of humanity and the necessity for paying more attention to humanity, while putting the brakes on wealth and greed.



Perhaps the Morgan investigation has helped. The enormity of the offense against the thirteen million unemployed found in the Morgan escape from income taxes, the revelation of the vast control of industries and of money by the Morgan bund — these facts probably have helped.

Unemployment itself has helped to create a new sense of social values. The nation has been able to see more clearly than in any previous time the great suffering of the unemployed on the one hand and the terrible abuse of power on the other.

The looting of the banks and by the banks, the heaping up of piles of water in such ventures as the Insull empire have shocked a nation writhing in the agony of hunger.

Great numbers of decent employers and of decent bankers have joined the revolt of the people against the iniquities of unrestrained exploitation.

Certainly a new day seems in the dawning — not a perfect day, but a much better day.

The Congress that has enacted a whole series of revolutionary laws is composed of just about the same general type of men as any previous Congress. Many of the members are the same as were in the last Congress and the one before that, when they didn't seem to have an idea in a carload.

But here, under new leadership, they have taken a program and banged the old stamp of approval down upon it with gusto, though perhaps not with any too much understanding.

Of course the big fact behind that action is that the condition of affairs in the United States has become so acute that even a dullard could see that the nation had to get down to the task of finding and applying remedy.

So the gentlemen went through their paces and now they have gone home, where they can stick out their chests and take a chance of keeping their shirt fronts clean.

### *Milk Drivers Win Important Court Victory*

One of the most important court victories won by the organized labor movement was that achieved by the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees' Local Union No. 471 when Judge Mathias Baldwin in district court recently handed down a decision upholding contracts between unions and employers that specify that only members of organized labor shall be employed.

Wilbur H. Kopp had previously been given a verdict by a jury in district court when he alleged that he had been damaged because he had been discharged by a milk company for refusal to join the Milk Drivers' Union, the company having a contract with the union to employ only its members in handling and distributing milk.

In a clean-cut opinion upholding the rights of organized labor, Judge Baldwin set aside the verdict of the jury and rendered an interesting and important opinion.

### *Out Beyond the Surf—*

These most assuredly are days of doings.

Not only has this generation a date with destiny, but it seems to have a date every day and every hour of every day.

Unless all observers who know how to observe are crazy with the heat, the United States is undergoing transformation.

If bloody revolution were in progress, the United States capital would be no more hectic than it is in the midst of this peaceful transformation.

Of course it is too early to say that all the blueprints will turn themselves into nice new structures.

Maladministration can knock a lot of plans into cocked hats. That can happen and we had best not overlook the possibility.

But the blueprints are there. And as amazing as anything else is the



fact that the Congress of the United States has made, or approved, the blueprints.—ILNS.

### *From Hearings on 30-Hour Week Bill*

Speaking out of a background of a highly competitive industry which has faced a constantly declining market for twelve years and has seen its working capital eaten up by steady depreciation, some fairly definite conclusions are inevitable.

The industry has proven during this period of twelve years, its incapacity to regulate itself. It is suffering from irregularity of hours of work in the various states and from wages which in many instances are so shameful that it is an outstanding example of why there should be a minimum wage for both men and women.—Col. C. H. S. Johnson, President of the Botany Worsted Mills.

### *Retailers Charged With Not Passing on to Consumers Lower Rail Rates on Coal*

New York City.—Executives of the railroads which on April 1 reduced by a maximum of \$1 a ton rates on anthracite coal from the Pittsburgh-Buffalo line to Chicago and intermediate points, charge that retail dealers are not passing along to consumers the benefit of this cut.

The carrier heads say they had planned to follow this with a general cut in coal rates, but will not carry this plan through until they see some results from the first reduction. Retailers, they say, had promised to pass along their saving, and so speed up demand. Instead, it is claimed, they are hogging the profit and reducing rail revenues with no compensating benefit to anyone.

The situation is said to be affecting wage negotiations now in progress in

Philadelphia between representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite operators. Union officials have urged a reduction in rail rates as a vital element in decreasing the cost of marketing coal, but the carriers can see no advantage to either the mine workers, operators or consumers in lowering their rates if the dealers are to confiscate all the savings.

### *Governor Signs Labeling Bill*

Governor Ely of Massachusetts has signed a bill to permit the labeling of goods made by concerns which fail to comply with orders of the State Minimum Wage Commission. The measure is aimed to restrict the sale of "sweatshop" products.

Revival or recovery will not come by pulling rabbits out of a sleeve. There are no tricks that will turn the tide. The way out lies in bold and laborious grappling with the basic forces of our economic situation. But we have been told and are still told that the path of wisdom cannot be faced and that the hard road of action that we ought to take can not be taken because public opinion will not support it. I have not believed it in the past and I believe it less today.

The one generalization that can fairly be made about public opinion is that the public responds to truth-telling and courage in high places. Moreover, the function of political leadership is to lead, and not to allow action to be paralyzed because generalized public opinion is confused and distracted. I venture the belief that never have the people been more ripe and ready to follow determined direction based upon a brave and lucid analysis of the economic forces of our time than today. I venture to believe that that applies to the international aspects of our national problem no less than to our immediate domestic issues.—Felix Frankfurter, in the American Federationist.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

SINCE THE creation of the Department of Labor there have been four Secretaries of Labor, three men and one woman. The first Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson in March, 1913, serving for eight years, including the war period, and was always loyal and true to the administration. He is still alive; a very old man residing in Bloomsburg, Pa., and, to the discredit of the Labor Movement, sometimes in need of life's comforts.

Bill Wilson, as he was called by his close friends—and he was a good friend of mine—was for several years General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. While Secretary-Treasurer of the Mine Workers, he was elected to Congress and served two terms as Democratic representative from his home district in Pennsylvania. He was possessed of many good qualities, among them his sincerity, honesty and understanding of the Labor Movement. He was endorsed by Samuel Gompers for the position of Secretary of Labor and during his time in that office, because of the confidence reposed in him by the membership of the Labor Movement and the workers in general, he proved a credit to himself and the administration, serving faithfully and continuously during the war. Bill Wilson, however, in my judgment, was always a little afraid to take too much of an open position in defense of Labor, believing and advocating that the position of Secretary of Labor should be neutral. Neutrality, however, might be considered as going so far as to be construed sometimes by the men of Labor as leaning slightly towards the employers. Because of the so-called dignity attached to the fact that one has been in the Cabinet, the ex-cabinet member cannot take any kind of job. Bill Wilson could not very well become an organizer or a legislative agent. At the end of his term he, therefore, found himself without funds or position. This was indeed an injustice, and some means, such as a pension, should be provided for such men.

There was never a President of the United States who was a greater advocate of the rights of Labor, especially organized labor, than Woodrow Wilson. Consequently, it was not a very difficult task for the Secretary of Labor to do things for Labor, especially during the years of the war when there was a shortage of labor. However, Bill Wilson was honest and did what he thought was best and retired from the office of Secretary of Labor with a clean slate in so far as serving the administration was concerned, but there were many men of labor who believed he could, and should, have been a little more of the fighting type in behalf of Labor.

James Davis was appointed by President Hoover and classed as a Labor man—which he was not—although he claimed to hold a membership card in the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Association, and either kept or held his membership in that organization as a steel worker, and, of course, under the laws of some organizations, a man, once he becomes a member, is always a member. Whether this is true of the above organization or not I do not know. It is not true of our International Union, for when a man ceases working at our craft and becomes engaged at any other employment, he must take a withdrawal card. The Labor Movement, in my judgment, is created and established for the purpose of helping and protecting the toilers.



James Davis was not a steel puddler or mill worker for twenty-five years prior to becoming Secretary of Labor. James Davis devoted all of his time to the Moose, a fraternal organization of high standing and quality, and his revenue from that organization during the years he served, under contract, ran into the millions, so it is rumored. He served as Secretary of Labor under Coolidge and Harding and during part of the Hoover administration. He had a broad smile and a handshake and a pleasant word for everyone, and wherever possible, without creating any serious enemies on the other side, he advocated things for Labor. James Davis was elected to the United States Senate on the Republican ticket from Pennsylvania, and all we have to do is to analyze the situation and ask ourselves if he should be classed, when elected, as a great friend of the working man. He could not be elected unless the labor-hating Republican steel mill owners desired it. The cost of his election was investigated and the glaring and enormous figures produced as a result of that investigation were, to say the least, astounding. The amount expended in his election as United States Senator was the talk of Washington for some time. However, he was permitted to remain in the Senate for the time being. Since that time he has been brought before an investigating committee and charges are pending against him in the Federal courts, for using the mails for purposes contrary to the law in some kind of a lottery run by the Moose, from which he and his associates received large sums of money. It is the opinion of many that he will have a pretty difficult time in beating this case and as a result of the seriousness of the case and the unpleasant notoriety, his health is pretty well shattered. At any rate, he is not the man in the eyes of the public today that he was a few years ago, and although, personally, I may be wrong in my opinion, but my analysis of him is that he was always a "glad-hander" and insincere because he could not represent Labor honestly and also represent the Republicans of Pennsylvania as he did during the time in which he served. If he is found guilty it is almost a certainty he will automatically be removed from the U. S. Senate.

Mr. William Doak, appointed Secretary of Labor by President Hoover, was a legislative representative for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and I really believe that Doak, at heart, is a union man, and I believe that one of the reasons that Hoover made the appointment was because he was not approved by organized labor, nor was he approved by very many railroad organizations, and his whole experience of a little better than two years in the office as Secretary of Labor was full of turmoil, discontent and dissatisfaction both to the administration and to Labor Unions, in many instances. I am trying to be as charitable as I can to Bill Doak, because I really believe that down in his heart he is a union man. He is now out of a job and practically unheard of both in Labor and in politics.

Summing up the situation, the three ex-Secretaries of Labor are, in reality, practically forgotten today in so far as their connection with Labor is concerned. We wonder if the new Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins (whose name is Mrs. Paul Wilson), we are wondering if she will go the way of the others and be forgotten after her term of office has expired. My personal judgment is—although only a guess—that she will not be forgotten, but that she will make her mark in the office. She has plenty of opportunity to do good because of the demoralized condition of both the workers and industry. The Secretary of Labor has at all times a splendid opportunity to be helpful to the administration as well as being helpful to the interests she represents officially, for the Labor Movement today is

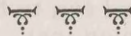


perhaps in the weakest condition it has been in for years. The Labor Movement, however, will come back just so surely as will industry come back. The more men and women are persecuted through the hands of their employers, the more they are made to suffer, the more surely will they return to their organization, because it is their only hope. The conditions we have been compelled to give up or the ground which we have lost during the past three years will undoubtedly be recovered and any injustice done the workers and any loss they were made to suffer through their local union by the administration or any representative of the administration will be remembered by the toilers when election time comes around, and any service rendered or any just treatment extended by the administration, or any of its representatives, will not be forgotten or go unrewarded by the toilers when the day for payment arrives. It makes no difference whether you hold a prominent position or a small position either with the government or in the Labor Movement if that position is filled successfully depends upon the ability, the sincerity and honesty of the party filling it. You can bring disgrace and forgetfulness to yourself and to your friends by falling down on the job or betraying those who trusted you.

The position of a labor officer is today more important and more serious and he has a greater opportunity for doing good than have others who hold positions rated higher who are in the services of the government, or of corporations or industry. Let each one of us do our duty to our people in our honest and humble way and our reward will be greater on the day of balancing the books. Why? Because in our hearts we know we have done our best. We know we have not betrayed our people or our friends. We know we have played the game fair and done our best. We know we have not gone ahead at the expense of betraying our people who have trusted us. It is a fearful thing when a man finds that little thing called "conscience" gnawing at him at night, reminding him that during the day he betrayed his trust, his people, that he gained a little by double-crossing a friend.

Sometimes we pay back a thousand fold for victories gained by such means. What's the answer? Serve well. Serve honestly. Serve sincerely in whatever position you are placed in life, and the reward is yours because you have done your best and you were clean and manly in all your acts and deeds.

Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT got away with flying colors in the session of Congress just adjourned. Why? Because Representatives and Senators were a little bit afraid to go against the wishes of the people who are back of Mr. Roosevelt on the program that he had mapped out. On the last days of the session in the Senate it was distinctly observed that the Senate was burning up for a chance to rebel against what they believed to be the dictation of the President. Several of the appointments made by the President were entirely unsatisfactory to the Senators and to many of the Representatives. Senator George Norris, an Independent Republican from Nebraska, who was of material and substantial help to Mr. Roosevelt during the months of the campaign, openly resented the appointment of a former secretary of



Mr. Hoover. The secretary happened to be from Wisconsin and was appointed on a commission for a period of four years, and the Independent Republican Senator, Mr. La Follette, from Wisconsin, also made use of very strong language condemning Mr. Roosevelt for said appointment. Senator Hiram Johnson, another Independent Republican from California, very strongly condemned the attitude of the President on European war debts and seems thoroughly dissatisfied with expressions of certain representatives of the President on the European situation, especially on the war debts. All those things seem to be leading towards a substantial determination in the United States Senate when it next convenes on January 2nd in regular session, to throw off the shackles of what they believe to be dictatorship. And it looks to the writer, who has been observing all that went on, that the President is going to have a rather difficult time with his Senators and with his Representatives during the remainder of his administration. Congressmen come up for election one year from next November, or in November, 1934, and there are many of them worrying now about whether or not they will be returned to office. Observers of the political situation understand fully that the enormous Democratic victory last November was nothing more or less than a landslide caused by dissatisfaction with the administration and the do-nothing-ness of Mr. Hoover. When the next congressional election takes place, unless conditions have substantially improved, President Roosevelt is liable to lose his majority in the Democratic Congress as did many of his predecessors. The praise and flattery and adulation of the multitude is fickle and soon forgotten. No man could have done better than President Roosevelt since he came into office, but if he makes one mistake a great many of the good things he has done will be forgotten on the day of election. Human beings have a habit of only remembering the blunders we make and forgetting the good or great things that men do, especially when said individuals are in office. Years after great men have passed away very often they are more appreciated than when they lived and struggled for reformation of the people and the betterment of their conditions. The unpleasant and unfortunate publicity given to the Secretary of the Treasury through the Morgan investigation will not be buried and will be continuously held up to Mr. Roosevelt with the demand that his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodin, resign. The President is very fond of Mr. Woodin socially and politically. The unnecessary dragging in the name of Louie Howe in the investigation of the Senate Military Affairs Committee in purchasing of kits for the conservation employees has been unpleasant, both to Mr. Howe and the President, and though nothing came out of it except the publicity, it is not helpful and already several Senators have insinuated that the actions of Mr. Howe are entirely at variance with men holding similar positions to that of Mr. Howe in previous administrations. I might also state that there is no man closer to President Roosevelt than Mr. Howe. He has been with him for over twenty years; he has made his up and down battles with Mr. Roosevelt and they have been friends, confidantes, chums and advisers during all those years. But Senators have found fault with the radio talks of Mr. Howe and also they have endeavored to smear his name in connection with the purchasing order for the conservation workers, which was given to a firm in New York City.

Those incidents are not as trivial as the average individual might think. They are important and although they cannot compel the President to



change his appointees or his friends, I know that Senators and newspapers hurt by continuously making stinging insinuations.

Summing the whole situation up, the President got away with wonderful victories and ended the first session of Congress ninety per cent of the battle favorable to the President. But the ten per cent unfavorable speaks volumes because it embodies the expressed desire of the Senators to substantially disagree with the President.



I WAS in Washington the other day attending a conference called in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, of International labor officials, to discuss the different clauses and sections of the Recovery Act, and, to be short and brief, I wish to express my opinion that the conference was a real success and accomplished splendid results. I had the honor of being invited to luncheon during the day with General Johnson, who was to have charge of the Recovery Act. Mr. Johnson is one of the men who was quite helpful in very serious and important positions during the war, and while he is not what might be called a Union Labor man from top to bottom, I am of the opinion he will give to Union Labor and to Labor in general, as well as to employers, a square deal. He attended the conference and spoke to the delegation and answered all questions, and was not slow, in his military, straightforward way of expressing his opinions and answering questions.

I think the bill itself, as passed through Congress and signed by the President, has more to say about Organized Labor and the right of men to organize and to have representatives of their own choosing and to cast in the junk pile the so-called "yellow dog" contract, than any piece of legislation that ever went through the House or the Senate. And the bill was the work of President Roosevelt and his advisers, and was approved substantially by the delegation of Labor men attending the conference. While there are some clauses that, of course, one could find fault with, because no bill can be written and made into law that calls for absolute organization of labor, etc., ninety per cent of the bill gives Labor its first real break for the last ten years, from a national legislative standpoint. The workers, by the wording of the bill, are encouraged to organize. At the same time all groups of working men, whether inside or outside of the legitimate Labor Movement, must be recognized when they go before the Board, over which General Johnson presides, to present their grievances. We expect that at the end of three or four months, when this legislation will begin to work, that the cut-throat competition in certain industries by a small percentage of the employees in the said industries will be eliminated, or at least warning will be given to those engaged in such disastrous competition to cease lest they bring down on their heads the displeasure of our government. If nothing else is done except to bring industry together in the form of an organization for the purpose of regulating or raising prices, the bill and the efforts put forth for it and the work of the President in this direction, in my judgment, will be the first real step towards the return of prosperity.

Observing conditions throughout the country as I have been doing, endeavoring to educate myself in every phase of the industrial situation, reading and keeping informed in every way I possibly can, I am satisfied



that we have broken the back of the depression and that we will now move on, slowly but surely, to an improved condition in employment and industry.



RECENTLY I met a woman I have known for years, one of the many who has met with substantial and serious reverses during this financial crisis. Twenty-five years ago, when I first got to know her family, they were perhaps one of the wealthiest families in the district. Several generations of them had been born in this country and had inherited large tracts of land. This woman and her husband were both college graduates and she is now about sixty years of age. About three years ago her husband died and left her what he believed to be sufficient to keep her during the remainder of her life. But as the panic continued what she had seemed to melt away until she found her means reduced to where she could hardly live. A person of this kind is also handicapped because of her inability to perform office work, due to the fact that she had never had any training in our modern method of office work. However, she secured employment, although when I met her and was talking with her I did not know she was employed or had reached that point in life where she was compelled to seek employment until after a few moments' conversation she informed me she had to hurry back to her work. She stated the nature of her work, which was something like filing in an office, and how happy she was to be able to find work which enabled her to earn a living. Her salary was about twenty dollars a week.

At one time this woman had three servants in her employ and paid each of them good wages. She is not to blame for her financial condition and neither is her husband; they are simply victims of the awful, terrible crash in industry. I did not attempt to sympathize with her, because I thought it would be one of the most cruel things I could do, under the circumstances. Persons of that character, refined and gentle, with the fighting spirit of the old pioneers, deeply resent sympathetic utterances because they know, in many instances, that such utterances are only subterfuge and camouflage.

I could not help, when talking with her, but remember the many happy occasions I spent at her home and the many good dinners I enjoyed with her and her husband, and other friends, and now she is living in a small room in a cheap, but respectable, hotel and taking her meals at a cut-rate lunch room. But, through it all, she smiles and tells one how happy she is not to be dependent upon someone else.

During our conversation I had occasion to inquire about certain individuals who were close friends of hers and were in her home when I visited there, and she answered: "That is the cruel part of it all, Mr. Tobin. Those who were my closest friends now even forget to call me on the telephone." But she was philosophical enough to continue by saying: "It is all in the game of life." She also added: "Those to whom I owed the least; those whom I did not consider indebted to me in any way, and were only acquaintances, were the ones who came to my rescue and assistance in my darkest hour.

When I left this woman I could not help but be thankful and pray that none of mine would ever experience such bitterness in life; not the bitterness

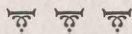


of losing money, but that bitterness arising from disappointment in one's friends.

I am reminded here to say that the friends we gather around us in the height of our prosperity usually do not turn out to be real friends. The old saying that true friendship cannot be purchased by lavishing presents and gifts and entertainment on those who slap us on the back when the sun is shining but run under cover when the clouds begin to appear. Better one real friend who has only friendship to offer than one hundred fair-weather fellows.

The incident recited above is only one of the many cases which has come within my knowledge—none, however, quite so intimate—but I feel safe in saying that there are thousands who are experiencing the same condition, resulting from the moral and financial smash which took place in 1929.

Those who are able to survive will be better men and women because they will be chastened and purified, as gold put through a fire, and our penetration and understanding of the world and our immediate surroundings will be so much improved and our sight so clear that the moral effect will be beyond price.



THE FOLLOWING is a decision rendered by Judge James W. Crawford in the Circuit Court of Oregon, Fourth District, Department No. 2, which case had to do with some milk wagon drivers who were employed by a certain concern. This concern did not treat the men fair, broke their agreement and refused to carry on with our organization as they had agreed to do. This particular concern admits making the fight and was, without a doubt, encouraged by other milk concerns to do so. The drivers left their employ and started in to work for someone else or for themselves. Their former employer applied for an injunction restraining them from soliciting what he called "his customers."

This decision is encouraging and most enlightening in this day of our modern civilization and embodies the sentiment of justice expressed in the "new deal" and for the "forgotten man."

All of our drivers engaged in the milk driving business should be particularly interested in this decision, as should also those engaged in the delivery of laundry, where said drivers sign contracts with their employers and agree not to solicit any of their former customers for a period of six months or so after they leave the company's employment.

Don't misunderstand this decision. If you have a contract with your employers not to solicit customers to whom you made delivery prior to leaving the employment, I am of the opinion that such a contract is somewhat binding, although it depends upon the locality, on the judge, and whether or not you are signing away the rights of your family. In such cases it would be to the advantage of the drivers or locals with individual contracts to see an attorney as to the validity of said contracts, should they cease working for the employer with whom they have the contract.

D. J. T.



CIRCUIT COURT OF OREGON

Fourth Judicial District  
Department No. 2  
Portland, Oregon

James W. Crawford, Judge

June 2, 1933.

Messrs. Jaureguy & Tooze,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Yeon Building.

Messrs. Dey, Hampson & Nelson,  
Pacific Building,  
Attention Mr. Young.

RE: Sivyver v. Kehrli et al.

Gentlemen:

Plaintiff seeks an injunction restraining defendants from soliciting the business of customers of plaintiff on the theory that in so doing they are conspiring together to injure his business and are utilizing certain confidential information and trade secrets made available by defendants Ross and Tiderington, former employees of plaintiff. The confidential information upon which plaintiff's suit is based consists of a knowledge of plaintiff's customers gained by his drivers and immediately put to use by them upon severance of their employment. Admittedly plaintiff's customers were solicited and the business of a considerable number diverted by defendants to themselves, occasioning a large financial loss to plaintiff. No actual list of plaintiff's customers was made or carried away by defendants, but names and addresses impressed upon the drivers' memories by frequent calls while in plaintiff's employ were used. Does this fact situation entitle plaintiff to injunctive relief? Has an unlawful conspiracy to injure plaintiff's business been shown and have defendants used confidential information or trade secrets acquired while in plaintiff's employ in an unfair and inequitable manner?

Counsel differ in their construction of No. 49-903 et seq., Oregon Code 1930, plaintiff contending it is without application and defendants that it is conclusive of this controversy. I have not seriously considered this statute as decisive of this case, as there may be doubt as to its application to cases such as this wherein the controversy is not between employer and employee but rather between rivals engaged in competing businesses. I base my opinion upon a consideration of the issues of conspiracy and unlawful combination to injure the business of the plaintiff, and unfair competition involving the use of confidential information secured by certain of the defendants while in plaintiff's employ.

Plaintiff's theory in urging the existence of an illegal conspiracy to injure his business is based upon the principle that a thing lawful when done by individuals may become unlawful when done by a combination of individuals, maliciously and with an intent to injure and destroy. The defendants here may all be considered as competitors of the plaintiff interested in building up their own business by such degree of competition as may be necessary; their primary purpose is not to injure or destroy the business of the plaintiff, but rather to increase their own and the fact that the prosecution of this purpose may tend indirectly to injure or destroy the business of the plaintiff, does not constitute an unlawful or malicious com-

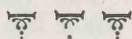


bination or conspiracy. The evidence falls far short of establishing an intent to injure and destroy, or any concert of action to accomplish an illegal purpose. Therefore, unless the case shows an improper use of confidential information by defendants, the relief sought by the plaintiff must be denied.

As counsel have indicated, the authorities are in conflict as to the granting or denial of injunctive relief in cases such as this where former employees use information as to identity of customers of their former employer for purpose of soliciting the business of such customers, for themselves. The weight of authority is unquestionable against the restraining of such activity, being present only such features as the testimony discloses here. Such customers are not concealed assets and their identity does not constitute confidential information. The fact that Ross and Tiderington were in a preferred position to solicit customers of their former employer because of prior acquaintance with them does not stamp their actions in so doing illegal or unfair to such extent as to justify legal restraint. Retention of customers of any business is always subject to the hazards of competition and solicitation and so long as no legal nor equitable rights are violated, the courts should not interfere. To sustain the principle contended for by the plaintiff would unduly extend the restrictions upon the use of matters commonly observed while in employment; an application and extension far beyond what is necessary to the recognition and protection of confidential information and trade secrets. Names and addresses of wholesale milk customers are not, in my opinion, so protected.

I conclude the plaintiff is not in equity entitled to the relief sought. Decree will be entered dismissing the complaint.

JAMES W. CRAWFORD, Judge.



The term New Deal is no misnomer. It's a new deal for sure—if wrong men don't get into administrative places and gum the works. If they do, then we may have more serious times.

The present upturn in business and the piffling wage raises amount to nothing as indications of permanent remedy. They have been predicated upon expectations of inflation—nothing more.

So, we look to new banking laws, to the railroad consolidation act, to the National Industrial Recovery Act and the rest of the deck of new cards. If those fail us we shall not win the game.

Labor itself has its job cut out. It must organize and no fooling. If Labor fails in its share of the job, then there will be either chaos or rival and dual unions all over the map. It is Labor's great and grand opportunity. We can have a Labor Movement of

ten and perhaps twenty million workers! Let's do it—and so, help save America.—C. M. W.

Big private bankers, like Morgan, controlling big commercial banks, force their men on boards of directors throughout industry and through them compel wage reductions. Shylocks on piles of gold, they lash out with the whip and drive a nation downward. For how long?

"I believe that the individual should have full liberty of action to make the most of himself; but I do not believe that in the name of the sacred word, individualism, a few powerful interests should be permitted to make industrial cannon-fodder of the lives of half the population of the United States."—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

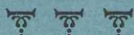


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CONGRESS has adjourned and those gentlemen have returned either to their homes or to some place to spend their summer vacations. It was indeed interesting to watch the maneuvering of those two bodies the few days before they adjourned and it was quite noticeable how several of them attempted to delay the adjournment. You may ask the question, "Why did they want to delay it?" The answer is: Those gentlemen are big men in Washington. Back home they amount to but very little because they are known at their real value. In addition, when they return home from Washington they have to answer for their actions and find excuses for not obtaining jobs for the many to whom they promised substantial help before they were elected.

At any rate, summing up the entire situation, it was a splendid and successful special session of Congress; great good was accomplished and, as you now know, dire distress—yes, almost a calamity—confronted our people and the nation early in March when Congress was called into session shortly after the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

No country was ever before faced with such a serious financial condition and the manner in which the situation was handled by the President of the United States and the manner in which his recommendations were put into law by the House and the Senate, deserve only the most sincere and heartfelt thanks and gratitude of the citizens of our country. This country will, perhaps, never again experience such a crucial test as that through which it has just passed. Even the declaration of war in 1917 by President Wilson or the call to arms by President Lincoln, when secession broke out among some of the southern states, compare in no way with the awful serious condition which confronted our nation on March 4, 1933, when Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated President of the United States. I hope that none of us will ever again during our lives experience the terrible condition and worry which prevailed throughout the country when, on orders of the Government, every bank and financial institution within the confines of our great nation were, on a certain day, ordered closed, with fear in the minds and hearts of the multitudes, as well as our government representatives, as to when or how those institutions could be reopened. We weathered the storm by exercising that genius, that determination and hopefulness with which the American people are endowed. We decided, as we did in time of war, that we must have patience; that we must have confidence in and be directed by those whom we elected to office. Our trust was not misplaced. Our patience has been rewarded and from now on there is no reason why our country cannot move slowly, yes, very slowly, on to better days and better years and the sacrifices we are now called upon to make will bring their blessings to our people because our people deserve to be blessed.



THE GREATEST results in life are usually attained by the simplest means and the exercising of ordinary qualities. These may, for the most part, be summed up in these two—common sense and perseverance.—Faltham.



THE MOST lovable quality that any human can possess is tolerance. Tolerance is the vision that enables us to see things from another's point of view. It is the generosity that concedes to others the right to their own opinions and their own peculiarities. It's the bigness that enables us to let people be happy in their own way instead of our way.

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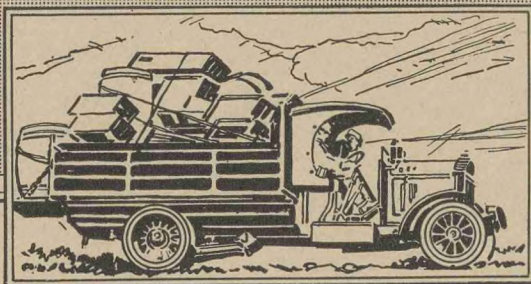
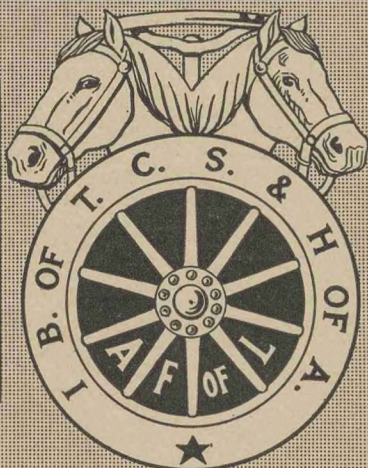
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AUGUST, 1933

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STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





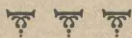
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**L**OCAL UNIONS desiring information pertaining to the finances of the organization, such as dues, initiation fees, charters, reinstatement fees, etc., should communicate with the General Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas L. Hughes, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

By writing to the General Secretary instead of to the General President when the local or membership desires information on any of the above matters, the local will be more liable to get the information more speedily, thereby expediting the work of the local seeking said information and especially in the case of new local unions just formed.



**G**ENERAL ORGANIZER Thomas P. O'Brien reports being successful in bringing about a settlement of the milk wagon drivers' strike in Syracuse, N. Y., signing an agreement for one year. These men for a good many years did not have a union, but, realizing their mistake, they organized and are now glad to be in good standing with our International Union. We congratulate Organizer O'Brien and those who assisted him with the work in Syracuse.



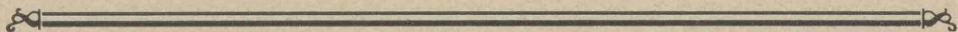
**S**TART the day with a smile. Smile when you wake up in the morning. Smile when you have your breakfast and when you leave home for your work. Meet your brother workers with a smile and also your employers. Then, though your day's work may be hard, it will seem much easier for you. The whole world loves a smile and a cheerful greeting.



**W**E ARE now into the second half of 1933 and things are looking better. Just see if, in the last half of the year, you cannot help a little bit more to make some person, or persons, in or around your home, your work, or your union happy. Try especially hard to be just a little kinder to those who, during the past four years, have been up against the hard, cold fact of unemployment.



**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT, after signing the Recovery Act, said: "The law I have just signed was passed to put people back to work, to let them buy more of the products of farms and factories and start business at a living rate again. This task is in two stages—first, to get many hundreds of thousands of the unemployed back on the pay roll by snowfall, and, second, to plan for a better future for the longer pull. While we shall not neglect the second, the first stage is an emergency job. It has the right of way." His statement shows a very fine spirit and is just what the people of this country want to see—an opportunity to work and a decent living wage for all.





·[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]·

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cago, Ill.

## *Green Condemns Government Policy of Firing Thousands of Employees*

Washington. — The wholesale dis-  
missal and furlough of thousands of  
Government employees starting with  
the new fiscal year was vigorously  
condemned by William Green, presi-  
dent of the American Federation of  
Labor, in a statement on the unparal-  
leled situation thrust upon so many  
faithful Government workers.

Emphasizing the anomaly that  
while the Government through the  
Industrial Recovery Act is endeavor-  
ing to decrease unemployment in pri-  
vate industry by reducing the hours  
of work it is increasing the number of  
the jobless by its inconsistent policy  
of nation-wide dismissals of its own  
employees, Mr. Green urged the ap-  
plication of the thirty-hour week to  
all Government establishments. This  
policy he believed would make separa-  
tions from Government employment  
unnecessary.

The text of Mr. Green's statement  
follows:

"Federal employees are being fur-  
loughed and dismissed by thousands.  
Washington and other centers where  
workers are employed in the Federal  
service are now feeling the full effect  
of the Government's retrenchment  
economic policy.

"In the first place, Government  
workers were forced to accept a 15 per  
cent reduction under the provisions of  
the Economy Act. Now they are be-  
ing furloughed and dismissed in large  
numbers. This adds to the gravity



and seriousness of the national unemployment situation.

"Through the Industrial Recovery Act the Federal Government is endeavoring to strike at the vital spot of unemployment; it is seeking through the application and operation of the Industrial Recovery Law to reduce the hours of work in private industry so that the slack of unemployment may be taken up and to increase wages so that the buying power of the masses may be greatly increased.

"On the other hand, the Federal Government is increasing unemployment by dismissing Government workers by the thousands, and reducing buying power through reductions in wages and salaries, and dismissals and furloughs.

"Here is presented a truly paradoxical situation. Consistency would require that the Government, which, after all, is the largest employer of labor, should conform to the spirit as well as the law of the Industrial Recovery Act; it ought to lead in reducing hours for its employees, in creating work opportunities and in raising wages; it ought to set an example for employers in private industry.

"The six-hour day and the five-day work week in Government service would very greatly increase employment opportunities and would in all probability make wholesale dismissals and furloughs unnecessary.

"The furloughs imposed will cause great hardships to Federal employees, but the dismissals will inflict an almost irreparable injury upon numerous families.

"To be dismissed from Federal service during a great emergency when millions of workers associated with private industry are unemployed, and when it is well-nigh impossible to secure work in other lines, means that hope in many instances will be abandoned and suffering will become intense.

"But those who are dismissed from the Government service will not suf-

fer alone. Business and professional interests closely related to Government employees and dependent upon them in very large measure for success, will feel the economic effects of reduced buying power caused through reductions in wages and dismissals from employment imposed upon Government workers. In this respect, whole communities will suffer together.

"For humane as well as economic reasons the policy of Government dismissals of Federal employees ought to be immediately abandoned.

"Labor has done all it could to prevent the adoption and pursuit of this unwise, unsound economic policy. It protests vigorously against it. Public opinion ought to be aroused in opposition to the imposition of what seems to labor to be a great injustice to Federal employees."—News Letter.

### *Recovery Officials Sound Death Knell of Company Unions*

Attitude of the National Industrial Recovery Administration toward company unions has now been clarified considerably in two statements.

The first of these is a statement written and submitted to officials in the Recovery Administration and by those officials approved as accurate. The second is a statement by General Johnson.

The first deals with company unions exclusively and follows:

"Many questions come about company unions.

"This is intended to clear them up. It is the best opinion that can be got from official sources.

"The law does not say company unions cannot exist. It says no man can be compelled to join one, or to remain a member of one.

"The law does not say those long formed must cease to exist. It says they cannot exist by compulsion.

"The law deals ONLY with compulsion—with nothing else.



"Of course, as even the stupidest know, Section 7A of the act must be quoted verbatim in codes as submitted, but the question remains: What will happen if and when a code, while including Section 7A, seeks at the same time to stipulate some arrangement that will nullify the collective bargaining guarantee and keep unions out of the field. Best opinion is, such codes will be subjected to forcible amendment. Indications are the issue will be joined when the Steel Code comes in.

"Example in point: It is reported the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen will offer a code. This organization claims its membership combines employers and employees in its field, the Northwest. The law makes it clear organizations of employers must submit codes. It does not say employers AND employees. It seems certain the L. L. L. L. code, if one is offered, will be turned back. There will be no order that the L. L. L. L. must disband; it will be specified merely that employees must be FREE to choose their own form of organization and free to select their own representatives in collective bargaining."

General Johnson's formal statement, in which the Administrator guarantees a "fair deal," follows:

"The policy of the National Recovery Administration respecting the rights and obligations of both organized and unorganized labor is based on the declaration of policy in Section 1 of the act itself, which clearly stated the objectives of this legislation, in part as follows:

'to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate government sanction and supervision.'

"Manifestly the purpose of the act is to create and preserve harmonious relationships and to prevent industrial strife and class conflicts.

"Labor in any industry has the right to organize and bargain collec-

tively; the law also recognizes the right of individual workers to bargain for their own conditions of employment. But in the execution of this new social policy to which the Government stands committed, it is the obligation of the National Recovery Administration to require the payment of living wages by industry as a condition of continued existence and to prevent excessive and unreasonable disparities, in the interest both of social justice and a balanced economy.

"Collective bargaining under adequate Government sanction and supervision should hold no fears for the fair-minded industrialist; on the other hand, the National Recovery Administration pledges itself through its Labor Advisory Board, to obtain a fair deal for labor in any industry presenting a code, whether the employees are organized or not. It is not the function or the purpose of the Administrator to organize either industry or labor."

### *Unemployment Insurance Blocked*

During the first half of 1933 the number of unemployed persons in the United States exceeded 13,000,000 and did not fall below 12,000,000. A large portion of this vast army of the jobless has been compelled to live on charity.

Despite the social menace of this situation, despite the unanswerable argument that justice demands legal protection outside of charity for these millions who are without work and penniless through no fault of their own, no state legislature has enacted an unemployment insurance law this year.

This lack of concern over the plight of the millions of unemployed by members of the state legislatures is discouraging. While it is true that bills concerning unemployment insurance were introduced in twenty-nine state legislatures and the Congress of



the United States, the fact that many of them merely called for investigations and none of them were made law indicates that legislators regarded the unemployed as worthy of nothing more than the semi-starvation rations doled out by private and public relief.

In Wisconsin the unemployment insurance law enacted last year was attacked in the legislature by a number of bills, with the result that the application of the law was postponed until employment is 20 per cent greater or pay rolls 50 per cent greater than in December, 1932. Under no circumstances can the law become effective until July 1, 1934.

The reactionary position of the legislatures on unemployment insurance is to be regretted. One thing is sure. The declaration of the American Federation of Labor that there must be a system of unemployment insurance in every state, with the employers contributing the necessary funds as a charge on industry, remains the only tangible solution of the unemployment problem.

The millions of unemployed and their families will not consent to vegetate forever on handouts from public and private charity organizations. Statesmanship demands the enactment of comprehensive unemployment insurance before the already seething germs of social discontent get beyond control.

### *Study Shows Woeful Failure*

Organized labor has frequently criticized employee stock ownership from various angles. Labor has charged that it is a scheme to discourage and prevent unionism and has pointed out its dangers as a form of investment.

A study recently made by Eleanor Davis, assistant director of the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University, bears out labor's criticism of employee stock ownership. The study, covering the results

achieved under fifty plans of leading business concerns from 1926 to 1932, reveals the plan as a grave danger to the worker's savings and also shows its weakness as a means of improving the relations of employer and employee, which is one of its ostensible objects.

The study reveals that the long and extensive slump in the prices of stocks has hit both employees and employers. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion from the report that the purchase of stock by employees is an excellent way for them to lose money, unless the plan contains provisions rigidly safeguarding the worker's savings.

"Because of their small income and lack of reserves it is exceedingly difficult for employees to invest on a long-time basis," the study says. "Calls for money beyond the amounts in the weekly pay envelopes and such major risks of life as sickness, accident, and unemployment frequently make it necessary for them to draw upon their savings. It was to meet such emergencies, after all, that savings were accumulated.

"But investment in industrial stocks cannot always be realized upon at once to advantage. When prices are low, the owner must be able to wait for an upswing in the market before selling. This the lower-paid groups of employees are in no economic position to do and the result frequently is that they are forced to sell at a loss.

"Often the better-protected investor loses, too, but he has reserves from which he can meet losses and he gains more than enough the next time to compensate. The argument is sometimes heard that employee losses during the past three years have been small in comparison with those met by others and that they should be willing to stand them for the sake of the gains. This is to ignore the fact that, for many, this is their only saving and that what they need is, not a



chance at speculative gain, but security of principle."

Pointing out that savings banks are required to invest savings in relatively safe securities, the study says:

"The experience of the past three years indicates the need for similar limitations by employing companies on the forms of investment in which they encourage employees to place their savings."

Workers under stock purchase schemes not only have their savings in securities to which there is attached a risk, but they have all their eggs in one basket. They are dependent upon the prosperity of one company for the safety of their savings as well as for employment. Only under plans where their savings are invested in diversified securities is the protection similar to that obtained by deposits in mutual savings banks.

"Experience to date with most employee investment trusts indicates the necessity, however, for a great deal of caution. Diversification of investment has not, recently, proved to be as much protection as it was assumed it would be. There is no magic in a large number of stocks when they are all dropping in price."

The greatest protection given employees is found under plans in which the company guarantees to repurchase the stock at the price originally paid by the employee and return the employee's money with interest. Only four of the fifty plans studied had this provision.

Discussing improvement of relations between employer and worker through stock ownership plans, the report says that losses of employees through company-sponsored plans "may prove to be a boomerang, as far as industrial relations are concerned. The company hopes to gain, as its benefit from these plans, increased morale and loyalty on the part of its employees. But this cannot be brought about if the plan is responsible for losses to any considerable number or

to any great degree. What was meant to be a help to employment relations may then become a drawback . . ."

—I. L. N. S.

### *Repeal Imperative*

Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will remain the paramount issue in its field until it is repealed.

The procession of repealing states marches on, but the battle is far from won.

Constant and unrelenting effort is necessary until the final vote of ratification for repeal is filed in Washington.

Until repeal is achieved we shall have modification on sufferance.

That is being all too generally forgotten. Brewers and all those who are interested in the business of making and selling beer and all those who are interested in retaining beer, because of the principle involved, and because of their very desire to have beer, are proceeding as if beer had returned in its own right and had achieved a fixed and final place before the law.

It must be remembered that any Congress, or any session of any Congress can change the definition of what constitutes a lawful beverage. The status of beer is in constant danger until the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed.

The present legal definition of what constitutes lawful beer is based upon the language of the Eighteenth Amendment. The Act of Congress is a definition of the extent to which a beverage may contain alcohol without becoming an intoxicating beverage. The present beer is permissible because Congress has said beer may contain its present alcoholic content without being subject to classification as an intoxicating beverage.

It is the Eighteenth Amendment, finally, which enforces the strict limitation of alcoholic content in our present beer. If a future Congress, or even a future session of the present Congress should decide that beer contain-



ing 3.2 per cent of alcohol is, in fact, intoxicating and that a smaller content of alcohol were necessary to avoid intoxication, then the beer industry, as now constituted, might again be abolished. The industry could be wiped out almost over night. The drys are perfectly well aware of this fact, but too many of the supporters of liberty and of our present beer as an indication of a decent interpretation of American freedom fail to recognize the danger.

It is true that no state has yet refused to ratify the repeal resolution, but it must be remembered that no distinctly dry state has yet voted at all.

Much encouragement is to be derived from the action of hitherto doubtful states, like Indiana, but there must be no resting on the oars, no dallying in the pleasant fields of partial accomplishment, if we are to have permanent relief from an oppressive and hateful provision in the Constitution.

Labor, more than any other section of our population, requires repeal as a safeguard, and as a measure of justice. Not only are our social and ethical rights at stake, but to a tremendous degree our economic welfare is at stake.

Labor in every state that has not yet voted should exert every possible effort in behalf of repeal. Not a moment is to be lost. Be on guard for repeal. Be in the battle front for justice.—The American Photo Engraver, Editorial of Matthew Woll.

### *Old-Age Security*

A survey by the American Federation of Labor shows that the enactment of an old-age pension law by the Michigan Legislature raises to twenty-five the states which have sanctioned this legislation. Ten states have enacted pension laws this year. The 1933 roll of honor includes Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana,

Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington.

A number of legislatures that have not yet adopted pension legislation have either discussed it or have instructed committees to study it. Pension legislation was approved by one or both houses of the legislature in seven states, but was not enacted into law. The twenty-five states with pension laws have a population of 55,472,000, all of whom will be protected by old-age security when the recent laws become effective.

This progress of old-age security legislation in the first half of 1933 is encouraging. It gives support to the belief that the time is not far distant when the remaining twenty-three states, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia will approve pensions for the aged so that every person in the United States will have the guarantee that declining years will not contain the specter of suffering from poverty.

The American Federation of Labor has actively supported old-age security legislation in every state, and with its model old-age security bill has endeavored to have pension laws applied by a state administrative body instead of local officials.

### *Rhode Island Regulates Hours of Truck Drivers*

A law passed by the Rhode Island Legislature stipulates that a driver of a motor truck or public service vehicle shall not remain on continuous duty for more than twelve hours, and that a driver who has been on continuous duty for twelve hours must be allowed at least eight hours for relaxation and rest. The law also stipulates that no driver shall be permitted to remain on duty for more than sixteen hours in any twenty-four hour period, and that a ten-hour period off duty must be granted to a driver who has worked sixteen hours.



### *Idle Men and Idle Mules*

From the window I see below me 250 men. They are mostly garbed in blue overalls, denim shirts, slouch hats or caps, scuffed shoes, and in general appearance betray the fact that they are working men—that is, they are working men when there is work for them to perform. Just at present they are leaning over the low and hastily erected barrier that surrounds an excavation which is being made preparatory to building some sort of a great temple. Surely it must be a bank, for the depth and width indicates an edifice of much grandeur. I say this indicates a bank, because my old friend Andrew Furuseth used to say that in all ages men have erected the most magnificent temples to their most worshipped gods.

Now I find I am wrong. This is going to be a branch post office. However, it is of little importance, for the main thing is the men that are there and the mules that are not. For men and mules have been liberated and set free by virtue of the fact that the work is being done by immense machines—vast excavators lifting tons of dirt and stone into the bodies of great dump trucks which speed away after a few seconds pause. A man who knows told me that one power shovel and the fleet of trucks composed of perhaps a dozen, manned by one driver each, has displaced 250 men and 80 mules.

I see the men, but I am told the mules are out on the pasture. This brings one to the conclusion that either the mules are wiser than the men or that they are more valuable than the men who crowd around looking wistfully into the excavation and doubtless wondering in their own dull, dim way what is happening to them. Now and then they slip away from the crowd and a short time later may be seen carrying away a small sack of flour or some other form of food from some welfare establishment a few blocks away. The picture is a gloomy

one. My mind reverts constantly to the mules and I reach the inevitable conclusion that a disemployed mule is better off than a disemployed man. Mules to the green pastures, freedom beneath shady trees and beside flowing brooks; men to the squalor of the flop house or possibly to face hungry women and children.—I. L. N. S.

### *Naval Building to Give Direct Work to 18,400*

Thousands of men will be given work directly and indirectly by the naval construction program authorized under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Navy Department estimates.

In an outline of benefits to labor and industry expected from the building program, the Navy Department says that the program will create more than 2,430,000 "man weeks" of work.

Of the \$3,300,000,000 authorized for all public works, \$238,000,000 was allotted to the Navy Department for the purposes of undertaking a naval building program to modernize the United States fleet.

The Navy Department says the new construction will begin very soon, in line with the general policy of expediting all work that will provide enlarged activity for labor.

Labor costs in shipbuilding are estimated at 85 per cent of total expenditures. Under this program 18,400 men are expected to be employed directly in Government and private shipyards with an unestimated but large number being employed in the industries that will benefit from the naval work.

More than 125 industries and mechanical trades will be called upon to help in the building program. Materials to be used in great quantities include steel, the leading item; lumber, cork, rubber, metal fixtures, fittings and valves, electrical equipment, brass, lead, zinc, paint, insulation, til-



ing, bedding, linen, hardware, tools, fire prevention apparatus, communication systems, life-saving equipment, blocks and rigging and navigating instruments.

### *Child Labor Knocked Again*

The adoption of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution by Illinois and Oklahoma brings the number of states which have approved it up to fifteen.

With the prohibition of children under sixteen from employment in the cotton textile industry included in that industry's fair competition code and scheduled to go into other industrial codes, plus the continuing adoption by the states of the Child Labor Amendment, the outlook for the entire elimination of child labor in the near future is encouraging.

And it is indeed high time that the ban on child labor be extended to every state and territory. Children are worth too much to our future citizenship to have their lives shrivelled and dwarfed for the benefit of employers who worship profits as their god regardless of the price paid by child workers.

### *Higher Wages Urged by Dr. John A. Ryan*

New York.—Dr. John A. Ryan, Professor of Political Economy at the Catholic University in Washington, stressed the importance of higher wages in an address here to the delegates from fifty-six Roman Catholic colleges and universities to consider the new deal.

"I think the Industrial Recovery Act will not work unless capital gets a smaller share of the industrial products than it has been getting," Dr. Ryan said. "It is purely an arithmetical proposition. If labor is going to get a greater share, capital must be satisfied with less.

"This much is already clear; the act itself and the provisions already made

for its administration, and the spirit in which those provisions are being inaugurated, all point to a maintained effort to give labor as a whole a larger share of the products than it has been getting.

"Whether capital will be satisfied," he continued, "I don't know. But if you ask me what we will have next if this doesn't work, I hesitate to think."

### *No Salary for Receivers of New York Trade Union*

New York.—Tough sledding, but receivers appointed last winter for Local 306 of the Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union have "worked several months for nothing," the Appellate Court rules. Not only are Messrs. Rosenbaum, Alger and Dunn denied the \$7,500 allowance made them by Supreme Court Justice Levy, but they must dig into their own jeans for \$809 expenses they ran up during their illegal tenure of office.

Sadder still, if that may be, their attorneys, after fighting the case through three trials, must go without their \$3,000 counsel fees. The receivers originally were appointed by Supreme Court Justice Cotillo, over the protest of union officials.

International President William C. Elliott, through attorneys Rubien and Brigoff, fought the union case through to its successful conclusion.

### *New Methods*

Some methods and modes of procedure which in a way answered the purposes in the past in our unions have with the swift rush of machines in the past twenty-five years become antiquated. Wherever this has happened they should be supplanted by up-to-date methods befitting changed conditions brought about by modern means of production and distribution. This can be done without destroying the fundamental principles of real trade unions. There must



and should be more co-operative spirit between the skilled and unskilled workers. We must realize fully that the machine has brought all wage earners nearer to a common level in the work shop. We are mostly just wage earners among whom there should exist a mutual feeling of respect and a sympathetic determination to work for the common good of all.

As fellow workers possessing the common right to work in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness we should and must forget the past and unite and work on agreed methods in our trade unions for the common advantage and well being of all wage earners.

Any trade that attempts to ignore machine production is bound to lose in the race for supremacy in the industrial production. Labor must organize and control the machine or BE CONTROLLED BY IT.

If labor organizes it will, in ten years or less, see better times, better wages and less hours and more happiness than ever before. Try it. It is worth while. Organize. Do it now.—Cigar Makers.

### *Their Salaries Soared - - -*

While the pay of most folks was rapidly falling, the salaries of officers of five electric utility companies in New York City increased from 17 to 77 per cent, Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank E. Carstarphen told the Public Service Commission.

Carstarphen said officers' salaries in the New York Edison Company, which totaled \$193,500 in 1927, had risen to \$230,800 in 1932, an increase of 19.31 per cent.

The Bronx Gas and Electric Company's total of administrative salaries had increased 17.1 per cent in the five years, he declared.

The New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company's officers' salary total showed an increase of 43.1 per cent in the five years; the Brook-

lyn Edison Company's 29 per cent, and the United Electric Light and Power Company's 77 per cent, the city's attorney's figures revealed.

### *Skill*

Skill is probably the most precious asset industrial America has. It makes little difference whether this paramount possession be fully appreciated or not, it is a fact that our industrial pre-eminence rests upon the varied, resourceful skill of the American workman.


Anyone who has followed Russia's recent development knows that that nation suffers not from a lack of engineering brains, but from a lack of craftsmanship and technical skill among peasants turned factory workers. You can't make a craftsman over night, and you can't produce that mysterious but potent force known as craft-consciousness in a decade. American mechanical genius is the product of generations of development.

This being true, skill should be recognized and rewarded like any other exceptional attainment. It should not be treated as a publicized pretense without value to the nation as a whole, and skill should not be elided over as an ordinary value easily acquired.


The Roosevelt administration is distinguished as a respecter of brains. It places new value upon the expert, the specialist and the man-who-knows. But specialized knowledge in an economist, an engineer, a lawyer, a financier, has no more intrinsic value than skill in the lesser paid grades of industrial activity. To be truly consistent, the Roosevelt administration must also recognize the craftsmen of industry.

If a man is right, all the bombardment in the world for five, ten, twenty, forty years will only strengthen him in his position. So that all you have to do is keeping yourself right. Never mind the world.—Talmage.





# EDITORIAL



(By JOHN M. GILLESPIE)

**D**URING the past six or seven years articles pertaining to the many abuses connected with over-the-road truck hauling have appeared in the columns of our monthly Magazine. One of the principal abuses and dangers was the use of the trailer. Some firms, in their eagerness to have this hauling done as cheaply as possible, attached as many trailers as it was possible for the truck to pull, along with the load it was hauling, thereby creating a very dangerous hazard and placing in jeopardy not only the lives of the men engaged in this line of work, but also the lives of all other motorists, because these trucks and trailers took up most of the roadway, causing other drivers to get into accidents and trouble.

Some of the states took up the question of the trailer and had laws enacted making it unlawful for a truck to carry more than one trailer and that said trailer should not be over a certain length.

We were very much pleased to read a report in the newspapers the other day where the Governor of one of our states came out with the statement that a law should be passed prohibiting drivers on these over-the-road trucks from driving such long hours at a stretch, as in many of the cases where accidents had occurred the report showed the individual chauffeur had been on the job for so many hours, without any relief or rest whatever, that he had fallen asleep at the wheel.

One of the reasons why some of these men drive over the road for such long hours at a stretch is that they are individual owners who have invested what little money they have in the truck and are working as many hours as they possibly can and doing everything else in their power in order to make sufficient to meet the payments so that the finance companies may not take the truck away from them.

There are also, in many districts, employers who are hiring men for as little wages as possible, working them unlimited hours, and they will not allow them to join a union because they know the union will endeavor to increase their wages and limit their hours of work, thus making it safer for the owner, the shipper, others hauling on the roads, and the public in general, who are entitled to use the roads of our country either for business or for pleasure rides for themselves and their families.

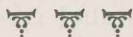
I believe that the time has come when the Co-ordinator of Railroads will have a great deal to say on the subject of over-the-road hauling and no doubt conditions will be established whereby men who make a living at this line of work will not be required to stay on the job unlimited hours, as has been the practice in the past, but that their hours will be shortened and they will also receive sufficient wages to maintain themselves and families according to American standards.

It will also have a tendency to do away with the fellow who is known as the "cheap skinner" or the fellow who runs into a town with a load, hauling it for less than half price and taking a return load home for just the cost of his gasoline and oil.

It is, therefore, not any wonder that so many trucks have to be taken back by the different finance companies, not alone from individual owners, but also from some business corporations, who seem to be trying to get their profits out of the air instead of out of their business.



We hope the Governors of other states will take the same view of this subject as the one mentioned above and will endeavor to have laws enacted which will make traveling over the road safe for all motorists. Such a law would mean a great deal to our membership throughout the country who make their living doing this kind of work.



AS SOON as any new law is enacted which looks as though it might in a way help the workers, you will immediately find the Secretary of the Employers' Association right on the job trying to in some way beat the law or having it held up in some way so that they can put off paying more wages or working less hours, and, of course, to keep their employes from organizing into a Union, because they fear, once their employes are members of a union for a year or two, they will never be successful in getting them away from the union or in breaking it up, and that, of course, is very bad for their business and their bank roll.

Under the new Recovery Act this class of employers will not be able to wrap the American flag around them as citizens of America, because this law was passed by the Congress of the United States and signed by the President, representing the people who own the flag—the good old Stars and Stripes.

It is a long road that has no turning and now is the time for all the working people to wake up and organize not only for their own good, but for the good of their family and their country, so that when hard times again hit us we will be called in to discuss our agreements on hours and wages instead of a bulletin being posted stating that on and after a certain date a 15 per cent reduction in wages will go into effect.

This was done on more than one occasion during the past three years where the workers were not organized or where the unions were very weak and the workers just had to take it or get out. It is true that some strong unions took a reduction in wages, but it was a good while after the unorganized took theirs and where it did happen the unions agreed to accept the reduction in an orderly manner because they realized the condition of business and the prices prevailing in cities and towns.

I say to those of you who read the Journal, don't be afraid to say a word to your neighbor or fellow worker who may not be a member of any union; explain to him that he is standing in his own light; that he is blocking the way back to happy days and prosperity for his own family and the families of other workers and that the Association mentioned at the beginning of this article will not put any bread on his table or any clothes on his children, although said organization may be a big booster for the Community Fund.



ON THE evening of June 26, 1933, Brother Henry Burger and his loving wife, who is a daughter of the late William Neer, were brutally attacked and shot by gangsters while driving home in their machine after paying their last respects to a deceased relative. In all the annals of gangdom this attack was the most cruel, the most vicious, and perhaps the most uncalled for that we know of. Henry Burger was a member of the Milk Wagon



Drivers' Local Union No. 753, trained under the guidance of his father-in-law, Bill Neer, whom everyone loved and respected.

He was appointed an organizer for the International Union several years ago and has worked faithfully in the interest of the membership in Illinois, Ohio and other places.

He and his wife were returning home when the attack was made on them. His wife was dangerously shot three times and Henry is still very much in danger of losing his life as a result of one of the bullets, which lodged in his head at the base of the brain.

The International Union is doing everything in its power to make conditions as comfortable as it is humanly possible for Henry and his wife. You can picture in a small way, in your mind's eye, what those two are enduring from day to day, suffering intense pain and for doing—What? Nothing except trying to help organize the men working at our craft in Chicago at the special request of President Green, Mayor Kelly and State's Attorney Courtney and the International Union.

We know of no other instance where an innocent, clean woman, the daughter of a real trade unionist and the wife of a representative of Labor, was ever before attacked under such conditions.

I am sure that our membership throughout the country in their prayers anticipate the speedy convalescence and full recovery to health of Organizer Burger and his wife, Eleanor Neer Burger. We feel that in the justice of an all-seeing Power they will be given back their strength and their courage so that they may carry on the humanitarian work to which they have devoted their lives and in which from their infancy they were trained and nurtured.

Our membership will, no doubt, fully understand some of the serious problems confronting the International organization. But we assure you of one thing, no matter how long it takes, no matter how many lives may have to be offered up as a sacrifice, our organization will prevail, because it is founded on justice. We believe in square dealing; we don't doublecross anyone, employer or individual. We play the game on the level and it is a moral certainty that those who believe in shooting can't overcome the trade union movement, all state, municipal and federal governments. Right and justice may for a while be set aside, but they will win out in the end—they always have and they always will.

What though brothers league against us,  
What though myriad be the foe,  
Victory will be more honored  
In the myriad overthrow.

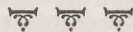


THE NEWSPAPERS of the country are printing in glowing terms statements to the effect that an improvement in business conditions is apparent, with factories opening up, the steel industry picking up 15 per cent, railroad freight hauling increasing each and every week during the past two months, the stock market and many other industries beginning to boom once more. All of this goes to show that a movement has been started towards better times for all of our people. The reports show that the number now out of work is growing smaller, not as rapidly, perhaps, as we would like to see it, but nevertheless the number going down instead of going up.



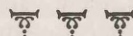
It may be that there will be some slight change during the winter months, but everything seems to indicate that we may be back on the road to prosperity and we hope there will soon be jobs for all of the idle. We are very glad to note from the reports we get from Washington pertaining to the new laws passed by Congress during its last session that they give to the President the authority and opportunity of leaving no stone unturned towards getting our country back to happy days again with a job for everyone. These reports show that all commissions so far appointed are working every minute of their time trying to rush the good work along as fast as possible. As time goes on we will see not only the gains which are being made but also the benefits resulting from these new laws just passed.

This is not the time to criticize anything the Government may be endeavoring to accomplish. The new administration has tried and tried hard to do something and if a similar effort was put forth during the past four years there is not any doubt in my mind but what the depression never would have struck our country as hard as it has. Let us, therefore, hope and pray that the good work will be continued until we get back something like what we had before this awful depression. We should, perhaps, be careful about too much praise, as mistakes may be made, but neither is it time for criticism, when everyone seems to be trying to do his level best, but one thing is certain, no better set of resolutions or rules were offered by anyone inside or outside of Washington to help improve conditions.



PRESIDENT TOBIN, who is pretty well worn out on account of the heavy strain on him due to the ever-increasing work of the International Union, has been forced to take a rest of two or three months and will not be in the office during that time. He notified our membership at the last convention that he felt sometimes that it was impossible for him to carry on, and while the convention took special action providing that he take a rest before he would break down, he has been going faster and faster and harder and harder ever since, but, as truthfully stated in the convention in Cincinnati by a speaker, even the engine of a locomotive breaks down in time, and President Tobin, on the second Monday of August, 1933, will have served as General President of the International Union twenty-six years and as business agent of his own local union for three or four years before he became General President in 1907, making a total of thirty years of official service.

The work of the organization is being carried on in the regular way by heads of the organization in the General Office and President Tobin has been prevailed upon by his associates to try to conserve his health by relaxing and taking a rest at this time, in order that he may be able to guide the destiny of our organization in the future.



THIS BEING the month of August reminds us that the schools will be opening for another term the following month, but from reports appearing in the newspapers, many districts, owing to lack of funds, may be unable to open the schools until later on.

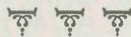
It will, indeed, be too bad if the schools everywhere throughout the country should not open at the regular time because children, when they



reach the proper school age, should certainly have the privilege of attending school and if they get to start in when young they seem better fitted for future hard studies.

We so often hear persons complaining about having to pay taxes, but it is only through taxation that the different cities are able to maintain their public schools, make necessary public improvements, and have proper protection in the community so that all may live and enjoy life.

Central Labor Unions and State Federations of Labor are always on the lookout for the support and protection of the school systems in the different localities. These bodies are made up of the local unions in the respective districts. Let us keep up the good work and when the time for opening up the schools in your district comes around and they are still closed, then lend a hand to the movement that will help open them. It is bad enough to see the boys and girls who finished school last year on the streets looking for work with very poor prospects of being able to find anything worth while, or in keeping with the education they have received without, in addition, having the children of school age roaming the streets, with the schools closed for lack of funds.



QUITE OFTEN during the past few years inquiries have been received in this office relative to men who are paying their dues into their local unions but are not working at the craft, as to whether or not these men are in good standing and entitled to all the benefits of the local union and the International.

This brother is entitled to all the benefits of the local union and may be a candidate for any office or a delegate to any convention of the International Union, the Central Labor Union or the State Federation of Labor, providing, of course, that he is not working at any other craft. If he is, then the law is plain and he must take out a withdrawal card.

This question has come up due to the fact that a lot of men were out of work during the depression, but kept their dues paid up in the local so that they would be in good standing when they returned to work at our craft.



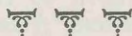
LABOR DAY will be with us in just another month, or on September 4th of this year. During the three years of depression and with millions out of work, Labor Day will be celebrated with the same old-time honor as in the days of prosperity, and these celebrations will continue so long as men and women work and the world goes on. There have not been so many parades as in the old days, but picnics have been held by Central Labor Unions, Local Unions and many old-fashioned family picnics. Many public meetings are held on that day with many international and national officers addressing the gatherings in behalf of labor and its principles.

If it happens that there will not be a Labor Day celebration in your city this year and if you have the time, drive to the nearest place where Labor Day is being celebrated and enjoy it with your brother and sister trade unionists.

What a great day it was for some of the Labor men who have passed



on, such as Gompers, Mitchell, Duncan, McGuire, and others, who helped in making it a holiday, who always celebrated and who would do so today were they alive.



BEING DELEGATED by the General President to visit local unions on the Pacific Coast and vicinity for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the local unions, I left Indianapolis about the middle of March and called on our organizations in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Vancouver, Montana, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The conditions of the local unions as found were encouraging when considering the amount of unemployment that has prevailed throughout the nation the past three or four years.

In the States of California, Oregon and Washington a spirit of co-operation among the officers of local unions was very evident, causing a better understanding among themselves, which naturally was of great assistance to the rank and file, and very helpful in maintaining the best wages and conditions possible under the existing circumstances which surround the Labor Movement in general.

There was also evident among the secretaries of all the unions visited, a desire to work in accord with the Auditor, and in no case was there any direct opposition or misunderstanding. Of course there were some cases where secretaries had not kept the books of the local union in proper shape, but after instructions were given as to the correct way they seemed to be pleased to learn of their errors and I believe in the future that with a possible exception or two the books of the Unions will be in better shape than heretofore.

There appeared also many instances where the Trustees of local unions failed to do their work properly, and as this is very important, wherever this condition was found they were instructed as to the proper manner to employ in auditing the books, which must be done monthly in accordance with the International law.

The misunderstanding on the part of secretaries relative to reinstatements was also straightened out.

In most cases the secretaries endeavored to purchase their per capita tax monthly but failed to take into consideration the fact that same should reach headquarters on or before the tenth of the month following collection. A better understanding as to when and how these payments should be made now prevails.

Local unions in small cities or towns appeared to have a more difficult problem of paying their tax, which was caused chiefly because of the fact that their members, not having steady employment, failed to pay their dues. However, it looks a great deal better now and these unions will again become stronger in membership and their treasuries replenished so that their struggles will not be as great as they have been in years past.

The law pertaining to bonding of secretaries was favorably complied with and those unions who neglected to bond their officers handling the finances, were instructed to comply with this law.

Local unions were also instructed to see to it that names and addresses of officers elected were to be forwarded to headquarters on the election blank furnished by the International Union.

In attending meetings of various unions all instructions necessary to



the keeping of books and records were given, also instructions to officers as to the correct manner of conducting their offices.

Meetings of Joint Councils in San Francisco and Seattle were attended and the results were beneficial both to the auditing end as well as the officers of local unions in attendance. Attendance at all meetings, both of Local Unions and Councils, was indeed surprising to the representatives of the International Union.

In all, the visit to the states mentioned proved enjoyable, educational and, I believe, helpful to all.

EDW. H. MEYER.



### *Slack Buying Is "Fly in Ointment"*

Every form of business improved last month except retail trade. That gained somewhat, but did not keep pace with other gains. Manufacturing and transportation surged strongly ahead, but the matter of getting the output of our industrial machine into the hands of those who most need it still leaves much to be desired.

Car loadings have climbed each week higher than the last for more than two months. This is one of the surest indications of business trends. Car loadings from the last reports available are 16 points higher than for the same time last year, which clinches the encouragement.

Net operating income of Class 1 roads in May, this year, was \$40,693,000; about three and a half times the same figure for May, 1932.

Farm prices have staged what is probably the fastest and greatest comeback in their history, and stocks continue to soar.

Steel production climbed to 59 per cent of normal. Auto production is up. The Studebaker Company reports the best business since 1930.

Factory employment in New York State gained 4 per cent from the middle of May to the middle of June, reaching 59.4 per cent of normal. Wage payments gained more than employment—5.7 per cent. Wage increases, in some cases running to 18 per cent, are reported from some Federal Reserve districts. It must be re-

membered that these gains start from wages which were cut to the bone during the long drop.

But the most discouraging news comes from the Federal Reserve system, which reports a pretty general slackening in retail buying. It has not dropped, but it is not keeping pace with gains in manufactures. That means that workers' buying power is not keeping pace with output—a development which is causing the administration a lot of worry.—Labor.

The assault on the American wage structure, which has been engaging the attention of employers and workers for some time, appears to be halting, although many industrialists still take the "easiest way" to save profits. However, a number of prominent American employers, bankers, industrialists and others have expressed themselves vigorously on the subject. The definition of prosperity as consisting of full employment at high wages, is not the expression of a leader of labor (although that is his creed), but of Frank A. Vanderlip, retired president of the National City Bank of New York. Stupidity can be the theme of a tragedy, and evidently that is the theme of the present economic tragedy in the United States. Somebody recently said that all pecuniary values depend on the existence somewhere in the world of a purchasing power. Purchasing power depends on high wages—a situation even the dullest can understand, or so it would seem.—Journeyman Barber.

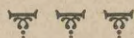


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MANY APPLICATIONS for charters are coming into International Headquarters from different sections of the country. Some of them seem to be looking for something for nothing. They want to organize but do not seem to be willing to pay the regular fee prevailing in the district and complain that the dues are too high. In other words, they realize that they need organization but are going to tell the unions that have been paying the freight all these years just how they will come in.

Our answer to such men is that the local has jurisdiction over the locality covered by their charter and makes the initiation fee and dues suitable to the local and the conditions surrounding it.

We have always found that local unions organized on a cheap basis remain, in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases, cheap unions. No one ever gets something for nothing. Our unions are willing to help men who are willing to help themselves, but men should have intelligence enough to know that a union or any other kind of business cannot be run without funds.



BROTHERS, don't feel that because the Business Agent of your union cannot settle every grievance you have in your favor, that the union and the agent are against you, because even if you were the agent yourself you would learn that you must have a good case to present to your employers if you expect to win. We find the agents always do the very best they can for the members of the local.



IN THE central part of the country the month of June was the hottest weather ever on record and many persons, although not overcome by heat, were, nevertheless, very sick, caused, no doubt, by something they ate or drank during the hot spell. In the old days, when all of our work was done by horses, we always advised using care with them in so far as water was concerned and not to give them any while they were extra hot from their work. However, many of us consumed plenty of ice cold water, and some plenty of ice cold beer and in addition ate cold meals, which, according to doctors' advice appearing in the newspapers, is the worst thing anyone could do. Be careful and during the next hot spell do not eat or drink too much cold stuff.





Official Magazine of the  
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of America

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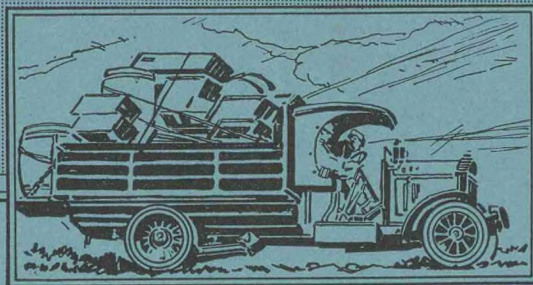
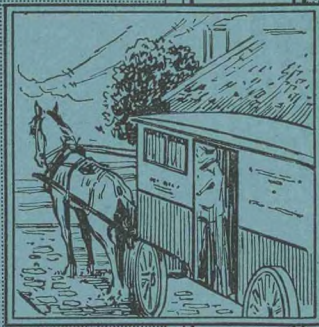
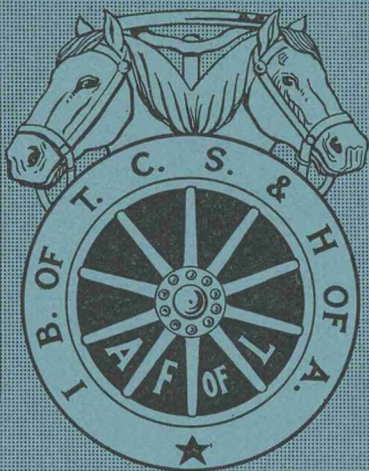
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SEPTEMBER, 1933

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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ALL NEW local unions chartered by our International must remember that the dues which members must pay to the local are \$2.00 a month. This is in accordance with our constitution and by-laws, section 80, pages 34 and 35. This is inserted because at this time many persons are trying to help organize and they want all laws laid aside just to cover those who would not join in the days gone by and who, as a rule, never want to pay for anything. This law was made by the International convention and has to be carried out. Also it leaves \$1.70 in the treasury of the local for its expenses, for no matter how high the dues are, the per capita tax to the International Union is only thirty cents per member per month, after the first month.



THIS IS also a good time for Joint Councils of our International to look carefully into all applications for charters, see that those coming in under the charter are men of good character and their work comes under our jurisdiction. We do not want men who belong under any other trade or calling. Be sure that you do not take in any job seekers who do not have any unionism in them. You can tell who they are better than can the general officers, as you are on the ground where these new unions are being formed.



ALL STATES which have so far voted on the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment have gone wet—as the saying goes. All kinds of predictions are being made that the law will be repealed by Christmas. About ninety per cent of the people of the country will be glad, as all it seems to have brought with it was disrespect for law, and while it may take some time to clean things up and bring that respect back, it will be accomplished, as nothing can remain here which the Federal government does not want and we can all rest assured that the people of our time and for years to follow will never again try the “noble” experiment. Yes, we will have some dry states, cities and towns, but that will be because the people in those places want it that way and that is all right, but where they want it wet, let it be wet. If all parties would spend more time working for moderation or even for temperance, we are sure that all would be better off.



ON SEPTEMBER 18, 1933, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will open in Windsor, Ontario. It will be the forty-ninth annual convention. Our International Union is affiliated and will be represented by Brother R. Glen of Local No. 119, Milk Wagon Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers, Winnipeg, Man., Canada. He is a good officer and has one of the best local unions in Canada.





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# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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cago, Ill.

## *Steel Barons Bar Green from Labor Conference on Wages and Hours*

Washington.—The Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration protested the action of President William A. Irvin of the U. S. Steel Corporation, President E. G. Grace of Bethlehem Steel and other steel leaders, in declining to meet with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and one of the Recovery Administration's labor advisers on the steel code, in a conference on wages and hours called by Secretary of Labor Perkins.

At the hearings the steel men de-  
manded a 40-hour week, while labor  
asked 30 hours. On wages the steel  
gentry said from 30 to 40 cents an  
hour was high enough for the mini-  
mum wage, while Mr. Green and or-  
ganized labor insisted on 60 cents an  
hour flat.

Meeting with Secretary of Labor  
Perkins and officials of the Recovery  
Administration, the steel men abrupt-  
ly left the room when Mr. Green ap-  
peared.

As a member of the Labor Advis-  
ory Board assigned to the steel code  
problem, Mr. Green not only had a  
right to attend the conference, but it  
was his duty to do so.

At the hearings on the fair compe-  
tition code, organized labor, led by  
Mr. Green, succeeded in knocking the  
company union, which is the pet  
scheme of the steel barons for enslav-  
ing their employes, from the code.  
The success of this fight evidently  
aroused the deep animosity of the



anti-union steel men and to show the deep-seated nature of their enmity for the workers they bolted the conference rather than discuss hours and wages with the leader of the American labor movement.

The issue in steel is the guarantee of the Recovery Act's provisions for collective bargaining for labor, and the interpretation of them, as opposed to the industry's policy of operating company unions and barring nationally organized unions.

Explaining that he was present at the conference as a member of the Labor Advisory Board as well as on the invitation of Secretary Perkins, Green contended the walking out of steel leaders was a "challenge to the Government," and added:

"The question is whether steel is to dictate to the Government or whether the Government is going to set up machinery under the Industrial Recovery Act and require industry to work with that machinery."

What Green states as the challenge of the NRA organization as set up by President Roosevelt, consisting of industry, labor and consumer advisors, is interpreted by other labor leaders as of wide danger to the industrial recovery movement.

President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, welcoming a showdown, said.

"Unless the President is prepared to force these industrial recalcitrants such as the steel and coal owners, there can be no recovery."

### *No Excuse for the Slacker*

Donald Richberg, one-time attorney for the Railroad Brotherhoods, but now chief counsel for the National Industrial Recovery Administration, of which Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is chief administrator, is going to get somewhere in putting his "rugged wisdom" over to the American people, if they give him much more opportunity.

Every time that Richberg opens his mouth, grasps his pen or pounds his typewriter he says something. This is no new experience for him, raising his voice for human justice and human rights, even though it is the first opportunity he has had to say it with Uncle Sam standing behind him.

Here is what he told the Merchants' Association in New York City recently, of which every word is a gem. Read it and save it for future use:

"In this great emergency there can be no honorable excuse for the slacker who wastes these precious moments with doubting and debate—who palsies the national purpose with legalistic arguments and appeals to prejudice.

"The great adventure of the Recovery Act lies in the effort to find a democratic and a truly American solution of the problem that has produced dictatorships in at least three great nations since the World War.

"There is no choice presented to American business between intelligently planned and controlled industrial operations and a return to the gold-plated anarchy that masked as 'rugged individualism.' There is only the choice presented between private and public election of the directors of industry.

"If the privately elected boards of directors and the privately chosen managers of industry undertake their task and fulfill their responsibility, they will end all talk of dictatorships and government control of business. But if they hold back and waste these precious hours, if they take counsel with prejudice and doubt, if they fumble their great opportunity, they may suddenly find that it has gone forever.

"The agony of the hard-headed manager who has stood on his head successively all his life, viewing the supreme achievement of a business enterprise as a reduction in the pay roll coupled with an increased output; who has not felt the slightest responsibility for maintaining mass pur-



chasing power; and who is now suddenly asked to stand on his feet, and, when no longer looking at the world upside down, to observe that employes are really customers, and that the supreme achievement of a business enterprise may be to pay out as much money as possible in wages without producing more goods than the market will absorb; this agony, he will find, will not prove fatal."—ILNS.

### *Code Cuts Union Hours, Not Wages, Green Holds*

Washington.—Employers who have contracts with trade unions will be expected to reduce the number of hours for industrial workers to 35 a week, without reduction in weekly earnings, if they accept President Roosevelt's voluntary blanket code as an emergency measure to increase employment until specific codes are adopted, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in discussing rumors of wage reductions for union members under Roosevelt's proposal.

Mr. Green pointed out that the code provides that clerical workers shall be employed no longer than 40 hours a week and shall be paid from \$12 to \$15 a week, depending on the community, while mechanical employes are to be employed 35 hours a week during the emergency period until December 1. A maximum work week of 40 hours may be adopted for six weeks, but the employe must not be worked in excess of eight hours a day.

"My understanding of the blanket code is that it was never intended as a device for reducing wages," said Mr. Green.

"The primary purpose of the act is to reduce unemployment and to increase wages. If a reduction in the number of hours worked by employes in any line of industry is brought about under the operation of the blanket code, the wages paid for the reduced number of hours must be as

great as those under the longer hours worked.

"This provision is sustained by Section 7 of the blanket code, which states as follows:

"Not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules."

"For example, suppose a contract between union workers and an employer in a shop provides for 44 hours a week. In the event that the employer agrees to the blanket code, he is expected to reduce his hours to 35 and 40 as provided in the voluntary code. The pay must be at least as much as that paid under the 44-hour week."—News Letter.

### *Those Leaders of Thought*

It was strange and interesting to find the American Newspaper Publishers' Association presenting General Johnson with one of the worst codes of fair practice yet offered by any trade association.

Clearly the terms of the proposed code irritated the general, who can properly be said to be a bit pugnacious and a whole lot conscientious in his job of raising wages and cutting hours.

Our daily newspapers have posed as leaders—leaders of thought and leaders in ethics.

A great many incidents have served to dim the luster of this self-polished halo and this is one more in the record.

The newspapers offered a proposed code so filled with exits for greedy publishers that it is a question whether there are more exits or wall space.

If the publishers gets a sock in the eye it will be well deserved.



### *Jobless Demand Fees Paid Employment Agencies*

New York.—Glaring frauds on unemployed workers were revealed when two private employment agencies—the Longacre Employment Agency and Coutant's Chauffeurs' Agency—were closed by the New York City License Department.

Jobless men and women who in some instances had paid all their cash to the employment agencies besieged the department for demands for redress. They told of futile quests for mythical jobs, resulting in the expenditure of as much as 95 cents for carfare, usually borrowed; the sending of several applicants for one job, and the refusal on the part of the employing agent to refund fees when he had failed to provide work. The fees, ranging from \$6 to \$40, represented in most cases all the money the applicants had.

Over 200 claims for return of fees amounting to \$1,656 were filed against the Longacre agency and 46 claims amounting to \$848.20 against the Chauffeurs' agency. Proprietors of the concerns are liable to be prosecuted for violation of the employment agency law.

### *AFL Issues Charters to 122 Labor Unions*

Washington.—The rising tide of bona fide labor organization is thoroughly emphasized by the fact that the American Federation of Labor has issued 122 charters since July 3, Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, announced.

The new locals are located in all parts of the United States, and are especially numerous and active in those cities where the employers, despite the mandatory provisions of the National Recovery Act, have endeavored by direct and indirect methods to force the workers to join the notorious company union—a form of or-

ganization which General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, told Robert P. Lamont, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, had no place in the Institute's fair competition code for the iron and steel industry.

A survey of the charters include automobile workers in Michigan, rubber workers in Ohio, sawmill and timber workers in the Northwestern States, radio and television workers in Philadelphia, steel workers wherever the iron and steel industry is located, cleaners and dyers, aluminum workers, aircraft workers, and dozens of other trades in which working men and women feel the urge of joining with their fellow workers to secure shorter hours, higher wages, and an increasing share of the wealth which their labor largely produces.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor do not anticipate any material let-up in the demand of the workers for bona fide organization and are continually extending the Federation's activities to every section of the country.

### *A Good Ruling*

The decision of Assistant Attorney-General W. H. Eagle of Tennessee frustrating an attempt of sweatshop employers to set up their establishments in homes is highly commendable.

The Tennessee labor law fixes a limit of 10½ hours a day for women employes in certain industries, and provides for inspectors to see that the law is enforced. Seeking to evade the law some employers conceived the idea of placing machinery to manufacture wearing apparel in homes and hiring members of a family to operate it.

Commissioner of Labor W. E. Jacobs promptly spotted this practice as ignoring the hours' law and violating the rights of women workers. He submitted the matter to the Attorney



General's Office. Assistant Attorney-General Eagle decided that under the machinery-in-the-home scheme there could be no supervision of hours and consequently no assurance that the limit of 10½ hours per day for women operatives was being complied with. He also directed attention to the code provision which stipulates that no room in a tenement or dwelling used for eating and sleeping could be used for the manufacture of wearing apparel or cigars, except for members of the immediate family. "The intention of the labor code," Mr. Eagle stated, "was to throw protection around people who need it."

In Tennessee, as in every other state, there are always many subversive employers who seek to continue the exploitation of women workers regardless of statutory mandates inhibiting this nefarious practice. Deadened to the humanitarian standards of progressive citizens, these industrial reactionaries respond to nothing but the heavy hand of the law applied to them with pugilistic strength. It is to be hoped that both Commissioner of Labor Jacobs and Assistant Attorney-General Eagle will continue their commendable efforts to rid Tennessee of these barnacles on humane labor conditions.

### *Responsibility of Directors*

Directors of corporations who by long-continued habit have come to look upon their jobs as sinecures created principally to enable them to pocket handsome fees for attending board meetings will do well to follow the course of proceedings in the case of the bankrupt Insull Securities Corporation.

Garfield Charles, referee in bankruptcy, after a hearing on the petition of the receivers of that sadly deflated concern, whose stockholders were left apparently holding the bag after the great debacle, has authorized them to file suit to recover from the directors

\$37,000,000 alleged to have been lost because of their failure to exercise proper care and judgment in supervising the work of their executive officers.

The contention, if sustained by the courts, will put a period to the laissez faire attitude of directors who have been content to draw their pay for rubber-stamping the activities of company officials, often no more than ex post facto approval of undertakings already a fait accompli when brought to the attention of the boards.

### *Nine-Day Payless Furlough Condemned*

Washington.—The nine days' furlough without pay imposed upon postal employes during the three months' period ending September 30, is given a courteous yet sound drubbing by Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, in an editorial in the *Postal Record*. He says:

"This furlough plan will be revealed in the light of its own works. Is this the reaction of a self-sustaining postal policy in practical operation? Can it be made operative at all without further sweeping reductions in postal facilities and services? Will its general plan and purpose permit it to do teamwork with the National Recovery Act intended to restore prosperity and on which millions now base such fervent hopes? In the finals, will it aid in balancing the national or postal budget? These are pertinent questions that must be answered in the light of hard experience.

"Throughout its history this Association has taken the larger view of things. We do not protest or condemn for the mere sake of doing so. Constructive proposals always temper our criticisms. In this nine-day furlough order, however, something momentous has happened; something that is destined to have a profound effect on



public and postal welfare and the living standards of a great army of capable workers rendering an indispensable service. With the major facts of the present absurd depression before us, we insist that this new furlough plan, levying further heavy tribute on the letter carrier, as well as all postal workers, does not make for social or postal welfare and is in direct conflict with the broader industrial program now taking definite shape and direction to insure prosperity's return. Instead of the imposition of these added furloughs, and in view of steadily increasing living costs, the 15 per cent wage cut should be suspended and postal wages be re-established at their basic levels."

### *Shirt Factory Employees Paid \$2 Per Week*

Washington. — Sweatshop conditions in the shirt industry, with plants working overtime and half the employees earning less than \$7.40 in a busy week, were revealed in a report made public by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

The survey of the shirt industry, the first of a series of investigations which the department hopes to undertake in co-operation with state and industrial groups, showed median earnings ranging from \$9 in New York to \$5.50 in Delaware, with a record "low" of \$2 a week in one Pennsylvania plant.

"If the earnings of the women, who constitute the bulk of the employees, are considered separately, each of the medians is 10 to 30 cents lower," the report stated.

"The men and boys employed in the shirt industry work mostly in the cutting rooms, cutters and markers being among the highest paid workers. Of the employees in the cutting rooms, 53 per cent earned \$15 or more a week.

"But of the 18,378 women workers studied in the nine states only 10 per cent earned as much as \$12 a week,

and 35 per cent earned less than \$6 a week.

"Machine operators averaged \$7.30; pressers, who mostly use gas hand irons, \$7.90; and miscellaneous occupations, including thread clippers, examiners, sorters, boxers and floor girls earned the lowest pay, their median earnings being \$6.60. Many of the youngest and older workers are employed in these latter occupations.

"Most of the plants visited were found to be busier than they had been for the past year or two. In a few cases plants were working overtime, hours ranging up to 57½ a week."

About 20,000 pay rolls were investigated, but the report added that the industry keeps very poor records.

The survey included the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

### *The Farmer's Discoveries*

Perhaps the most encouraging phase of the farmer's troubles is that they have caused him to look with a new and inquiring mind on economic and social problems.

He has discovered that the world has changed much — that methods that were good thirty years ago are disastrous now. He is finding out that no one can prosper alone in a world in which the interests of every business, every producer, are inextricably intermingled. He is finding the co-operative ideal—whether in industry, or agriculture, or simply social relations—points the road to stability and permanence.

During the depression thousands of farmers have joined co-operatives. Thousands of others have redoubled their efforts in behalf of their co-operatives, where before they simply held "passive" memberships. These are the farmers that are applying real business methods to farming and that are in line to profit in the future.



### *Workers Should Kill the Company Unions*

Washington.—A trenchant denunciation of the notorious company union comes from the pen of Fred Hewitt, editor of the *Machinists' Monthly Journal*, the official organ of the International Association of Machinists, in an editorial on "The Right to Organize" under the National Industrial Recovery Act. He says:

"That these nondescript organizations dubbed company unions are impotent and incapable of securing any benefits for those they assume to represent has been proven times without number. Company unions are, and always have been, just what the name implies — inactive groups controlled by the company, or companies, by which they are employed."

Pointing out that under the Recovery Act workers are not only free to join bona fide unions without interference from even the most violent anti-trade union employers, Mr. Hewitt continues:

"Of course, the workers are not compelled to join labor unions, but it would appear that having the right to do so they would, in order to reap the benefits of united and concerted action in any movement to protect or advance their interest, hasten to file their application for membership in the organization having jurisdiction over the craft, or industry, in which they find employment. If they do so, company unions will cease to exist and labor control by employers will be a thing of the past."

"At last the workers have The Right to Organize. Will they exercise this right is the all-important question which remains to be answered?"

### *Again the Critics Come Forth*

In this period of tremendous growth and unmatched achievement, the critics of the American Federation of Labor again show their colors.

It has been said a great many times

that it is as fatal to be stabbed in the back by a friend as to be stabbed in front by a foe.

Usually it is the pretending friend who goes around and plants the knife in the back.

Today the American Federation of Labor is plunging ahead in a tremendous organizing movement. No day passes when growth is not recorded. New charters are being issued by the dozen. New members are coming in by the thousand. The workers are showing America what they will do when they are free to act.

It seems to the intellectuals and the near-intellectuals a good time to get out the harpoon. It is good tea-table sport, it appears.

Meanwhile the American Federation of Labor is organizing workers. Meanwhile its leaders in Washington are working 15, 18 and 20 hours a day in the tremendous National Recovery movement which has brought with it freedom for labor to organize.

Nothing like this hour has ever been known. Not even the war was like it, for the war was organized destruction; this is organized building for a better nation.

In New York a very splendid lady resigned from a NIRA committee because she wanted to protest against what she thought was a labor pledge that there would be no more strikes. She wasn't satisfied with Labor's leadership; she wanted to be the leader, to tell Labor what its policies should be.

Of course Labor didn't promise not to strike. It didn't promise anything, as a matter of fact. It joined in creating arbitration machinery for the purpose of settling strikes and lockouts, not to stop them.

There are a great many who would like to do the leading. They think there is a certain sport in leading. There is a place in the sun. They do not know about the mortality rate among trade union leaders. They think of leadership in terms of learned



discussions and in terms of the front page.

The difficulty is, however, that unions elect their leaders. They pick them themselves.

Therefore, labor leadership is responsive to the wishes of the workers. However much the dear interlopers and advisers of the coffee shops and tea tables may dislike this, it is the fact—and a mighty healthy fact it is, for may there be mercy on the labor movement when it falls into the hands of those who are not OF Labor, of those whose great game in life is self-exploitation.

All who have ability may serve the Labor Movement and there are many who do so serve. But when it comes to formulating policies, to speaking with the deciding voice, to issuing the orders—that is for Labor itself, by its vote and through its elected spokesmen.

There is no likelihood that the men of labor and the women of labor who have fought the long battle, who have created the labor movement, will give up their power of self-control. The carping critics will have their pleasure, of course, even though they damage the structure of Labor. But it is the task of the organized wage earners to go forward, strong in their own wisdom, building more strongly a movement for the protection of workers under the control of workers.

Let the critics of Labor beware this hour. It is NOT the hour for tearing down.—ILNS.

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### *This Code in the Head*

A radio jokestress wise cracked about a code in the head.

But codes are no jokes, as many an unwary one will discover.

Once a code is approved by the President, it is the law for the industry.

If the code is violated by an employer, there is punishment to follow.

Already codes have raised wages and shortened hours, despite abuse and violations.

Industrial codes are a new kind of law. Keep that in mind. It is important.

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### *Purchasing Power*

One of the admirable features of the National Recovery Act is its avowed aim to "increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power." This lifts the new law from mere commonplaceness, and sets it in line with the new economic trend. It unquestionably underwrites Labor's primary contention that wages are more important than dividends to the ongoing life of a nation.

On the whole, too, it must be said that the Recovery Administration has proceeded with good sense, dispatch and courage in seeking to fulfill this aim.

Dangers, however, still lie in the offing. These adhere in two ideas: one is that when hours are shortened, the weekly wage should be automatically cut; the other that purchasing power can be increased by dividing wages as between skilled and unskilled workers.

For years certain bankers and industrialists have looked with envy upon the building trades, the printing industry, the metal trades, the railroad industry, and deplored the so-called aristocracy of Labor, and the supposed high wages paid in these fields. They have advocated "putting wage rates in line with the general trend" meaning drawing skilled down to the level of the unskilled.

It is known that certain employers would be willing to use the National Recovery Act to do this very thing if they could.

But two things stand in the way; the unions and the law. The law seeks to increase purchasing power. Purchasing power cannot be increased merely by levelling all wages down to a low plane.—Electrical Workers' Journal.





# EDITORIAL



(By JOHN M. GILLESPIE)

THE CONVENTION of the American Federation of Labor will open its session in Washington on October 2, 1933. It is expected that it will be one of the largest conventions held in years, as many of the new laws passed by Congress during its last session will be discussed and gone over, especially the Industrial Recovery Act. Washington right now is about the busiest place in our country and no doubt will be when the convention opens.

During this convention the memorial dedicated to Mr. Samuel Gompers, who for many years was President of the American Federation of Labor, will be unveiled. This will be one of the outstanding events of the convention, doing honor to that great and true trade unionist, who served his people and his country well; who never faltered, never gave up until that which he started was ended and ended right.

No man in the entire Labor world was more respected than our good old Sam, as we all liked to call him. There is no doubt in our minds but that thousands of his friends who may not be delegates to the convention will be there for the unveiling and dedication of that well deserved memorial. Subscriptions to the monument were made by all trade unions, national and international, throughout the United States and Canada. The space occupied by the monument was granted by an act of Congress. It is just one block from the American Federation of Labor Building, and this building also contains a memorial room in which may be found many interesting works and articles by Mr. Gompers.

The writer had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Gompers for over twenty years and spent some very happy days as well as nights with the dear old gentleman and it was an education just to sit and listen to him talk on any subject. When his day's work was done the rest of the night belonged to him and his friends, and he had many, inside and outside of the Labor Movement. He could fight with a person all day in the convention over some bill for Labor which was going before Congress and entertain that same person in the evening when the convention adjourned for the day.

I also had the pleasure of being chairman of the committee that took him on a speaking tour in Massachusetts to cities where the Socialists and so called Reds were at that time making a great deal of trouble for the American Federation of Labor unions. He addressed meetings at night and during the day attended luncheons given in each of the cities by the Chamber of Commerce and Labor representatives.

While coming into the city of Lowell, where he was scheduled to speak that night, we passed a newspaper office and there received the first information of the sinking of the Lusitania. We drew it to his attention and he said that probably meant the first step towards our country entering the world war. From then on we all know what happened, as all reports indicated we would get into the war.

In the different cities we visited, it was a great pleasure to see him on the platform with the disturbing element trying to cross-question him, and to the satisfaction of all in attendance he finally succeeded in getting the best of them and they quieted down.

There were many points to his interesting life which we are not going

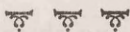


to try to bring out in this story; we are just reciting memories of some of the happenings in which our organization had a part with him in his many battles at conventions and during entertainments at which he was present. He was heard, on more than one occasion, to say that for a real good entertainment and a real good time the teamsters' unions, locally and nationally, were always at the top of the list. He repeated this remark at the last entertainment he attended before passing away. This entertainment took place during the 1924 convention held in El Paso, Texas, when our delegates and officers gave a dinner in Jaurez, Mexico, at which were present the fraternal delegates from Germany and Great Britain, and President Tobin asked Mr. Gompers to come over just to say "Hello." True to his word that he would come, he got away from his nurse at the hotel and spent the rest of the evening with the Teamsters and their friends, enjoying himself to the fullest extent.

On the adjournment of the convention, President Gompers, with a large delegation, went to Mexico City to attend the inauguration of the President, and when we said good-bye to him we little thought it was the last time we were going to see him alive. He took sick in Mexico City and was hurried back to the United States, where he died.

As the train bearing his body moved across the country, each place where the train made a stop large crowds gathered at the station to pay their last respects to their dear, departed friend. The representatives of our union continued to Washington with the train and from there to New York, where the final services took place in the Elks' lodge room—as he was an Elk—and then to the cemetery.

There existed between President Gompers and our International Officers, as well as between local officers of our unions throughout the country, an outstanding friendship and I know there will be moments of sorrow mingled with moments of joy in their minds when the monument dedicated to the memory of this grand old man is unveiled in Washington in October. I know that members of our organization, when taking a vacation trip and passing through Washington, after his memorial is unveiled, will stop and pay their respects to the memory of President Gompers, whose entire life was devoted to the interests of those who toil and whose command to organize has inspired William Green, the Executive Council and all others left behind him, to carry on.



NO DOUBT our membership throughout the country noticed in the newspaper an account of the appointment by the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, of our International President, Daniel J. Tobin, as Regional Director of Public Works, his district to consist of the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, with a population of approximately 25,500,000 and an expenditure in the district of an amount equal to \$500,000,000. This was certainly not only an honor to our General President but also a distinct honor to our International Union.

President Tobin never sought the position and was asked by James Farley, Postmaster-General, United States Senator Frederick VanNuys and Governor McNutt of Indiana not to refuse to accept it without first giving it careful consideration and thought, because they said the President, as well as themselves, wanted a man in this position whom all classes could trust and who in their opinion had the ability to make a record for the Government.



President Tobin talked the matter over with his associates in the office and reached the decision that he could not accept the appointment, due to the large amount of work to be taken care of in our own organization, and on July 29 sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

Indianapolis, Indiana, July 29, 1933.

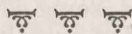
"Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
Executive Offices,  
Hyde Park, N. Y.

I am deeply grateful to you for the honor conferred and the confidence reposed in me by you appointing me as Regional Administrator for the district consisting of the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan. Because my services are needed now more than at any time since the world war to help towards steadying, counseling and directing the workers of the nation, I must reluctantly decline the honor and the appointment. I am sure you will understand the great need of my remaining to endeavor to steer the toilers of the nation at this crucial time when our country is confronted with an economic crisis never equaled in our history and which you are helping in an almost super-human manner to relieve. There is no sacrifice I would not gladly make to assist you, but I know I can render the greatest help by remaining with the workers, where I am, and where I can serve you, and our country, in the fullest measure of zeal and patriotism.

DANIEL J. TOBIN."

Little did we ever think thirty years ago, when the Teamsters started to organize, that there would be among our membership a man who, as our President, would some day be so honored. We are proud of it and justly so. President Tobin was also honored when selected as Chairman of the Labor Department of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, where he made a record which will stand for all time to come.

In conclusion let me say, President Tobin and our International Union are behind the President one hundred per cent and will in every way possible assist him during his term of office.



AFTER LABOR DAY many of our local unions will again begin to hold their regular meetings, as summer is almost over. Those who were lucky enough to have a cottage or camp on some seashore or lake will, with their families, be back home getting ready for the opening of the schools.

With all the new laws which have recently been enacted by our government it would not be a bad move on the part of our members if they would attend the meetings of their local and hear and learn just what the next two years may mean to us. It is quite possible that we may have to be sure of our next Congress in order that every part of the Recovery Act is carried out and that any and all benefits derived from it for the workers may be retained for all time to come.

By being present at your meetings you can learn more about your union and what is best for you and your family than you can learn from taking a ride, going to the movies or standing on the corner and letting the other fellow do the work and hold the union together. There will still be plenty

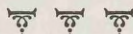


of time in which to enjoy yourselves, for union meetings are seldom held oftener than every two weeks or once a month, and surely any good union member should not kick on giving that much time for his own interest and the interest of his fellow members. Make up your mind to be on the job.



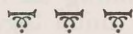
IT IS AMUSING to read articles and paid advertisements appearing in the newspapers where the employers say they will go along with the President and his Recovery Act in trying to create plenty of work for the unemployed, thus obtaining plenty of publicity for themselves. At the same time, we, in Labor offices, are receiving letters and telegrams from different sections of the country from our members, from Central Labor Unions and organizers, complaining that men in the milk, bread and laundry business are being discharged just as soon as it becomes known that they have joined the union in their district or are forming a new one. Some wise attorney, we assume, has told them that they do not come under the law and they don't have to have a union man in their employ if they don't want him. It reads just like the action of the up-to-date outlaw, meeting you with a rose in one hand and a blackjack in the other. Of course, when the local man calls on these employers to take up with them the case of the discharged man they have plenty of excuses to offer if they do agree to meet the representative or committee. But in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases the man discharged was all right with the company and had been in their employ over a period of time but became wrong when he decided to join the union and did become a member.

Perhaps something can be done about this later on, as the President of the United States is going to make good on this Recovery Act and no set of small-minded business men are going to stand in his way or in the way of a return to happy days and prosperity to the people of America. So come along, all you employers who have signed the pledge, "We will do our part," and go ahead and do it, and give your workers a chance to live and live right.



WITH ALL the trials and trouble which the people of our country have had in the last three and a half years, some sort of an event is always coming up which helps take our minds off of ourselves and our hardships.

The great Chicago World's Fair is day after day making new records as to attendance as well as furnishing new thrills. Just a few weeks ago a part of the Italian fleet of twenty-four seaplanes were safely landed at the fair grounds and received one of the greatest welcomes ever given to anyone visiting our shores, and justly so, because they accomplished a wonderful feat. The description sent out over the radio gave us a chance to all but see what was going on at the reception. It also gave us the news in advance as to what we may expect in the future in the way of ocean travel and, we are sorry to say, future wars will have one more powerful weapon to use against nations as well as defenseless peoples who, while in this world, would rather live in peace and not have war always staring them in the face. But, as stated at the beginning of this article, it is a good thing to have these affairs of importance come up, for they take our minds off ourselves and our troubles.





**Brief for Labor Advisory Board on the Code Submitted for the  
Retail Lumber, Lumber Products, Building Materials  
and Building Specialties Industry in  
Washington, August 16**

**By DANIEL J. TOBIN**

*General President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters,  
Chauffeurs and Helpers of America*

**T**HE RETAIL building material industry, which includes lumber, cement, cement blocks, stone, tile, brick, and like materials, embodies in its employment drivers, chauffeurs and helpers who constitute at least 70 per cent of the employees in this industry. Out of this number 35 per cent are organized in the large cities throughout the United States.

The number of employees in this industry, as a result of the practical stoppage of building during the past three years, has been substantially reduced and its members today now employed total 40 per cent of the number that were employed in 1929. There are approximately about 85,000 individuals engaged, or drawing salaries as workers, in the retail lumber and building material industry. This includes salesmen, office employees, drivers, helpers (who are men who ride with the trucks and wagons and help to load and unload materials), yard men, who can be classed as laborers, sometimes called talley-men or loaders. The greatest number of these employees are drivers, chauffeurs and helpers, described above. At least 70 per cent of the total number of employees in this industry are drivers, chauffeurs and helpers. It is easy to understand that unless there are drivers and chauffeurs hauling the material, there is not much room for other employees. We strongly object to the rate of wages contained in the code of fair competition submitted by the employers in this industry; especially do we object to the wage scale where the scale of wages is contained, in article 4, page 2, under the heading of MINIMUM WAGE, which runs from \$11.00 per week in towns and cities under 2,500 in population to \$14.00 per week in cities of a population of 500,000 or over. Membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs have within their organization for a number of years thousands of this class of workers whose average wages run from \$25.00 per week to \$40.00 per week. In the smaller cities and towns where the cost of living is much lower than in large cities, the minimum wage is not less than \$25.00 per week, and in most of these places the individual is guaranteed by the employer a week's work, or continuous employment. In the large cities, especially in the cities of the Northwest, men receive wages ranging from \$5.50 a day on a one and one-half ton truck, to \$8.00 per day on a 5 or 6-ton truck, and time and one-half for overtime. This class of workers, while very often not classed as so-called skilled tradesmen, nevertheless require skill and judgment of a nature far exceeding that required of the average tradesman, in order that they may safely guard the expensive property that they handle, and also guard the lives and the welfare of the thousands of individuals in our congested cities and towns and even now in our main roads leading from town to town, or from city to city, where the traffic has increased since the days of the horse-drawn vehicle in an almost unbelievable manner. Any one of us sitting here who drives a car, or who has had the opportunity of ever riding on or driving a truck can realize the



great skill and care necessary to handle a large load of lumber which has to be transported through the most congested districts within the confines of one of our large cities.

In addition to this, the average chauffeur, or driver of a truck, must be able to make repairs, at least temporary repairs, on the expensive vehicle which he operates, and which costs on the average from \$1,500.00 to \$7,500.00. The driver, or chauffeur, who is not able to make repairs on the road is useless to his employer.

Ninety-five per cent of the transportation of building material is done today by motor truck in the cities and towns of the United States. Men are considered old for this class of employment when they reach the age of 40 years. Horse drivers of competence who have reached this age have been thrown on the junk pile and younger, more alert men with all their faculties intensely active, are employed in their places. Today in this industry statistics of accidents and deaths are so frightful that the figures now at hand are almost staggering. Any state in the Union can show to anyone interested that the death rate from accidents from motor driven vehicles is continually increasing, because of the increase in traffic. I think that the number of deaths resulting from accidents in motor driven vehicles in the United States was close to 40,000 last year and the number of accidents where men have been injured, with broken legs, etc., run as high as 100,000 in some years. The last statement is conservative, as there has been no actual count kept of the number of individuals who have been hurt and who have been laid up as a result of such accidents, for periods running from one week to six months. Statistics show that there is also a large number of deaths through accident in our own membership. We know something of the danger that drivers of motor-driven vehicles hauling building material throughout the country encounter in their daily work. The death rate in this industry equals the rate in the mining and structural iron industries. The necessity of highly skilled, experienced men who are careful and possess judgment of space and distance, altering their methods of operation in accordance with the conditions of the weather, can be readily seen. In the winter season, during the months of frost, snow and ice, it is much more difficult, and requires greatly skilled men to operate a motor driven vehicle than in the summer season. The average number in families amongst our membership is 4.57. This includes husband and wife. Ninety-five per cent of the individuals engaged in this industry are American born, 99 per cent of the membership engaged in this industry are literate, as they must be able to read and write, load and deliver, and very often collect for part of their load. This class of workers, because of the physical exertion necessary, must live and maintain their bodies accordingly. Therefore, the wage that we have been able to obtain through organization of this class of workers has been necessary in order that they may live as Americans with decent homes and living conditions and earn sufficient to send their children to school and as the years are limited in which those men are retained in this employment, it should be recognized by all honest individuals that a living wage, sufficient to set aside a portion for the days when they will be unemployed because of the fact that the worker is disqualified because of his 40 years and is thereby thrown on the human junk pile. This condition has increased in recent years because of our modern mechanized method of employment. The average five-ton truck driver hauling building material today hauls as much as four sets of horses would do 20 years ago. Therefore, I am safe in saying that even in the years before the depression, ending in 1929, there was almost five times



as much building material hauled with the same number of men as was employed in 1909.

We ask that the wages of this class of work be not less than \$25.00 per week of 40 hours in cities or towns of less than 25,000 for trucks running a hauling capacity of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons, and that \$30.00 for a week of 40 hours be the wage for trucks running from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons, and that for trucks running from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  tons capacity that \$36.00 a week be guaranteed for a 40-hour week. This scale will not be more than is now being paid for this class of work in most of the large cities and towns in our country, especially is it true in the districts that are organized.

The danger of setting a low minimum wage by the N. R. A. is that the minimum wage becomes the maximum wage in this instance, as it has been in the trade union movement. We find that there are very few employers who pay more than the rate of wages set up by the trade union movement in their industry. The rate of wages set by the trade union movement is the minimum wage, but it always, or very nearly always, becomes the maximum. Setting a rate of wage of \$13.00 or \$14.00 a week as specified in the document submitted by the employers in the retail lumber and building material employment, is an injury to thousands of men now receiving a much higher wage, especially to the organized individuals in this employment. It is not a living wage as we understand it who have brought up families in our country. I know, because I have driven a lumber team drawn with horses 35 years ago. I have raised a large family, and I never received, even in those days, for this class of work less than \$14.00 per week, in the city of Boston. Anyone interested will find that lumber drivers on horse-drawn vehicles in those days had a wage scale of \$14.00 per week in 1905, 1906 and 1907, that the scale was raised after that. I mention Boston, because this is where I worked. For 26 years I have lived in Indiana and I know something of the Middle West.

I know how difficult, how heart-breaking it is to endeavor to raise a family on such miserable wages, and the cost of living today is much higher than it was in those days.

It must also be recognized that you are now about to set a wage which will govern the workers in this industry for some time to come, and that the cost of living is bound to increase from five to twenty per cent within the next year. We are not opposed to a reasonable increase in the cost of living because we realize that cut-throat competition and cheap living costs have destroyed the welfare of our nation, but we must have a wage commensurate with the cost of living and we must have a wage that will permit us to save something for the days, months and years when we will be thrown aside because other men, younger, with more elasticity, are replacing us.

It is a well known fact that prices in building materials have increased substantially in recent weeks. Lumber and cement especially. Payment of living wages is not the cause of the demoralization that has existed in this industry. Cut-throat competition is the cause.

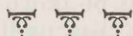
We are unalterably opposed to the employment of individuals under the age of 18 years operating building material trucks. The work is too dangerous and the lives of the public must be protected against incompetent, inexperienced operators.

No number of working hours is guaranteed in the code presented by the employers in this industry. A man may arrive at work in the morning,



obtain employment for one, two or three hours, then be sent home, and earn 30, 60 or 90 cents for the day.

Every chauffeur, driver and helper in the building material industry in Cook County, Illinois, is organized and receiving a much higher wage than proposed by this code. They are not organized in Milwaukee. Milwaukee is a competitor of Chicago or of Cook County. Building material is delivered now by retailers a distance of 50 or 75 miles because of our improved highways.



### *Can't Please Them All*

The Washington Daily News weeps because of its sad discovery that the American labor movement "has failed during the last few weeks to take advantage of its unique opportunities under the Recovery Law to organize unions."

On the other hand, the editorial sleuth of the New York Times sheds copious tears because organized labor has taken such emphatic advantage of its organizing possibilities as to embarrass General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator. After referring to President Roosevelt's achievements in settling the coal strike and in setting up a board of arbitration to adjust disputes arising under the codes, the Times laments:

"But there remains the trouble which has been caused General Johnson by the eagerness of certain labor leaders to take advantage of the 'blanket code' and the several industrial codes in order to win for themselves a share of the benefits, which may or may not be unfair, but which were certainly not within the intention of the Recovery Act."

Confronted with the positive declaration of the Washington Daily News that organized labor has failed to take advantage of the opportunities for organization given in the National Recovery Act and the equally positive declaration of the New York Times that organized labor has forgotten the equities of the situation and been altogether too zealous in mobilizing the workers in bona fide trade unions, the American Federation of Labor is

quite convinced of its inability to win universal approval.

But one thing is certain. Wherever employers continue their unpatriotic hostility to legitimate trade unions, wherever they impose the notorious company union on their employes, wherever they attempt to violate the labor provisions of either the President's blanket agreement or the fair competition codes, wherever the workers are without the protecting fold of the trade union movement, there the organizers of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions will be found. In one hand they will carry union charters, in the other the right-to-organize guarantee of the National Industrial Recovery Act. With these two constructive weapons they will carry on an incessant crusade until every worker in the United States has received the emancipatory message of militant trade unionism and been accorded the right to join a bona fide union without interference from employers.

Of course this policy will cause both the Washington Daily News and the New York Times to weep from emotions as far apart as the poles of the earth, but the American Federation of Labor just can't please everyone.

The eye of a critic is often, like a microscope, made so very fine and nice that it discovers the atoms, grains and minutest particles without ever comprehending the whole, comparing the parts, or seeing all at once the harmony.—Shoe Workers.



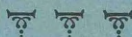
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THE National Industrial Recovery Administration is sure going big and many workers throughout the country are working hard to not only organize into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but many who have been organized for years are trying hard to build up their local unions. We are sure glad to see things this way, because it means just that much more happiness for the families of the workers, should good times return. The employers who are always organized for their own best interests just put on more steam and have gone ahead with their organizing work so that they might be in a position to take every advantage of the Act.

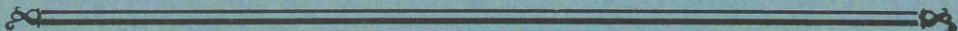
Of course, it is but natural that all classes should protect themselves in every way possible, and a good strong union is the workers' only hope either in good or bad times. So don't let up on the good work which has been started in order that after the Recovery Act is over you will have as officers of your union men of your own choice and in order that the Company Union and its side partner, the Yellow Dog Contract, may forever remain out of our American life.



MANY OF our locals seem to think they must have a code. Well, in any place where we must have, we will, but our best code is the agreement each local has with its employers. Said agreements must be kept just the same as they have been in the past. Also remember that the Recovery Act does not mean a cut in wages. That was never the plan President Roosevelt had in mind. Of course, we will find employers who never did and never would pay decent wages or give reasonable hours; on the contrary, doing everything in their power to make the hours as long as possible and the wages as low as possible. You may rest assured, however, that the Recovery Administration in Washington is not going to let them get very far with that kind of a program, no matter who they may be. So don't become alarmed over every little story you hear or read as to what is to become of your wages. Ninety per cent of our unions have signed wage scales and working conditions and we expect to hold them and better them as time goes on.



NOW IS the time to help build up and strengthen your local so that it will be in a position to withstand any of the shocks which may occur after the Recovery Act has done its duty—and did it well—we hope. That is why there are so many employers who would like to have some form of company union, so when business is back and all workers have returned to their jobs they could show their teeth. However, that is the time when a good strong union should be able to stand the jar, keep what it has won in hours and wages and be in a position to obtain more when the proper time comes. Just bear in mind that big business interests are always looking ahead for their own benefit, so I would suggest that you take a leaf out of their book of rules and be ready for them when the time comes, as that time will come, whether or not we like it or dislike it.





Official Magazine of the  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America

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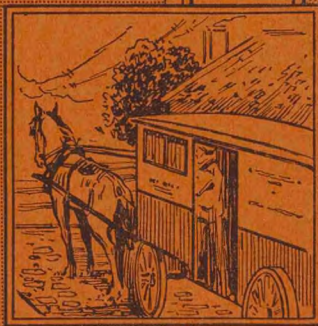
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



OCTOBER, 1933

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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### *Special Notice to All Local Unions*

WHEN sending wage scales to this office for approval, which, under our law, must be done before they are presented to the employer, local unions must send in two copies so that record of the agreement, as endorsed by the General President, will be in Headquarters. In the future, agreements will not be endorsed unless two copies are sent in; one to be approved and returned to the local and the other placed in our files here. When final settlement is reached, if there are any changes, copy of said changes must be sent to the General President.



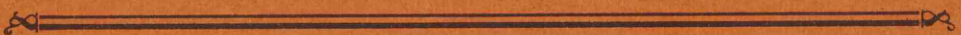
IT IS beginning to look very much like the end of the Eighteenth Amendment, with the vote in every state two to one, or more, in favor of repeal. The next thing we will hear is the claim for credit for the change which will be made by many different persons and organizations throughout the country, but back in the minds of the American people they will have to admit the failure of the law; that it could not be enforced and that it made conditions much worse than they were before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted and made a law. Consequently, we see previous dry states as well as wet states voting to pass up the noble experiment and get back to normalcy. The credit belongs to the wets and the drys who want to do the best thing for the United States and its people. Moderation and temperance will take the place of Prohibition before the year 1934 begins and will remain for a long time afterwards.



FROM every section of the country we are receiving applications for all kinds of charters covering men who desire to be organized into a local union. In some sections it seems that nearly everyone in the district wishes to become organized, most of them never before having been members of a labor organization, but if given a chance they intend to cut in, as it were, hold membership in a local and more than likely run for office. Of course, our laws do not allow that and our General Executive Board at its last meeting made sure that any of the so-called undesirables would not be allowed in any of our local unions, new or old.

It may be possible the General Office turned down one or two, here or there, who were all right and their intentions were good and where unions were organized later on, but the good union men in the local will not have any fault to find with the manner in which we issued charters, as it was all done for the protection of the newly organized locals.

J. M. G.





—[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]—

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OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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*Green Invites Organized Labor  
to Gompers Memorial  
Unveiling*

Washington.—William Green, pres-  
ident of the American Federation of  
Labor, invited the officers and mem-  
bers of the Federation throughout the  
United States and Canada to attend  
the unveiling of the Gompers Memo-  
rial, which will take place in Wash-  
ington on October 7, during the Fed-  
eration's annual convention. The in-  
vitation was sent to the officials of the  
national and international unions  
affiliated with the A. F. of L., city cen-  
tral bodies, and State Federations of  
Labor. President Roosevelt has been  
invited to participate in the unveiling  
ceremonies.

"On October 7, while the conven-  
tion of the American Federation of  
Labor is in session," Mr. Green's in-  
vitation to the hosts of organized  
labor said, "the Gompers Memorial  
will be unveiled and dedicated. For-  
mal dedication ceremonies will take  
place beginning at 10:30 in the morn-  
ing. The construction of this monu-  
ment was authorized by a convention  
of the American Federation of Labor  
several years ago, and the money re-  
quired for its construction was con-  
tributed by the membership of the  
American Federation of Labor.

"The officers and members of the  
State Federations of Labor, central  
labor unions, and members of the  
American Federation of Labor every-  
where are cordially invited to come to  
Washington to attend the dedication  
of the Gompers Memorial on Octo-  
ber 7.



"It is planned that the dedication ceremonies will be most fitting and appropriate. The monument is most beautiful and artistic. The cost for construction and completion of the monument will be approximately \$100,000. It is a monument erected to our great chieftain and leader, the late Samuel Gompers, and because of this fact as well as its artistic beauty and impressiveness, it will be a monument of which labor will be exceedingly proud.

"On behalf of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor I extend to the membership of organized labor and its friends a most sincere and cordial invitation to come to Washington to attend the dedication of the Gompers Memorial on October 7."—News Letter.

### *Speeding Up the Workers*

An editorial writer of the New York Times says too many trade unionists have set up standards "which mitigate against the sections of the industry in which they find their livelihood" and asks if they will continue to insist on "limited production" or if they will assist the national recovery by dropping the plan of "making work," which he defines as requiring that things be done needlessly in conformity with the rules which the workers make themselves. "In this and many other matters," he says, "there is ample reason for employers and the public to appeal to labor unions."

This editorial explosion of the New York Times is a restatement of the silly old charge that members of trade unions, either by loafing on the job or other devices, resort to wholesale limitation of the amount of work done per unit of time.

The charge is baseless. "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay" has been the slogan of organized labor throughout the United States from the inception of the labor movement. This does not mean, of course, that

trade unionists subject themselves to the exploitation of speed-up men and destroy their bodies and minds by driving themselves or permitting themselves to be driven to the performance of inordinate tasks.

The body of the worker is a human machine which must be preserved in good condition for many years to insure the worker a living from the sale of the use of the labor power which it generates. "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay" accomplishes this preservation, and organized labor will not permit either editorial taskmasters for the employers or the employers themselves to use the NRA as a speed-up scheme to wear the workers out in the shortest possible time and then throw them into the army of the so-called "inefficient" with the almshouse as their home.

### *Wages and the Cost of Living*

Perhaps the outstanding anomaly of the recovery program is the penalty of static wages imposed in many instances upon the workers in connection with shorter hours by the persistent price boosting applied by manufacturers and merchants who own and control the machinery for manufacturing and marketing the necessities of life, commonly called a living.

This anomaly was well illustrated in certain cotton mills about the time the 40-hour maximum work week was put into effect.

In one southern community thousands of textile workers struck for a 25 per cent wage increase. The mill superintendents refused to grant the increase, but reduced the length of the work week to 40 hours at the same weekly wage the workers had been paid for 55 hours.

This was a reduction of well over one-quarter in working time, a very remarkable victory for the mill workers and a distinct advantage for them and their families. But with their weekly wages fixed and the cost of living going up, their real wages, ex-



pressed in purchasing power, were decreased and their living standards consequently lowered. This reduction in wages and purchasing power is widespread. It is wholly at variance with the underlying principle of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Unless speedy machinery is developed to secure the automatic increase in all wages equal to and even exceeding the boosts in living costs decreed by manufacturers and merchants, there will be many justifiable protests resorted to by Labor to adjudicate a grievance which those who own and control industry could prevent if they had enough social vision to justify their continuance as business executives.

### *Federal Workers See Victory on Pay Slash*

Washington.—President Roosevelt ordered a new survey of the cost of living as the basis for bringing the Federal Government within the scope of the NRA program by restoring at least a part of the 15 per cent salary reduction imposed upon Government employes by the last session of Congress.

The position of the President was made known to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who headed a delegation to the White House consisting of the Executive Council of the Federation and a group representing the American Federation of Government Employes, whose convention was in session here.

Following the White House conference, Mr. Green said:

"The President expressed the hope that he could restore at least part of the salary cut soon.

"He said he had ordered a new survey of the cost of living and indicated a belief that it would show such an increase as to justify him in authorizing a smaller slash than 15 per cent in salaries and wages of Government workers at an early date.

"The President said he did not consider the cost of living estimate given him in July as complete because it did not take into account a number of items which enter into the everyday household expenditures. He indicated he had given instructions that these important, but omitted, items be included in the new survey.

"I believe the outlook is promising for a restoration of at least part of the 15 per cent slash before long. Probably within two or three weeks the new survey will be in the President's hands and he will act shortly thereafter.

"I pointed out to the President that restoration of these cuts would simply be in line with the whole National Industrial Recovery Act. I also pointed out that it is absolutely necessary to restore the thousands of Government workers to the ranks of beneficial consumers under the NRA.

"They not only need more money to meet the rapidly rising cost of living, but increasing their buying power will aid materially in the recovery program."

### *Consumers Not Protected in Cotton Price Boost*

Washington. — The announcement of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that the A. A. A. had determined to limit cotton planting next year to 25,000 acres, in the effort to raise the price of the staple to the farmers, was not accompanied by mention of any program to raise the income of consumers so that they may be able to pay the necessarily increased prices of socks, shirts, overalls and other textile goods with which they must attempt to clothe themselves.

Secretary Wallace said that only "the fundamentals of the plan had been worked out," but that the principle had been approved by President Roosevelt. It is expected that the normal crop will be cut nearly one-third, he said. If textile prices advance only



in the same ratio it is clear that any income increases made or prospective under the various recovery codes will fall far short of caring for the difference.

Consumers will have to organize thoroughly and effectively to "work out their own fundamentals," it would appear, if they are not to be left "holding the bag."

### *"Chiselers"*

The "chiseler" ruined the country. While there are various kinds of "chiselers," the destructive tactics and policies identify them as of the same unwholesome family. Prior to General Johnson's apt use of the word to describe the unprincipled employer who was bent on securing his own profits and advantage regardless of who else was hurt, the word "chiseler" was used to refer to the unwelcome individual who is always attempting to get something for nothing or to the individual who injects himself in a transaction for no other purpose than "chiseling" a little off for himself without rendering commensurate service therefor.

Big business entered into the field of the "chiseler" when it started reducing wages and cutting prices two or three years ago. Big business placed its desire for its customary profit and dividend above the basic principle of paying the laborer the wage he had been getting. Notwithstanding the fact that wages have never been adequate for the labor performed, and notwithstanding the basic principle that the country could not prosper unless its working people prospered, the big business interests slashed wages repeatedly for one purpose. That purpose was the maintenance of profits and dividends. In other words, they were out to get something for nothing. When business was not of sufficient volume to maintain the high rate of dividends and the profits they had been accustomed to make during what they

called normal times, they decided because they were in a position to do so to take it out of the pay envelopes of the workers. They thus became identified with the group commonly known as "chiselers." The average business man is apparently coming to the conclusion that the so-called leaders of industry have misled them as well as the people into an economic collapse. Many are anxious to support the President of the United States in his campaign to immediately raise wages and shorten hours so that prosperity will have some chance of returning. The "chiselers" desire to hold back, however, and not do their part. They still want to get something for nothing and they still are bent upon maintaining a completely disorganized industry so far as the workers are concerned so that they can again and repeatedly have recourse to the workers' pay envelopes in order to supply their particular needs as to profits and dividends.

There are other kinds of "chiselers." They are the so-called citizens of the country who do not want to pay their taxes. They are alleged union men who refuse to do their share of the work that is necessary to carry on a labor organization. They are those who continually squawk about paying their part of the expense necessary for carrying on such work. They are those who refuse to examine into the activities of the organization and verify for themselves whether they are good or bad. They are those who have a chronic wail about the other fellow.

Progress and advantage come to those who strive for it. Those who sit idly by, giving neither effort nor counsel in the accomplishment of necessary work, soon find themselves out of the picture. Those who hope to "chisel" will find their field of operations becoming smaller and the task harder as the people learn what a large proportion of pay they have taken out of industry for the little amount they have done to keep it going.—Typographical Journal.



### *Easing Labor's Burden by Machinery*

Of course it is an axiom that those who own and control industry do not install machinery for the benefit of the workers. They put in the iron slaves because they can make more profit out of them than they can by employing men and women.

Nevertheless industrial engineers and machine-mad employers continue to harp about the consideration for the workers which animates them when they introduce "labor-saving" machinery in wholesale amounts in order, they say, to "relieve" working men and women from the arduous toil of hand production. But if one reads far enough one will usually find that this professed altruism is submerged by the profit motive swinging into the picture.

This is illustrated by a recent article in the *Railway Age* which carries the suggestive title, "Easing the Burden of Labor." The article describes various forms of machinery used by the owners of our railways to eliminate thousands of railway employes and tells what the railroad owners have accomplished in "reducing the burden on labor" performed by section gangs in keeping the tracks free of weeds. The article states:

"Weeding was formerly a hand operation, slow and expensive, which required from 300 to 800 man-hours a mile and cost from \$80 to \$200. Today, through the perfection of suitable equipment, the same track can be cleared of weeds in two or three hours by means of chemical applications or burning for as little as \$3.50 to \$20 a mile."

This same sort of "easing the burden of labor" has been applied with such revolutionary thoroughness in other work like rail laying and ballast cleaning that "the section gang is being gradually reduced to a policing unit."

The author of the article grows grandiloquent over his theme that

this labor-displacing machinery was designed primarily "to reduce the burden on labor," but finally lets the real cat out of the bag. He says:

"\* \* \* From an economic standpoint, few such machines can survive unless they are able to demonstrate savings of sufficient magnitude to pay a satisfactory profit on the investment they represent."

There you have it. Those who own and control the railway industry and every other industry substitute "labor-saving" machinery for working men and women, not from any altruistic desire to "ease the burden on labor," but solely because the dollars and cents cost of the work done by the machines is less than the cost of the same work done by men and women. The owners of industry, by the introduction of machinery "save" themselves the cost of human labor and swell the size of their dividends, while the workers whose labor has been "saved" are thrown into the army of unemployed and live on a near-starvation basis.—*Plumbers' Journal*.

### *Roosevelt Urges New Deal in Banks*

Machinery is being put into operation to get the new banking deal for safeguarding funds of depositors to working by January 1, 1934. The deposit guarantee feature of the Glass-Steagall Banking Act, passed by the late Congress, will be administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Three members will compose its officers, one of whom will be the comptroller of the currency.

Deposits up to \$2,500 in state and national banks that have been declared solvent will be insured 100 per cent for six months after January 1, and after this date permanent guarantees will become effective, with a sliding scale, such as: Deposits of \$10,000 will be guaranteed in full; deposits from \$10,000 to \$50,000 will be protected 75 per cent; above \$50,000, the guarantee will be 50 per cent.



Insurance will be financed through assessments of one-half of one per cent on the certified deposits of the banks. The sum of \$150,000 will be donated by the U. S. Treasury as a starter for the fund.

In a communication sent to the governors of the separate states of the Union, President Roosevelt advised that states should remove constitutional obstructions in order that their banks and citizens may share in the deposit guarantee system.

This is to insure safe banking and take our banks out of the stock-jobbers' list of shady practices.

### *"Outside Interference" in Labor Controversies*

In their statements against trade union collective bargaining the executives of anti-union corporations, of which the United States Steel Corporation is typical, have stressed the terrible menace which they visioned in "outside" organizations like national trade unions "interfering" with the wages, hours and other work conditions which the executives of the corporations see fit to impose upon their employees.

These questions, they said, should be settled by the strong and united authority of the corporation on the one hand and the weak and disunited employees on the other. There must be no "outside" interference.

Hypocrisy in the extreme, organized labor replied. Now we have an illustration of that hypocrisy.

In Washington, D. C., the employees of the Crittall Manufacturing Company, operating under the blanket NRA code for the steel window sash industry, struck for a 20 per cent increase in piecework wages. Under the code the 48-hour week was reduced to 36 hours, with a 10 per cent increase in the hourly wage, which resulted in lower weekly wages.

The strikers said they could not live on the reduced pay and walked out

with their demand for an increase. They knew that the minimum wage was fixed by the code, but they believed that maximum wages were fixed by the management. Not so. According to the press report of the controversy, Charles C. Anthony, manager of the Crittall concern, told the employees he did not have the authority to grant their demand. Why? Because wages for the employees of every member of the trade association of the steel window sash industry, a national organization of employers, are fixed by the officials of the association, and the association at the time of the controversy was holding a meeting in Cleveland.

Here is "outside interference" with a vengeance. The manager of a steel window sash company in Washington cannot increase the wages of his employees without the consent of the national trade association for the industry!

The natural corollary of this condition is a national organization of the employees of the industry in a national trade union to bargain collectively with the national association of the employers. This is what the American Federation of Labor demands. This is what the American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to secure. This is what the National Industrial Recovery Act approves when it declares that employees shall have the right to organize in bona fide unions without interference from employers and use their unions for collective bargaining. And this is what anti-union employers compactly organized in national trade associations themselves, sponsored by the anti-union Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers, are making strenuous efforts to prevent.

They shall not succeed. "Labor Omnia Vincit"—Labor Conquers All—is the motto of the A. F. of L. In this fight for the right to organize, the motto shall become a living reality



throughout the Republic despite the determination of anti-union employers to turn the workers into voiceless and soulless industrial serfs responding like robots to the will of those who own and control American industry.

### *Over 11,000,000 Are Jobless, Green Says*

Washington. — Over 11,000,000 workers are still jobless in the United States despite the 1,500,000 persons who returned to work from March to June, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his statement on the unemployment situation based on reports received from the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green warned, however, that the employment gains were falling off because business concerns had delayed reorganization under the National Industrial Recovery Act and declared that President Roosevelt's blanket code to provide immediate work for a considerable portion of the jobless army came just in time to save the whole recovery program, which would, of course, be jeopardized if the employment gains since March were liquidated.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

"Trade union reports showed employment still gaining in the first part of July, but the gain is considerably less than it was in June. Our weighted figures show the progress made each month since the March crisis; the per cent of membership going back to work was:

"April, 0.5; June, 1.3; May, 0.3; July, 0.7 (preliminary).

"In spite of these gains, 23.8 per cent of the membership were still without work in July (preliminary figure). Our weighted figures for other months are: April, 26.1 per cent employed; May, 25.8 per cent; June, 24.5 per cent.

"Each month this spring trade union reports have indicated the employment trend about three weeks be-

fore Government figures were available. The Government records and union figures have both indicated: A considerable gain in employment in April as industry reacted from crisis, a smaller gain in May, the largest gain of all in June as industry hastened operations to get ahead of codes. Since union and Government figures correspond so closely, it is safe to assume that the July trade union figure indicates what is happening in industry at large, namely, that the June industrial sprint is slackening off.

"This slackening was to be expected. Employment normally falls off seasonally in July; also, the feverish industrial activity of June this year was clearly abnormal and could not be expected to continue. Reports from industry indicate this same slackening: The long rise in steel mill activity (since March 25) has stopped, automobile production is slackening, electric power production has declined, building contracts are dropping off again. It was largely these developments that sent stock prices careening downward.

"Union unemployment figures for July come as a warning that business has not been quick enough to reorganize itself under the recovery program. The President's general code comes just in time. If we allow the return of men to work to be slackened off, the whole program is doomed.

"Our unemployment estimate for the country as a whole shows that (excluding family workers who have found employment on farms) over 1,500,000 persons have gone back to work from March to June.

"Industrial employment made its largest increase in June, when over 600,000 went back to work, compared with 340,000 in May and 460,000 in April. In addition work on farms has increased the total number of jobs available. But in spite of these gains, and the smaller gains in July, well over 11,000,000 persons are still without work.



"This figure of over 11,000,000 unemployed does not include some 500,000 unemployed who are living and working with relatives on farms and who will at the first opportunity seek other employment. We have as yet made only a small dent on the problem of re-employment. What we can do in the months ahead will depend on the co-operation given the President in his program.

"Trade union figures for July show employment gaining slightly in printing, brewing, trade, railroads, street railways, among musicians, and a considerable gain in water transportation. But unemployment is still increasing in building, metal trades, among Government workers and seasonally in clothing trades. Reports for cities show employment gaining in 14, but unemployment still increasing in nine; no change in one."—News Letter.

### *Mortgage Foreclosure Sharks*

Theorists continue to harp about the virtues of American individualism, but the profiteering application of the theory seems to make inexorable the mobilization of organized society to protect the masses from the grasp of Shylocks in nearly every line of business individualism at least.

The truth of this was emphatically illustrated recently in the action of Philadelphia mortgage sharks who thought to profit by throwing into the streets 157 necessitous home owners and taking over their humble properties under foreclosure proceedings.

The Court of Common Pleas stepped into the case and ordered the postponement of scheduled sheriff sales for a number of weeks to give hard-pressed debtors time to appeal to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, established by the Federal Government for aid in meeting the exactions of the conscienceless mortgage owners.

Curbing unregulated individualism in all of those activities where groups

of profit-takers have and exercise the power to exploit and oppress thrifty citizens who find themselves, through no fault of their own, in the clutch of usurers appears to be one of the inevitable developments of the present era.

### *Justice for Children*

Whatever the difficulties of any particular situation a basic principle of statesmanship is to insure our present levels of human capacity and effectiveness. Whatever privations adults may have to bear, it is unjust and unwise to restrict opportunities for physical, mental and spiritual development of our future citizens. We can not defer the physical care and education of our children to the future. These needs must be met from day to day and year to year as our children develop. A grave responsibility rests upon us to make the agencies of child welfare immune against depression and curtailments which other fields can not escape.

Our first obligation is to maintain unimpaired educational opportunities for all minors. Already our public school system has felt the consequences of the business depression which is the product of our inadequate wisdom. It is most unfair to make our children pay for our folly through diminished opportunities for self-development. We must restore what we have taken from the children and maintain our educational facilities. This is our first obligation.

Our second obligation is to raise the standards of compulsory school attendance legislation and regulation of the employment of minors. When there are not enough jobs for adults there can be no wise reason for employing girls and boys under eighteen years of age. Child labor laws should be reinforced by providing double compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

Our next obligation is to provide



adequate appropriation for family relief where the income-earners are unemployed.

Our duty toward the children is a primary responsibility. It is plain business sense, for what shall it profit a nation to regain prosperity without citizens competent to carry on?—American Federationist.

### *Does the Bedaux System Make the Toiler a Robot?*

Over 250,000 wage earners, in the employment of about 150 firms in various countries of the world are working under the Bedaux system of payment by results. What is the Bedaux system, and what do the trade unions think about it? These questions are answered in an important new pamphlet, just issued by the British Trades Union Congress.

A year ago the Trades Union Congress General Council decided, in co-operation with the Scottish Trades Union Congress, to investigate the Bedaux system. At last year's Congress a resolution was adopted urging the necessity of an inquiry. A questionnaire was therefore drawn up and sent to affiliated unions, inviting them to supply evidence on the working and effects of the system. Over a hundred unions responded. The great majority of them stated that the Bedaux system was not in operation in the industries with which they were concerned. But about a dozen unions reported that attempts had been or were being made to introduce the system. In some cases the unions had successfully resisted its introduction. A few of the unions were able to describe the system in actual operation and to give their views upon it. On these data this pamphlet has been compiled.

The pamphlet gives a concise and lucid explanation of the system. It is pointed out that the Bedaux system is only one of many systems of payment by results. As a rule the unions have opposed all these premium bonus or "efficiency" systems of payment, and

have preferred straight piece rates where the piece work system has been accepted at all.

All these systems have a common object—that is, to provide an incentive to greater effort and to increase output per worker, by offering a money bonus, whilst at the same time bringing about an automatic cutting of the rate per unit as output increases beyond a given standard. The workers' objection to them is largely based on the feeling that they do not get the whole of the fruits of their increased effort; another objection is that the systems are often so complicated that it is difficult or impossible for the workers concerned to check the amount of the bonus due to them; and a further objection is that these systems involve a mechanization of the human element in industry, and pride of craftsmanship, quality of work, and even health and comfort are sacrificed to speed of production.

The principle of the Bedaux system is to fix a unit of effort and speed (known as the "B"), based on a time study of each operation. The "B" is not a unit of work; it represents a minute, made up of so many seconds of work and so many seconds of "rest" or relaxation time, the proportion of these two ingredients of work and rest being assessed, for each operation, by the Bedaux experts. To assess the normal effort and the requisite amount of relaxation necessary for the performance of a given operation the experts will even use laboratory methods and measurements.

Taking the standard rate of work at 60 "B's" per hour, the rate of payment is decided usually by negotiation between the workers and the management. The Bedaux expert has no voice in determining the rate of payment. His business is to measure or rate the work. Payment for the rate is decided by negotiation. But the rate, for a 60 "B" hour, once fixed, is a minimum wage; payment will not fall below the rate, whatever the ac-



tual output. On the other hand, if the 60 "B" hourly output is exceeded, the workers do not receive a proportionate increase in pay—they receive only 75 per cent of the increase, the other 25 per cent being paid to the indirect labor employed on the job. This division of the premium payment, however, is not necessarily a fixed feature of the Bedaux system. Apparently the whole of the increase may go to "direct labor" as far as the Bedaux authorities are concerned; that is a matter of negotiation between the workers and the management.

The pamphlet explains the method of calculation very fully and gives concrete examples of how it works. It also gives information of its actual operation in certain industries. From the information, supplied by various unions, it is clear that in almost every case the introduction of the system has been opposed, and where it has eventually been adopted the unions have obtained so many concessions as radically to alter the system. Criticism of the system is directed to its effects upon the workers and deals also with the claims of the system to be called scientific, the results as far as the workers' earnings are concerned, and other aspects.—I. L. N. S.

### *Union Growth Worries Rayon Manufacturers*

New York. — Rayon weavers and converters are worried for fear the strikes of union silk workers in Paterson and Pennsylvania to convince the National Recovery Administration of the injustice of wage provisions in the code submitted by the Silk Association of America may spread to the rayon industry.

The condition in the South, where some of the locals already have petitioned President McMahon of the United Textile Workers for permission to strike, is especially disturbing to the employers. The union is known to be rapidly lining up workers throughout the southern mills, where

formerly union organizers were given short shrift in the company-controlled mill villages.

The big fellows are particularly concerned over what they term the disloyalty of some of the smaller manufacturers in allying themselves with the unions by suggesting that silk and rayon mill wages be set higher than in the cotton mills under the textile code.

### *Judge Finds Pickets Guilty of Contempt*

Long Branch, N. J.—Vice Chancellor Maja Leon Berry adjudged five workers guilty of contempt of court. The Vice Chancellor claimed the men had picketed the Sigmund Elsner Uniform plant at Red Bank in violation of an injunction issued August 23. Ninety-two other men charged with violating the same injunction were ordered to appear before the Vice Chancellor on September 28.

If the Vice Chancellor were a federal judge he would be subject to impeachment for violation of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law which prohibits federal courts from issuing injunctions in labor disputes as against the public policy of the United States.

The fact that state judges of the Berry type persist in issuing these injunctions in violation of the pronounced policy of the Federal Government makes it all the more important for the organized labor movement to see to it that state laws are enacted in conformity with the spirit of the federal statute.


### *Labor Will Get What It Can Command*

There are those who think Labor will get nowhere under the New Economic Deal; others think Labor will get something for nothing.


Both are wrong.

Labor will get what it has the organized strength and intelligence to command and take—no more.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

INFORMATION has reached me from several representatives of our organization and from several districts that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have decided to admit to membership bus drivers and chauffeurs, also over-the-road long distance truck drivers and chauffeurs. I wrote to Mr. Whitney, President of that Brotherhood, whom I know very well and for whom I have had the very highest regard, inquiring as to the truth of the information I had received. Mr. Whitney wrote to me stating that they had decided recently in some group in their organization to admit to membership over-the-road bus drivers. Mr. Whitney asked for a conference but his letter I have not answered because I feel there is not much that can be done in a conference with a man taking this position as a representative of an International Labor Union. The information that I have is that the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen did not take this action but they left it to the Executive Board to decide the question themselves, and the board, or group within the board, decided that they should admit to membership this class of employees. The further information I have is that this organization is in pretty difficult circumstances as a result of their out-of-work condition and their financial condition, and that this propaganda, or the action of this group, gives somewhat new life and courage to the membership and will substantially help to relieve the tension already existing in the organization.

I know the history of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and it perhaps would be just as well if I did not go into it. I know the history of the previous head of the organization, Mr. Lee, who has passed away. I served with him on a committee immediately after the war in Washington. It was quite embarrassing when he made the statement that his organization did not believe in the union shop, and he made the statement in the presence of many employers and Labor haters who were in the conference, such as the late Judge Gary, president of the Steel Trust, President Elliott of Harvard University, John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Loree of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, an open-shopper all the way through, and other such men, and it certainly was embarrassing to Mr. Gompers, myself and other members of the Executive Council and Labor representatives. The late Franklin Lane, a member of the President's Cabinet, was presiding. About two years ago the representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, headed by Mr. Whitney, asked Mr. Green for a conference with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of considering the question of their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. At that conference I had a talk with Mr. Whitney and his associates and I prepared a statement and read it to the conference and Mr. Whitney and his associates agreed to it, although they did not sign it, and said that everything contained in the statement was satisfactory. The statement is published below in full for the information of our membership and the Labor Movement.

In a conference with certain employers recently, many of whom were our friends and employed our members, which were representing the over-the-road freight truck owners—said conference held in Washington—insinuations were made by representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Train-



men that our organization fostered racketeering and that in some instances racketeers were in control. If I am correctly informed—and I think I am—I want to say to those people that no more lying, damnable, non-union, criminal statement was ever made by any man posing as a representative of Labor, and any man making such a statement for the purpose of enhancing his own value or temporarily helping his organization is a lying scoundrel of the lowest type and we will live to see the day when he will be despised and removed by the Labor Movement, because you cannot double-cross decent men and get away with it. The composition of our organization is such that we come in contact with many trades, callings and branches of commerce and industry, from the milk business to the hauling of brick, lime and cement. We have about twelve different and separate branches in our craft. Some of our local unions have built up treasuries and reputations that are the envy of undesirables and of some that are not quite in that class. As a result of that, some of those undesirables have endeavored to get on the inside of our organization through false pretenses. No organization of Labor has battled as we have to keep them out. Our men have offered up their lives as a sacrifice to keep our organization clean. If anyone desires proof, visit our offices at 220 South Ashland Boulevard in Chicago and see the milk drivers fighting like the embattled farmers of Lexington against the underworld. Our books are open to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen or any group of honest men who have the right to know what is going on in the Labor Movement. We are ashamed of nothing we have done and I am saying, without fear of contradiction, to any man or trade that makes such insinuations that no organization of Labor has struggled as we have to keep the Labor Movement militant, clean and above suspicion. We are still fighting with our very lives to that end. Can the Trainmen say as much?

I am going to investigate further any such statements as I have referred to above, and if I can prove beyond any doubt whatever that such statements were made for the purpose of strengthening the cause of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, I will publish over my signature the history of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, its financial accomplishments, and it will contain some interesting reading. I fully realize that the Labor Movement is no place to wash dirty linen. Sometimes it has to be done in defense of honest men.

How anyone could contend that a truck driver hauling freight from Chicago to Cleveland would come under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is impossible for me to understand. The Trainmen's membership originally was composed of men who worked around the yards, switchmen, cleaners-up, and then they admitted to membership brakemen and others; usually the class that were not covered by any of the so-called Big Brotherhoods; but at no time did they ever contend that engineers or firemen or conductors should be members of their organization. The former president, Mr. Lee, even respected the jurisdiction of all of those organized trades and callings, with the exception, perhaps, of the switchmen, whom the Trainmen have always grabbed off wherever they could. The Trainmen contend, of course, that because freight and passengers have somewhat been taken from the railroads that their organization should follow. This is pure, unadulterated falsehood and subterfuge. We always hauled the freight to the railroads, and in taxicabs now, and formerly in horse-drawn vehicles, hauled passengers from hotels and other places. At the end of the line we haul freight from the freight houses or railroad



stations to the doors of the consignees. Because outside truckmen have decided to haul freight direct from door to door between Louisville and Cincinnati and eliminate loading it on and off freight trains, is there any sensible man who will not decide that the freight chauffeur is the only legitimate workman having a just jurisdiction claim over this work? A trainman never even trained or claimed chauffeurs or drivers of horse-drawn vehicles; but behold, now they decide in conference that they will admit bus drivers and truck drivers into their organization, without even consulting the men of Labor who sat down with them in conference and with whom they made this agreement and to whom they said that this agreement, published here, was absolutely satisfactory. And an agreement similar to this, with the wording somewhat changed as to the craft, was made and agreed to between the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. The dishonesty existing in the Labor Movement as exemplified by so-called "leaders" is the cause of much of the misery in the Labor Movement.

To our members everywhere I appeal: Arise in your strength and fight this invader who would destroy your organization. Something that the employers have failed to do. The Trainmen, I am informed, stated to the non-union bosses that they never would request the Union Shop, which the American Federation of Labor is fighting for. Selling one's independence is a poor way to build for the future. Lying in secret session about honest men is a crime that cannot fail to bring destruction on those who practice it. Members of our Union everywhere: Fight the enemies of your organization, no matter who they are. Whether it is the Communists, the unjust employers who believe in slavery, or the open shop labor unions who would weaken and divide us. Right is might.

#### **Agreement Made and Entered Into by and Between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen**

It is hereby agreed by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen that upon our admission to or affiliation with the American Federation of Labor we do and hereby recognize the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers as now granted and recognized through its charter from the American Federation of Labor.

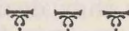
We furthermore agree that if there are any members in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at the present time who properly come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters such as specified in the title, namely, Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers (helpers to be defined as men working on trucks and not drivers and men working in garages who are not mechanics) that we shall endeavor through every means in our power to have them take out membership in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and we shall not admit to membership in the future any person who properly comes under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers.

It is further agreed that if there is at any time after our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor a question arising as to jurisdiction between the two organizations that we agree to submit the same to arbitration for final settlement; that the arbitration board shall be composed as follows:

Two men representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters,



Chauffeurs and Helpers and two men representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and a fifth man to be chosen by the four representatives. But if after thirty days the four parties to the arbitration representing both organizations named above fail to agree on the fifth, that the selection of the fifth arbiter be left to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.



**I**T LOOKS as though the entire country has gone NRA and on the way over the top. Everyone should be glad. During the past two months it has been a very difficult job for those directing the work in Washington, as everyone wanted to know what it was all about and demanded their information at once. The result was the work began to pile high on the desks at headquarters. They kept adding every day to the office force in an endeavor to satisfy everyone looking for information which would help them to know what was the right thing to do. But, even then, it was hard for many to understand, the workers being in the same state of mind as many of the employers.

At the beginning we were using the mail, the telephone and the telegraph trying to get answers for our membership in the different local unions, but we found it altogether too slow a process for us to continue so President Tobin decided to open a branch office of our International Union in Washington in the American Federation of Labor Building in order to be right on the spot to get first-hand information. It worked fine right from the start.

It will, perhaps, take a long time before all codes are up for a public hearing, but the blanket codes are expected to take care of the different cases until a regularly approved code for each industry is reached, and as our International Union comes in contact with nearly every trade or craft, you can readily understand that it will be some time before codes for the different branches of the Teamsters', Chauffeurs' and Helpers' Union can be reached and settled. Many of our members will not be satisfied with some or, perhaps, all of the codes owing to the amount of wages to be paid per hour. We did everything we could do to make them higher and are still trying to make them better all around.

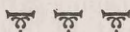
As you know by now, the codes are drawn up by the industry and not by the workers or their national or international unions and the only chance we have to make changes is when the public hearings come up. Many changes have been made and while, in every instance, we may not have succeeded in getting all we asked for, we were successful in making big improvements in some of the codes affecting our membership over what they called for in the first place. Our agreements were, and are now, our best codes, as we have informed our local unions from time to time who have written seeking information. As time goes on we will hear many a kick because, no doubt, honest mistakes, as well as some dishonest ones, will be made, as it could hardly be otherwise in such an enormous undertaking as this is and will be for some time to come.

However, time and patience will cure a lot of the trouble. As the hearings take place, no doubt changes will be made in the wages contained in some of the codes which, to us, seem very low. We believe the Administrator expects this to happen. At the outset of this NRA there were a lot of employers who took advantage of those who tried to organize and began to discharge them for any old reason they could think of in order to



give them a scare and keep them out of any kind of a union, due to a habit or their early training, which some employers seem unable to get out of their systems. We mean the kind who believe that no one has a right to live and live right except themselves, but when the general idea becomes well established and they understand just what the National Recovery Act means, perhaps, as good citizens—which they claim they are—they will act like men and allow the workers to join unions of their own choice, as this law says that workers shall have that right and must not be interfered with for so doing. From now on, therefore, let us all build up and keep up our locals, hold our agreements and try to bring up the wages in the codes for those who do not have a union or an agreement with their employers, until such time as every teamster, chauffeur and helper coming under the jurisdiction of our International Union is within the fold of our organization.

J. M. G.

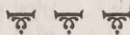


ON LOOKING over the different codes presented to the NRA in Washington, we found the operators calling their taxicab drivers "outside salesmen." Outside salesmen are exempt, or do not come within the code scope. This interpretation has not yet been approved by the Administration and we doubt very much if it will be.

In days gone by—and even today—we have heard taxi drivers called about any name one could think of by many of the employers, who, except in rare instances, never paid their men anywhere near what they should receive. Now, in order that they may keep them, if possible, in the same old rut, they are trying to deprive them of whatever good might come to them under the Recovery Act by giving them a nice new name—Salesmen, if you please.

It seems to us that the manufacturers of taxicabs and their high-powered salesmen are the ones who should be left out of the code and not the taxi drivers. The taxi drivers were not responsible for the price-cutting wars which were started for the purpose of allowing someone to get control of the selling of these cabs, which resulted in the cutting of rates to the point that the men driving the cabs could not earn anything like enough to enable them to live as American citizens should live. The taxi driver, although not the one responsible for the price-cutting war, was the one made to suffer on account of it. He paid the price in long hours, small pay, and extra small commission. In many places where he endeavored to better his conditions by joining the union he was discharged and classed as a disturber. These same companies all seemed to get money enough from some source with which to hire strikebreakers, if a strike took place, but there was never any money for the man who, in all kinds of weather, had to handle the public and get the money in the first place so that the taxicab companies could do business. Yet, with all this business they are trying to keep the driver from getting what is justly due him. Many of these companies went to the wall, broke, and the cabs—if any good—went back to the cab manufacturers or, perhaps, to some finance company. And today they call our taxicab drivers outside salesmen. Well, they have been on the outside for a long time in so far as good pay is concerned and for that reason we hope, when the code is settled, they will get a break—more pay and better hours—not just a fancy name.

J. M. G.





DURING the month of August, but too late for publication in our September monthly magazine, we received the report that our good friend, Edward F. McGrady, was appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is a well deserved appointment and we congratulate the President on his choice, because Brother McGrady, without a doubt, is one of the ablest men in the American Labor Movement, as well as a willing and hard worker in anything in which he takes part. In many ways he will be a great loss to the Labor Movement, but we expect that he will make up for it through his services in the Labor Department. In passing, we can say that the Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, has in Edward McGrady an assistant who is an outstanding union man with ability and courage.

When our President, Daniel J. Tobin, was appointed chairman of the Labor Division of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, he appointed Brother McGrady his assistant in that department.

McGrady, as organizer for his own International Union, the Printing Pressmen, as President of the Boston Central Labor Union, as legislative representative in Washington for the American Federation of Labor, and as special labor advisor to General Hugh S. Johnson of the National Recovery Administration, always made good and we say to you, Eddie, good luck and success in your new office.

J. M. G.



### *Bankers Oppose Insurance of Deposits*

The American Bankers' Association at their annual meeting lined up against the insurance of bank deposits which was provided for by the recent session of the Congress of the United States in the establishment of an insurance fund financed jointly by the bankers and the Government.

Bankers borrow money from depositors and use it in banking operations for their own private profit. Hitherto, with the approval of both State and Federal governments, the bankers have refused to provide security for the repayment of the loans they have made from depositors. As a result of this morally criminal practice thousands of depositors during the last three years in particular have lost hundreds of millions of dollars. By absolute robbery which has landed many bankers in jail, by financial jugglery which should have sent many others to the penitentiary, and by inefficient banking practices which should have caused government in-

spectors to insist on their removal, the banking fraternity, with no insurance of deposits, has simply robbed hundreds of thousands of depositors of their lifelong savings.

To meet this manifest defect in our banking system and in face of the opposition of most bankers, Congress enacted the deposit insurance law, effective within a few months. It is this plan to require the co-operation of the bankers with the Government in making deposits in private banks safe which the organized bankers oppose.

Bankers who insist on borrowing money from depositors without giving adequate security for the safety and repayment of the deposits are not a credit to the United States and come very close to being public enemies.

The American Federation of Labor favors insurance of bank deposits. It believes that the machinations of the organized bankers against the present deposit insurance law and the social principle underlying it will be of no avail.



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THE WRITER recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burger. Burger is our International Organizer who, with his wife, were shot down about two months ago on their way back from the home of a relative who had just passed away. We are glad to report to our membership that they are both doing nicely, but, of course, they will be laid up for some time to come. However, they were very cheerful and expect to be up and around again soon.

Organizer Burger and his good wife, Ellen, send their thanks to our membership and their many other friends for their expressions of good will and the hope for a speedy recovery for both of them.



THE SCHOOLS have been open again for the past fifteen days and many children will be crossing the streets on their way to and from school and no doubt some of them will stop to play in the streets. Police are stationed at the principal street corners leading to the schools and the school traffic squad of boys and girls also help direct the traffic in order that there may not be any accidents among the children. When on your wagon or truck be careful also, especially at the opening and closing hours of school. With everyone using care, your children, their children, and our children will be safe from all traffic danger.



IT WILL certainly make about everyone happy when the time arrives when all committees of the NRA have their work laid out so that the public can go after the firms that are displaying the blue eagle but paying no attention to the NIRA law or any of its codes. Some employers are mean enough to cut the hours down to forty and cut the pay to forty hours' time, yet make the employees do the same amount of work in forty hours as they were doing in fifty-four hours, the employers not putting on any extra help. When the pay is on a basis of 50 cents an hour they make \$7.00 a week on each employee and have, perhaps, at the same time, increased the price of the article or commodity they sell.

When the time for settling up comes all firms guilty of this kind of chiseling should be made to pay back to their employees every cent they took away from them through this means or else take the NRA blue eagle away from them and let the public know about it. Not more than one or two will have to be called in on the carpet. The rest will be good, not perhaps, because they want to be or because they are good citizens, but simply because they will not want the pocketbook of the firm hurt.

J. M. G.





Official Magazine of the  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America

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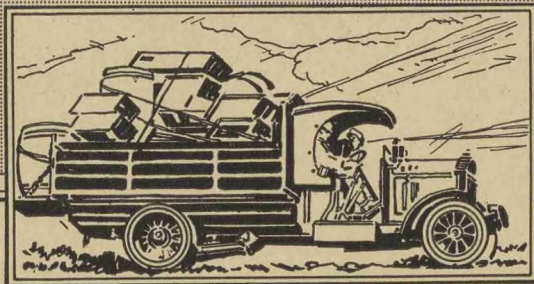
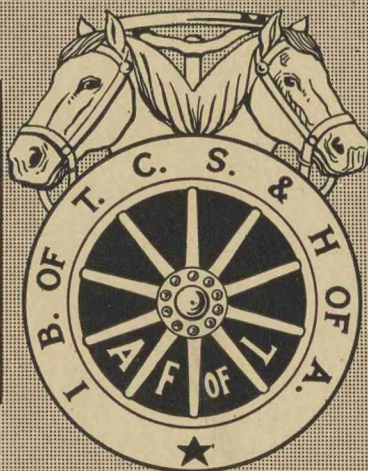
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



NOVEMBER, 1933

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**



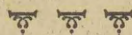


THE SCRAMBLE for admittance into our Union by those who should have been members for years past, is quite encouraging and at the same time we need to exercise the greatest care in the selection of members for our organization. We do not want to charter the riff-raff or good-for-nothings, or those for whom we cannot make wages or conditions, or those who work sixteen hours a day who own their own trucks, unless we are compelled to do so by other organizations offering to charter them under any conditions. Be as careful as you can, therefore, in the promises you make in your district to those desiring a charter, and explain to them that the International Union does not want the men today if they are going on strike tomorrow or the next day. Under no circumstances will we sanction a strike or guarantee benefits until they are in affiliation the necessary time required by the constitution.

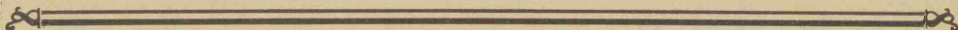


WHEN YOU return to your home at night in the slush and snow and rain of winter, change your clothes immediately and do not go out again the same evening unless you are compelled to. Keep warm and rest and you will find the usual winter colds, which destroy an average of thirty per cent of our efficiency, will be a stranger to you on the fifteenth day of March when Spring begins to appear.

Those of us that are out of work, or are only employed a part of the time, should not be discouraged. Remember there are members suffering with ill health, and that in foreign countries today war is breeding and starvation and poverty and disease are ravaging some of those who a few years ago were wealthy and happy. Your case may look bad to you but if you have your health and those around you that are dependent upon you are healthy, someone, somehow, somewhere will provide something to eat and a place to sleep until the sun begins to shine and you are back to work.



THE OVERWHELMING victory obtained by our International Union on the floor of the American Federation of Labor Convention on the question of jurisdiction over the Brewery Workers, is not only encouraging but it proves that the rank and file of the Trade Union Movement have faith and confidence in our organization and believe in awarding us that which justly belongs to us. This is the eighth distinct and emphatic decision by the highest court in the Labor Movement, the convention of the American Federation of Labor, stating plainly that drivers, chauffeurs and helpers of every class and description come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. He that refuses to obey the laws of the American Federation of Labor is equal to him who defies the laws of the land and should be regarded as a criminal against the Trade Union Movement.





# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS & CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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## Report of the Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention

*Held in Washington, D. C.,  
October 2 to 13, 1933*

In accordance with the laws of our  
organization we, your delegates to  
the fifty-third annual convention of  
the American Federation of Labor,  
submit the following report:

The convention was opened at  
10:00 A. M. in the ball room of the  
Willard Hotel by Richard A. Dickson,  
president of the Washington Central  
Labor Union. Musicians' Local Union  
No. 161 entertained the delegates and  
visitors for half an hour before the  
convention opened. His Grace, the  
Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore, the  
Right Reverend John J. McNamara  
offered the invocation. The delegates  
were made welcome to Washington,  
D. C., by Mr. Luther H. Reichelderfer,  
president of the Board of Commis-  
sioners of the District of Columbia,  
United States Senator Wm. H. King,  
and Thos. P. Littlepage, president of  
the Chamber of Commerce. President  
Green was then presented to the  
convention and made answer to all the  
former speakers and gave thanks to  
them for the expressions in favor of  
Labor which they made in their talks.  
He then gave a fine talk to the dele-  
gates on the situation surrounding  
the workers and stated that the  
future looked bright to him.

The Credential Committee made  
its report to the convention and re-  
ported the largest number of dele-



gates in years were in attendance. Our delegates served on the following committees:

Daniel J. Tobin, Committee on International Labor Relations.

Daniel J. Tobin, Committee on Legislation.

Thos. L. Hughes, Committee on Resolutions.

John M. Gillespie, Committee on State Organizations.

L. G. Goudie, Committee on Industrial Relations.

John P. McLaughlin, Committee on Adjustment.

John J. McKenna, Committee on Rules.

A great deal of work was put in by our delegates on the jurisdiction question with the Brewery Workers and our International Union, but as this will be outlined in President Tobin's editorial we will not take it up in this report; only to say that we were successful in our efforts and the decision was given in our favor by an overwhelming vote of the convention.

General President Tobin also led the fight against enlarging the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, claiming that it was plenty large enough at the present time. This amendment to the constitution was also defeated by a very large majority vote.

There were in attendance at the convention many members of our unions in different parts of the country who were representing Central Labor Unions and State Federations; Brother John O'Connell of Local 85, San Francisco, representing the Central Labor Union of that city. Brother O'Connell is one of the best known and best loved men on the entire coast, and of course well known in our convention. Brothers Wm. E. Hulsbeck, G. V. Weizenecker, Louis Distle and Milton Doll from the Cincinnati local unions, represented the different Central Bodies. Brothers Steve C. Sumner, Fred C. Dahms, Fred Groth, Jeff O. Johnson and John

O'Brien of Chicago and vicinity were also delegates.

The convention was favored with many outstanding speeches by such prominent persons as Judge Henry Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross Organization of the United States; Edward A. Hayes, National Commander of the American Legion; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; the Rev. Francis J. Haas, Ph. D., Director of National Catholic School of Social Service and member of the Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration; the Hon. James A. Farley, Postmaster General of the United States; Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America; Robert F. Wagner, United States Senator; General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the National Recovery Act, who spoke at a night session that was held in the Auditorium of the Department of Commerce Building. This address was on the air by the National Broadcasting Company. The session was attended by all delegates and many visitors. General Johnson received long and hearty applause after his address. Other speakers were Mr. Sol Rosenblatt, Deputy Administrator Recovery Act; and United States Senator James J. Davis, formerly Secretary of Labor under three Presidents of the United States. All of the above speakers were well received and all made interesting and educational addresses.

Much of the time, of course, was taken up over the National Recovery Act and all its workings including the many codes and while many of the delegates were not satisfied with the codes passed up to date in many cases, it was the general opinion of those present that the National Government was trying their best to bring this country out of the depression and will continue to do so.

On the fourth day, Thursday morning session, the fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, Mr. James Rowan and Mr.



Joseph A. Hall, and Mr. Fred J. White, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, addressed the convention on the conditions of the workers in their respective countries. From their talks it was easy to see that the workers in those countries are worse off than the workers in our own country. The delegates from both the British and Canadian Congress were able men and gave a good account of themselves in representing their own Labor Movements. In the closing days of the convention a beautiful watch and chain was presented to each of the fraternal delegates. Their wives were also remembered by the delegates.

While the convention was on, your delegates, including the General Officers, held more than twenty conferences, some on settlement of strikes, some on formation of new unions, and many of the conferences were held with employers and lawyers who represented them. Taking it all in all it was a very busy time for all hands and we are glad to report that a lot of good came from the conferences.

One of the outstanding affairs, of course, was the unveiling of the Samuel Gompers Memorial. On Saturday, October 7, 1933, at 10:30 A. M., Labor's Memorial Monument to Samuel Gompers, who served the workers from 1864 to 1924, was unveiled in Washington, D. C., by one of his great-grandchildren. Then a program followed which will always be remembered by those present.

The invocation was given by The Right Reverend James E. Freeman, D. D., Bishop of Washington; the benediction by The Right Reverend John M. McNamara, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese.

On the raised platform in front of the monument of bronze figures portraying Labor's progress with a great leader, stood the President of the United States, the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt; the wife of the President,

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; the President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green; Secretary Frank Morrison, who worked side by side with Samuel Gompers for many years; the Executive Council of the Federation; the sons and relatives of Mr. Gompers; also the gifted artist and sculptor of the monument, Robert Aitken. Wreaths were sent and placed at the base of the monument from the Mexican Federation of Labor; the International Labor Office in Geneva, and one, of course, from the American Federation of Labor. The delegates and visitors attending the fifty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor were a conspicuous group on the grand stand. Workers from many industries filled the square and all listened attentively to the inspiring addresses of the President of the United States and the President of the American Federation of Labor. The speech of President Roosevelt is printed herewith:

The following address was delivered by President Roosevelt at the dedication:

"It is fitting that in the capital of the nation a statue should stand through the ages, to remind future generations of the services to that nation of a patriot who served his country well. It is fitting that the Government, through its representatives, should take part in the dedication of this monument. It is fitting that I should appear here in my official capacity; but it is also fitting that I should be here in my personal capacity, as one who has always been proud of the personal friendship which he held for many years with Samuel Gompers, and I am glad to see here my old friend and associate and the friend and associate of Samuel Gompers—Frank Morrison.

I knew Mr. Gompers first when as a very young man I came to New York City and received his fine support in the establishment of pure milk



stations for the feeding of undernourished babies. From then on we had many mutual tasks. It is, I think, a commentary on the progress toward social justice which we have accomplished in a short space of time, when I tell you that in the year 1911—only twenty-two years ago—Samuel Gompers, Robert F. Wagner, Alfred E. Smith and I were labeled as radicals when we fought for and finally succeeded in passing a bill through the New York State Legislature limiting the work of women in industry to fifty-four hours a week. These early struggles for social betterment—struggles which in large part were initiated by him—have met with growing success with every passing year. I like to think that Samuel Gompers is today, and at this moment, aware of the fact that through the quick and practical action of the National Recovery Act, child labor in the United States has at last come to an end.

"During the years of the Wilson Administration the friendship between us grew and strengthened. I need not speak of his great service to organized labor in their relations with private employers; but I can speak rightfully of the splendid co-operation which at all times he gave to the sympathetic adjustment of problems relating to workers for the Government itself. He understood well the fact that those who serve the Government serve the people as a whole. It was in the fulfillment of this principle that he approached the whole subject of the relationship of labor to the Government at the outbreak of the World War. As a member of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense, he was a part of the great organization which met the crisis of war. But, more than that, it was his patriotic leadership for the unanimous mobilization of the workers in every part of the Union which supplemented the mobilization of the men who went to the front.

"The keen analysis of President Wilson made this reference to Mr. Gompers in November, 1917:

"'If I may be permitted to do so I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision and his statesmanlike sense of what has to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.'

"In those few words President Wilson summed up the splendid national services of Samuel Gompers, and at the same time preached a sermon that applied to capital and labor alike.

"That sermon is just as good today as it was in 1917. We are engaged in another war, and I believe from the bottom of my heart that organized labor is doing its share to win this war. The whole of the country has a common enemy; industry, agriculture, capital, labor are all engaged in fighting it. Just as in 1917, we are seeking to pull in harness; just as in 1917, horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.

"Mr. Gompers understood and went along with that thought during the years of the war, and we have many evidences of his acceptance of the fact that the horses pulling in harness were the horses of the employees and of the employers as well. In those years a few, happily a very few, horses had to be lassoed—both kinds of horses; and today the conditions are very similar.

"In the field of organized labor there are problems just as there were in the spring of 1917—questions of jurisdiction which have to be settled quickly and effectively in order to prevent the slowing up of the general program. There are the perfectly natural problems of selfish individuals who seek personal gain by running counter to the calm judgment of sound leadership. There are hot-heads



who think that results can be obtained by noise and violence; there are insidious voices seeking to instill methods or principles which are wholly foreign to the American form of democratic government.

"On the part of employers there are some who shudder at anything new. There are some who think in terms of dollars and cents instead of in terms of human lives; there are some who themselves would prefer government by a privileged class instead of by majority rule.

"But it is clear that the sum of the recalcitrants on both sides cuts a very small figure in the total of employers and employees alike, who are going along wholeheartedly in the war against depression.

"You of the Federation of Labor and its affiliations are in the broad sense giving the same kind of fine co-operation to your Government which Samuel Gompers and his associates gave to that same Government in the old days.

"Even as in the old days when I was in the Navy Department, Mr. Gompers and the Federation were at all times on a footing of friendship and co-operation with me—even so today President Green and his associates are working with my Administration toward the attainment of our national purposes. The overwhelming majority of the workers understand, as do the overwhelming majority of the employers of the country, that this is no time to seek special privilege, undue advantage, or personal gain, because of the fact of a crisis. Like the duly constituted officials of your Government, we must put and we are putting unselfish patriotism first. That would have been the order of Samuel Gompers if he were with us today."

The newspapers reported an attendance of many thousands on the grandstand and in the very beautiful square surrounding the monument. It was a most impressive sight, made

perfect by a glorious morning of sunshine. The monument is located in Triangular Park, at Massachusetts Avenue and Tenth Street, N. W., about a block from the American Federation of Labor Building. Every trade unionist and worker who may in the future find it possible to go to Washington should make a visit to this beautiful monument dedicated to Samuel Gompers.

The election of officers was held on Thursday afternoon and the following officers were re-elected:

President—William Green, President of the United Mine Workers.

First Vice-President—Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Second Vice-President—T. A. Rickert, General President of the United Garment Workers.

Third Vice-President—Matthew Woll, of the Photo Engravers.

Fourth Vice-President—James Wilson, of the Pattern Makers' League of America.

Fifth Vice-President—John Coe-field, President of the Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the U. S. and Canada.

Sixth Vice-President—Arthur O. Wharton, President of the International Association of Machinists.

Seventh Vice-President—Joseph N. Weber, President American Federation of Musicians.

Eighth Vice-President—G. M. Bugnizet, General Secretary-Treasurer of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Treasurer—Martin F. Ryan, President Railway Carmen of America.

Secretary—Frank Morrison, of International Typographical Union.

The Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress were—Michael J. Colleran, General President of the Plasterers' Union, first delegate; Edward Flore, General President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union, sec-



ond delegate. Joseph P. McCurdy, of the United Garment Workers, was elected Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

San Francisco, Calif., was chosen as the convention city in 1934.

At each session, afternoon and evening, the invocation was given by the several religious denominations of Washington. The convention closed on Friday night at 10:00 P. M., which, of course, was a night session. We, the delegates, wish to thank our membership for the opportunity of serving them as delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and extend every good wish of success to them. All in all, it was a great convention.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
THOMAS L. HUGHES,  
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,  
JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN,  
JOHN J. McKENNA,  
LESLIE J. GOUDIE,

Delegates.

### *Mr. Hearst Pleads for Profits*

William Randolph Hearst is out with a series of editorials scolding organized labor and begging President Roosevelt to speak to the country on "the vitally important matter of profits."

Mr. Hearst owes his fortune chiefly to the patronage of workingmen. In that he is like Henry Ford; and the resemblance goes farther, for both are ready to turn on Labor at the first opportunity. Mr. Hearst has much to say for the workingman—when there is nothing for big business to lose or Labor to gain by his championship. But when the lines are drawn on a practical, live issue, as now, Mr. Hearst is seldom or never in the Labor camp.

That profits are necessary to the continuance of privately-owned industry, no one denies. But to make profits the goal of public policy has

been tried and failed. It was the guiding principle of the visible government at Washington as well as of the invisible government centering in Wall Street for a dozen years; and the last four of those dozen years have seen millions of people hungry in the presence of warehouses bursting with unsold food.

Concentration of wealth is the basic cause of the depression, and better distribution of wealth is the only means of cure. President Roosevelt has shown that he knows this. If he speaks to the people—and "Labor" hopes he will—he is not likely to repeat the stale rehash of Andrew Mellon's economics which Mr. Hearst puts in his editorials.—Labor.

### *The High Cost of Bacon*

Now we know why it costs so much to bring home the bacon. We have to pay bankers a bonus for the privilege of bringing it.

Armour & Co., of Chicago, second if not first of purveyors of bacon and other packing house products, has been trying to reorganize. A large group of security holders claim that the reorganization plan is a swindle; certainly it smells like one, and for the time has been blocked.

Stockholders who opposed the scheme charged in signed advertisements that for five years three bankers drew \$100,000 a year each as trustees of Armour stock, and that their sole "service" to the Armour concern was to meet once a year and vote the stock they held.

A further charge is that these three bankers and other insiders in the company engineered a stock market pool by which they cleared several million dollars through unloading Armour stock on the market at an inflated price.

T. G. Lee, president of Armour, has been driven to make a reply. He ignores the stock market charge altogether. But he admits that from 1923



to the present, Armour & Co. have paid \$1,300,000 to three bankers on its "finance committee"—Samuel McRoberts of the Manufacturers' Trust, New York; A. H. Wiggin, chief labor baiter of the Chase National Bank, New York, and Arthur Reynolds of the Continental Illinois Bank of Chicago.

Going or coming, stockholders and general public alike are looted by the insiders of Big Business; and the banker is usually the busiest chiseler of the lot.—Butcher Workman.

### *Cost-of-Living Wages*

A deserved denunciation of the reactionary policy of limiting wages to the amount which merchants charge the workers for the necessities of life was made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the convention of the Federation in session in Washington.

In assailing the so-called "economy" law enacted by the special session of Congress convened by President Roosevelt last March the Council said:

"The law provides for determining wages on the basis of cost of living. This plan of determining wages is probably the most indefensible action ever taken by Congress. It was imported from Denmark, where the wages of government employees are based on the cost of four prime necessities—clothes, light, fuel and rent. Food there is not considered in the cost of living. Besides, persons are paid there according to whether they are married or single, separated from husbands or wives, and according to the number of children.

"This was explained in a report made to the 72nd Congress. The plan was proposed in that Congress by Senator Gore but it was given little recognition because of its un-American character."

To the Council's statement it should be added that the cost-of-living wages

theory bars the workers from all participation in economic and social progress, which makes up what we call civilization.

In the application of this theory employers, public and private, paternalistically and autocratically determine on a fixed date the amount of money required to buy the products and services which they believe wage-earners should be paid for doing the necessary work in producing, transporting and selling the commodities, which constitute the wealth of society under the present economic order, and performing various other essential functions.

If manufacturers, merchants and professional men boost the price of these necessities and services, then the cost-of-living wages employers declare that wages should be boosted to meet that added cost. On the other hand, if dealers reduce prices, then the workers' pay should be cut accordingly.

It is apparent that under the application of this theory working men and women can never raise the standards of living for themselves and their families. They are tied hand and foot to static standards and compelled to see all of the blessings of more efficient production go to those who own and control modern industry.

The Executive Council is right. Chaining hundreds of thousands of government employees to a fixed and unalterable living standard for themselves and their dependents is undoubtedly "the most indefensible action ever taken by Congress."—News Letter.

### *A Changed World*

A procession of directors was coming out of a chairman's room. The chairman is an old man, but mentally the youngest member of the board. "I'm afraid," he said, "that that meeting consisted mostly of my special. It seemed important to get over to those men that the world of business



will never again be what it has been—I mean in its larger aspects. Laissez faire and its concept of business as legalized private warfare is as dead as slavery was after Appomattox. The big ship of economic life can no longer be left to a quarreling crew. Hard times have speeded the coming of the inevitable by ten or fifteen years. The explosion was a bit premature. Fortunately for all there has been no violence. But take a look at Washington! Was there ever a wilder scene in a bloody revolution, when you get down to the facts? President Roosevelt is concentrating the revolution in himself. In fact, you might regard him as the symbolic sacrifice. (I've just been reading "The Golden Bough.") Instead of having a turbulent revolution with fighting, pillaging and destruction, we have delegated the revolving to him. And how he is revolving!"—From Magazine of Wall Street.

### *Ultimate Consumer Is Ordered Into the Breach*

It's a race between consumption and industrial production value. Production is again falling off in volume but rising in price. Consumption is increasing but there is still a big spread between buying power and the value of factory output. Factory output in August was 68.1 per cent higher in value than in March, but the pay roll index was only 55.4 higher. Gross agricultural income for the year will probably not be more than 20 per cent greater than in 1932, when there was no net.

Happily, the industrial disparity is decreasing. In July factory value of output was 75.1 per cent higher than in March, while pay rolls had increased only 35.2. The volume of industrial production declined about 10 per cent in August over July, whilst pay rolls gained 11.6. But volume of production cannot decline very far without reducing employment.

The problem is to keep up production at level prices for a time and simultaneously increase consumption. So now we have NRA embarking on a high-pressure campaign to increase consumption. John Citizen is told to spend his way back to teeming prosperity. The central urge of the campaign is to buy now because prices are going to increase.—The Magazine of Wall Street.

### *Out Beyond the Surf—*

Into the midst of code hearings, senatorial investigations and the operations of the rumor mill, the American Federation of Labor convention took possession of Washington and brought the city down to realities.

First of all, it was the largest convention ever held. Second, it dealt with issues that go to the root of today's national struggle to win back prosperity. Third, there was no useless fiddling around—talk was straight to the point.

And added to the serious work of the convention, there was the dedication of the magnificent memorial to Samuel Gompers. The memorial will take its place as one of the major attractions of Washington. Pilgrims from all corners of the nation will go to behold it. The dedication ceremonies were on a plane of dignity befitting the event.

\* \* \*

The convention wrote important labor policies into the record. But over and above the actual work, there was the inspiration of getting together, the interchange of experiences, the contact that makes movements.

There came numbers of experiences about operation under NRA, there came experiences of organizers in building new unions—the convention was a clearing house, valuable far in excess of the printed record it left behind.

During the coming months the American Federation of Labor is des-



tined to grow millions beyond all previous records. Because of this great gathering there will be more of cohesiveness about the coming growth, more of determination, more of discipline and more of the knowledge needed to participate with success in the new industrial civilization now being built.

\* \* \*

The fact of organized labor's growth is the healthiest sign in America today. Take the unions out of industry in this critical hour and anarchy would reign. If there is to be government of industry from within industry there has to be organization. Take the political parties out of political life and try to hold an election! Organized society means ORGANIZATION and organization is worthless unless it is actually taken wholeheartedly into the total of the machinery and allowed to FUNCTION—to operate.

And there is the heart of one of the major issues of this hour and that is one of the reasons why this convention, meeting at this time, next door to NRA, is one of the best things that ever happened for America.

If the new society now being built isn't built right, it will have to be done all over again. And it is easier to do it NOW than to have to do it over.

America is the greatest convention country on earth. A lot of fun has been poked at our convention habit by the highbrows who have all the knowledge there is under their own hats. Let them poke fun. The rest of us will keep on going to conventions, learning from the experience of each other, bringing inspiration periodically to the boiling point, preventing the teamwork idea from sagging into uselessness.

This year's convention was the banner convention thus far. It will be outstripped by next year's convention. There may be a thousand delegates

next time. THAT will be something to behold.

And Labor will have won vast new fields of influence and service in the common good.

There is nothing in all America like this Labor Movement, with its dynamic force and its unity for human betterment.—ILNS.

### *Labor's Chance*


Fear of discharge and being victimized has prevented many workers from joining Trade Unions. And the "Company Union" keeps many others from joining self-governed Unions.

The National Recovery Act gives the workers the legal right to be represented at hearings involving wages, hours of labor, and working conditions, by representatives of their own choosing.


The fear of the workers of being victimized was and is a powerful weapon in the hands of employers. This is so because they are banded together in powerful trusts that employ many wage earners, in many different cities and towns, which, together with well organized employers' associations, make it possible for employers to keep tab on discharged workers. The despicable spy system extends beyond state lines and has kept many workers chained to jobs in factories that paid starvation wages, and in which freedom of action was unknown. The workers were afraid to quit for fear of being victimized. Under such conditions a strike against a reduction of wages or for any purpose was well nigh impossible.

The Recovery Act automatically dies after two years. Now is Labor's chance to organize. Once organized, the workers will not need an NRA to protect them. The Trade Unions will do that. A better chance may not come along for a generation or more. Embrace it while it is here. Do it now.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

WE JUST RETURNED to General Headquarters after being in Washington for nearly three weeks attending the conventions of the Building Trades, the Label Trades and the American Federation of Labor.

It was perhaps the most constructive and instructive convention held since the death of Samuel Gompers, which occurred immediately after the adjournment of the El Paso convention.

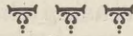
Our International Union was quite successful in obtaining through an enormous vote of the convention confirmation of our jurisdiction over all classes of drivers in the decision rendered in the case of the drivers employed in breweries. The vote stood 13,872 against 5,859. Of this 5,859 votes, 3,000 of them were the solid vote of the United Mine Workers, cast against our International, or, in other words, in favor of the Brewery Workers holding teamsters in their membership. President Green is of course a delegate from the Mine Workers' International Union and absolutely in favor of our jurisdiction and as a member of the Executive Council, which council had decided and recommended to the convention that the drivers working in breweries belong under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, in fact, this was the unanimous opinion of every member of the Executive Council, but on the motion to adopt the report of the Executive Council by the convention, President Green was forced to vote against his recommendation and his own report by action of the president of the United Mine Workers who would not release him from a rule existing within the miners' organization, that a majority of the delegates shall decide how the full delegation shall vote. In other words, it is called the unit rule, which means that all delegates shall vote as a unit. There is no doubt but what the laws of the miners' organization permit this, but when this law was drafted it was not intended to hamstring the delegates on questions which were not of vital importance to the miners. In other words, while such a rule prevails in the miners' organization in reference to its delegates, it is possible and permissible for the president of the Mine Workers to release the delegates from this law on questions which are not of vital or serious importance to the Mine Workers. This release was not granted by the head of the Miners' Union, consequently 3,000 votes were cast by the miners against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The solid vote of the Printing Pressmen's Union, of which George Berry is president, was also cast against the teamsters, or in favor of industrial trade unionism, as I interpret such actions. The Railway Clerks' International Union voted against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters on its jurisdiction. We also desire to call your attention to the fact that the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, which organization we have helped in many places, voted against us. There was also cast against us the vote of President Gorman and Secretary Lane of the Butcher Workmen's Union, while Delegate Kelly, a member of that union, voted with our International Union. The total vote against us, including the miners' 3,000 votes was 5,859. To offset this we had the backing of a great majority of the organizations in the Labor Movement such as the Carpenters' and Joiners' International Union,



the Electrical Workers', Painters', Typographical, Streetcar Men and Musicians' International Unions, and many other important and influential trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, making a total vote in favor of our brotherhood having drivers no matter where employed and especially in breweries, of 13,872.

The result was pleasing and satisfactory and it settles permanently the question of jurisdiction of our organization as to drivers and chauffeurs no matter where employed.

We desire to express, through the columns of our official magazine, our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the men of Labor who so courageously and honestly supported the charter rights and claims of our International Union over drivers and chauffeurs as coming under our jurisdiction, and we repeat, should the opportunity present itself, our International will endeavor to prove its appreciation to those who are its friends.



ONE OF the most pitiable appeals which could possibly have been made to any body of delegates, was an appeal made through a resolution presented by the delegates of the United Mine Workers, to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was later amended by the representatives of the Pressmen's Union.

The original resolution called for an increase in the membership of the Executive Council from eleven to twenty-five members, including the Executive Officers; the amendment provided that the membership be increased from eleven to fifteen. The arguments on this resolution became quite interesting because those composing the resolution made the same attempt last year; the convention then rejected the proposition. In the course of the discussions insinuating insults and unjust charges were made against the council, which, in the opinion of the writer, were not properly answered. This year the same show was about to take place and, perhaps did take place, but in the judgment of the convention, those promoting the show were not entirely the victors. Underneath the whole thing, in the opinion of the writer, was the intention to get control of the Executive Council. Also in between the lines was the desire to tell the people on Capitol Hill who the leaders are in the Labor Movement. Of course, such an interpretation of the action of the proponents of the resolution will be denied, but all the brains, all the power of thinking, all the strategy does not belong on any one side of this question. However, after a discussion, lasting over three and a half hours, the convention decided by a vote of 14,125 to 6,410 that the composition of the Executive Council should remain the same as it was. Executive Councils or Executive Boards composed of large numbers are neither practical nor beneficial to the Labor Movement, much as we desire to preach so-called Democracy in these stirring times when even the walls have ears, when men's lives are in danger because of the false whisperings and connivings of individuals with ulterior motives to serve, so the composition of councils and Executive Boards should be confined to as small a number as possible. Believe it or not, when Executive Boards or Executive Councils run up into twelve, fourteen, twenty-nine or thirty members, there may always be found in the flock one or two who have not sense sufficient to understand or courage enough to protect the business interests



of the institution which needs to be protected through confidence and trust. Most International Unions have executive boards of seven members. Our International Union has nine members on its Board. The Typographical Union, one of the oldest and strongest Internationals in America, has five members on its Board, and until a few years ago, its executive board consisted of three members. The only organization that I know of in this country which has more than eleven members on its Board is the United Mine Workers' Union and that organization has one member for each of its twenty-nine districts, a rule established many years ago and never changed, but the president, secretary-treasurer and first vice-president conduct most of the inside work of that organization and what they decide or approve is usually approved and accepted by the other members of the Executive Board of Miners, not only now, but for the past twenty-seven years that the writer has been acquainted with their record and method of doing business. Of course it may be the desire of some who are not on the council to get on and by increasing the membership of the Executive Council, they believed they could get on the council.

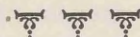
Charges were made in the convention of a machine controlled by the Executive Council which it was impossible to penetrate. This we know to be untrue and even if there was a machine, there is no machine but what can be punctured. Machines and inside councils are necessary in every successful institution, even in a labor organization, as can be truthfully testified to by one who served for eleven years on the Council, and who can also truthfully testify that there is no machine which any man who has the power to obtain the votes of the delegates to the convention cannot penetrate and be elected whether he is a delegate to the convention or not if he is a member in good standing in a bona fide trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In the days of the council's greatest strength, during the war, when the late Samuel Gompers was president, when at its highest pinnacle of glory and service to our country and the movement, at the 1917 convention in Buffalo when President Wilson visited the convention and addressed the delegates, the writer of this article was elected a member of the Executive Council in spite of the so-called Gompers machine, which was then supposed to exist. Also in 1910 when the writer was but a young man, having attended only three or four of the yearly conventions, he was elected a delegate to the British Trades Union Congress—considered a great honor in those days—in spite of the again so-called Gompers machine and over the candidacy of one of the very finest characters then connected with the Labor Movement, Owen Miller, president of the Musicians' International Union, a splendid fellow who had lavishly entertained the delegates to the convention in St. Louis, where his headquarters were located. Those facts are stated only for the purpose of trying to disprove the arguments offered at the convention in favor of increasing the membership of the council by those who claim there is a machine which is beyond the power of the delegates to overcome.

Men who are elected to membership on the Executive Council should, like Pharaoh's wife, be above suspicion. In addition, they should be tried and proven in the field of Labor, exemplifying character, honesty and fearlessness. It is possible to make changes on the Executive Council and to overcome any individuals on the Council who may have lost their grip or their fighting qualities, or who are not representative of their trade. However, such men should be replaced only by men of the highest qualities, in



whom the rank and file have trust and confidence; men who have the ability to go out into the highways and byways and defend the American Federation of Labor and the American Labor Movement.

Our International Union is not tied to a post. It will support honest, able men. It will not support individuals who have not the strength nor the fitness to represent it either on the Council or any other place. Its representatives will not be carried away by the rumblings and growlings of those who are desirous of riding into power on their horse of egotism and self-importance, some of whom because of their actions and history do not command the respect and confidence of the toilers.



THE SIN of all sins which should not be forgotten or forgiven is the sin of ingratitude. Fortunately those in the Labor Movement who commit this sin are few, for even the lowest criminal has a certain amount of reverence and respect for those who befriended him when in need. However, there are a few such sinners in the Movement, who tell one thing to one party and another story to the other party and who try to get by through double-crossing their friends. How simple-minded they are not to know and realize that such trickery is soon found out and that such individuals in the end find themselves forsaken and forgotten—yes, even despised, not only by their friends but by those who pass by and have them pointed out to them as ingrates. There are, as I said, a few ungrateful individuals in the Labor Movement who go skulking around and are willing, for some slight consideration or a position, to betray their friends. In most instances their actions are quite noticeable as well as nauseating. Men with political power who have the right to give out patronage or jobs very soon learn the quality of the man who sells himself by lying about others in order to obtain a political position. Every astute political leader knows the man with a price and while they may, temporarily, go along with this humble menial the day will come when they will pass him up the same as they would a crawling green snake, because they know if he has betrayed his friends in the Labor Movement or has sacrificed them for a job, that he will, in turn, sacrifice them and that for which they stand. There is no amount large enough to compensate for doublecrossing either union or friends and those who do so, although they may deceive themselves and others for a while, will soon learn, as myriads of others have learned, that they are thoroughly despised by every one and a disgrace to themselves.

If ever there was a time when the Labor Movement needed loyalty and support, it is now. If there was ever a time when the men in the Labor Movement needed to be friends and stick together, it is now. If there was ever a time when all must make sacrifices even to the extent of refusing to accept higher positions in order to fight and stick to our movement, it is now. Yes, the weaklings and the deserters will take as before, the shining thirty pieces of silver offered them by the other side. But, perhaps, it is well that we found them out; that we have pulled the weeds from the growing plant of the Labor Movement so the fruit might not become spoilt or tainted by the scum.

The Labor Movement with its business agents, its organizers and its officers, is an institution which any one might be proud to be connected with. Whatever we are, wherever we go from time to time, all of our



education and our experience, all of our acquirements as well as whatever strength and publicity we have obtained, has come to us through our affiliation with the Labor Movement and through the confidence reposed in us by our fellow members electing us to office. Why then should we not be proud to remain with the Movement in this hour of turmoil and distrust when it needs all of its officers? To desert it now would be like an officer deserting his army when lined up against the enemy at the battle front. Men with red blood do not desert in time of battle, and so it is with the rank and file of officers in the Labor Movement who remain loyal to their tasks and are not carried away by any publicity or promotion offered them from other sources and feel they are well paid by the experience and understanding obtained through their movement and the confidence reposed in them by Labor in years passed.

Real men, members of the Labor Movement, are not for sale. Real men do not sell their experience to help the enemy. Real men do not betray their friends and those who have supported them for years, and because this condition obtains, under the guidance and leadership of real men, honest men, fearless men, the Labor Movement will prosper and grow and obtain for its membership better, and still better, conditions.



THE AMALGAMATED GARMENT WORKERS, numbering about one hundred thousand, of which Sidney Hillman is president, has been admitted to affiliation with the American Federation of Labor by the unanimous vote of the convention of that body just held in Washington, D. C.

This organization was never affiliated with the American Federation of Labor although it represents perhaps the great majority of mens' clothing workers in our country.

They signed an agreement with the Executive Council that they would respect the charter, or jurisdictional rights of all other organizations. They also made an agreement, as I understand it, with the United Garment Workers of America satisfactory to that organization.

We welcome them into the fold of the great American Labor Movement, as we need the assistance and co-operation of all labor organizations in our country. We trust the agreement they have entered into with the American Federation of Labor will be observed and carried out as all agreements and understandings are carried out by straight trade unions.

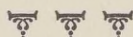
The bitter feeling which has existed between this organization and others in the clothing trade is too long and too depressing to go into here and we rejoice that the past is now forgotten and we can begin shaking hands in welcoming this organization into the fold of the Federation. We heartily wish that the Railroad Brotherhoods—the three or four that are outside the Federation—would come into the Federation and observe its constitution, laws and rulings. That is where they belong. There should be one fold, one body, one organization. The Railroad Brotherhoods cannot, and will not, be permitted to affiliate, until such time as they straighten out any and all jurisdiction disputes or misunderstandings which now exist between them and affiliated organizations of the Federation and agree, as did the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to respect in every sense of the word, the jurisdiction rights of the organizations of Labor chartered and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the present time.

If we want to hold what we have gained through our struggles and legislation enacted favorable to us, if we want to send men to Congress and



elsewhere in our legislative halls, we must be one solid body working together, disagreeing, if necessary, but when a majority decision is reached, observing the action of the majority.

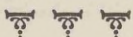
This is the only way we can succeed. This is the only way in which we can make progress. This is the only way we can truly represent the rank and file. If we fail to measure up to this standard and this solidarity, we should be removed from office and replaced by men who are more far-seeing and more determined to fight for unity than the present leadership. If we refuse to become one body, with one voice, representing Organized Labor as a whole in this country, we will go down and be destroyed by legislation or by dissension as has happened to the great organizations of labor in many European countries.



WE DEEPLY REGRET to announce the death of one of our old time faithful workers and representatives, the secretary-treasurer of Local No. 105, Ice Drivers of Cincinnati, Louis Distle, who passed away suddenly a few days ago and was laid to rest on the afternoon of October 17, 1933. He was a man of courage and character, strict and forceful beyond the average representative of our Trade Union Movement. It was my pleasure to be with him for a few hours at an entertainment and dinner at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., a few days before and when I returned to Indianapolis found that he had passed away suddenly. It was a shock that did not easily pass away.

Lou Distle was perhaps the hardest working representative of a labor union that could be found any place. For eighteen years he had been strenuously toiling to build up his union, the Ice Drivers, and could boast truthfully of having a one hundred per cent organization. And even though the mechanical ice box is now eating up some of the ice business, the Ice Drivers' Union and those who are members were as far out in front as anyone could be under the circumstances surrounding the industry. I shall never forget the few occasions on which I met him; he was always worrying because a few men owed a month's dues or were a little behind in their payments, or were careless about attending their meetings, etc. The ordinary, small things which others overlooked were serious to Lou, and because he took things seriously he made a union which respected him and which in turn was respected by the employers and by the community in which the membership worked and lived. It is hard to lose one of the old, trained officers of a local union, especially when such officer was taken away without one's mind being prepared for such a loss. But those are the things that make us stop and think and listen and take stock of our own affairs and of our own health, because it is the way of life. It is the price we pay for existence. It is the end of all, both big and little, great and small, passing to another existence, the Great Beyond.

To the officers of Local Union No. 105, and to the wife and children of Brother Distle, the editor extends sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble. Words are empty; words are weak; words of sympathy are not perhaps considered substantial nor of much use. They will not bring back the one who has been called away; but if words and wishes and thoughts and sympathy can be helpful, the wife and family of Brother Distle should be happy in the consolation that her husband lived an honest life, a clean life, and closed the book of that life with character unstained.





### *Some Bankers Are Learning*

Bankers have shown singularly little comprehension of the state of the public mind during the depression. Despite the appalling revelations of crookedness, dishonesty and inefficiency in banking, which have brought staggering losses to the people, the bankers have apparently believed their business would go on in the same old way. In most cases they have taken a stand-pat attitude, which was reflected by the opposition to insurance of deposits voiced at the recent American Bankers' Association meeting.

Some bankers, however, are learning and have begun to understand that the people are aroused and will insist on drastic changes in banking unless banking reforms itself. Henry Bruere, president of a big New York savings bank, is one who has seen a light.

Addressing representatives of banks, trust companies and investment houses, Mr. Bruere declared there is danger of the Government taking banking out of private hands. He said the "threat" of Government banking arose from the fact that "private hands do not equip themselves to be guided by a sufficiently broad conception of public needs." This, of course, was a roundabout way of saying that the "threat" comes from the bankers' "public-be-damned" attitude. He added:

"I believe it is true that we must now, as practical men, recognize that we are going in the next months, in the next few years, to be compelled to test what we do in banking, what we do in business by its effect on the total economic situation, upon the common good."

Similar points of view were expressed by other bankers, one of whom, Thomas R. Preston of Chattanooga, said: "Whether we like it or not, we must recognize that the Government is going to have more to do

with the control of banks in the future."

These bankers are learning. They know that if banking does not put its house in order so as to serve the nation honestly and well, a Government banking system is almost inevitable.

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### *Buying Power Must Rise Faster*

Complaint is general that prices are running too far ahead of buying power. The purchasing power of the masses is not keeping pace with the steadily rising cost of commodities.

Despite gain in employment and wages under the NRA, incomes are still generally low and wage and salaried workers are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. They are exhorted from all sides to buy to the limit of their capacity and they are perfectly willing to do so. But their capacity is very limited.

There is general suspicion that many prices are higher than increased costs under the codes warrant. This suspicion has been voiced not alone by the man in the street but by high Recovery Administration authorities.

Though desirable, it is doubtful if prices can be kept down to enable purchasing power to catch up with them. In the emergency, the only quick and sure remedy is shorter hours and higher wages than have been set in the codes. This is organized labor's program for coping with the situation. The sooner it is adopted, the quicker will the recovery be.

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Don't let us as union men ever forget that the labor movement is a business proposition, and when we conduct its business let it be in a business manner and in accordance with the constitution of our International Union we took an obligation to carry out and defend in the protection of our brother members when necessary. It is a plain duty we owe to our International Union, as well as the members of it—Labor World.



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AS I STATED in last month's Journal, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are making an attempt to organize our over-the-road drivers. Wherever you find this condition obtaining, do all in your power to prevent them from going into an organization who has no jurisdiction and no right to admit to membership such men. We would be as justified in going into the railroad yards and taking switchmen, cleaners, or brakemen as the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are in admitting truck drivers into their organization. But we will not do this. Two wrongs do not make a right. There is honor and decency and faithfulness and square-dealing in the Labor Movement amongst many of its officers, even though there are some that do not live up to the standards of those principles. Fight for your union; struggle for its jurisdictional rights. The American Federation of Labor's fourteen or fifteen thousand votes, representing nearly five million members, say that chauffeurs and truck drivers belong to us no matter where they are employed. Therefore it is your duty to go and get them, but get these individuals honestly, without false pretenses, and without injuring anyone, even the character of those who have wilfully lied about us in their hunger and thirst to build up their organization.



AS THE WINTER months are rolling closer and closer towards us, try and protect yourself from the hazards to which we are subjected because of the nature of our employment. First, the roads will be slippery and we must exercise great care in our driving. Next we must take care of our health by not over-eating or drinking, by resting properly at night so we can rebuild the constitution and frame which God has given us so that we might meet the hardships of the next day. Third, we must get ourselves into the habit of thinking reasonably and not allowing poison or hatreds to stifle or destroy the pleasure of our existence. Nothing will destroy a man's usefulness in society as much as hatred, ill-temper, false condemnation of others, bitterness towards some member of our family or someone of our acquaintance. It is well known now in the medical world that those that hate or are possessed of a desire for revenge or that quarrel on the slightest provocation at home or on the street, fill themselves with a poison which circulates through the system and eventually breaks down some of the important organs of the body. Self-control, patience, the gift of being able to smile even in adversity, are the best medicine of which the human being can be possessed.



UP AND get busy; bring in a new member. Don't let the other fellow do it all. Do your share of this work. You were never a quitter. You are not a slacker now. But you can be called one unless you get a backslider to come in and pay up.

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Official Magazine of the  
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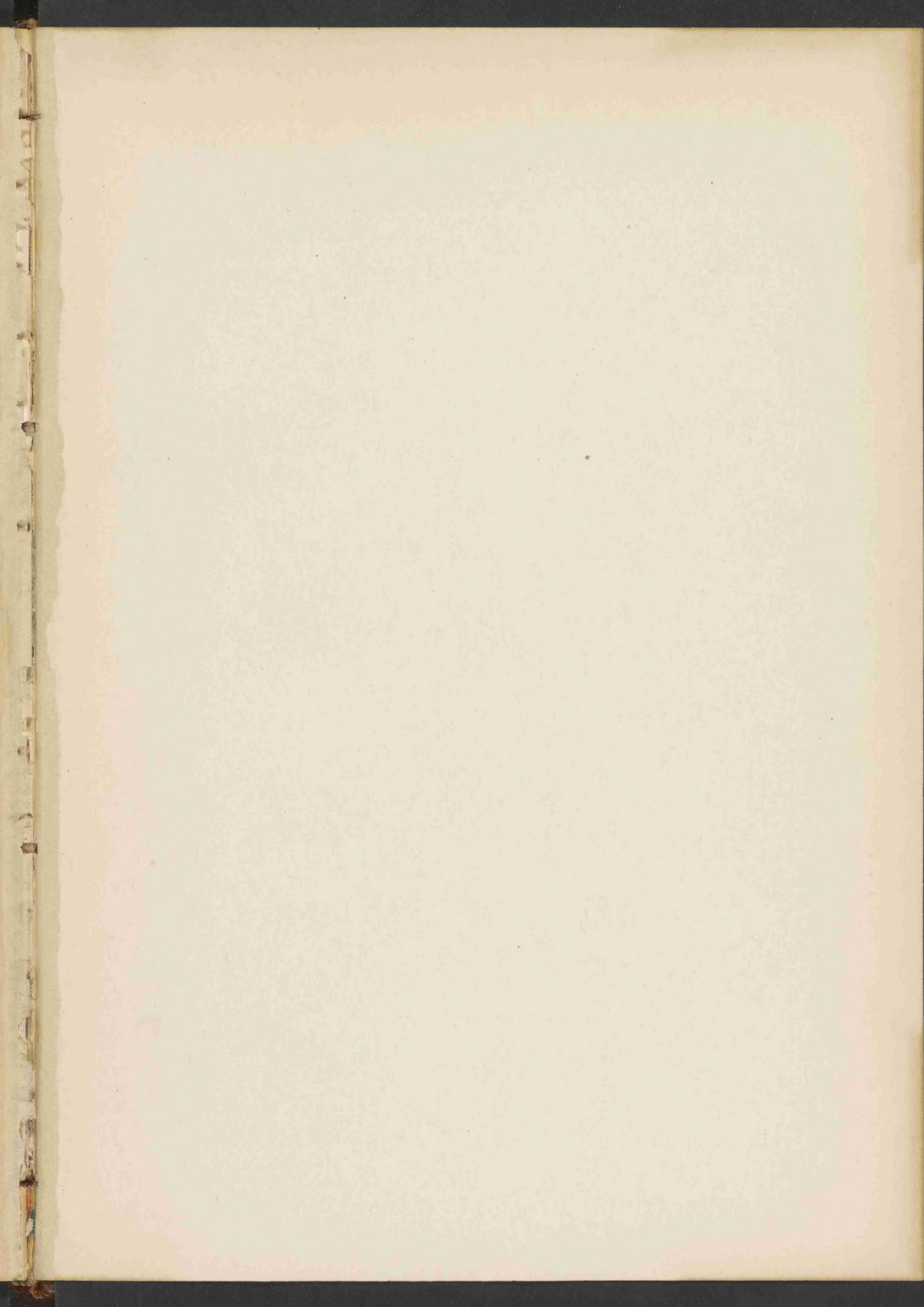
*All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to*

**THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary**

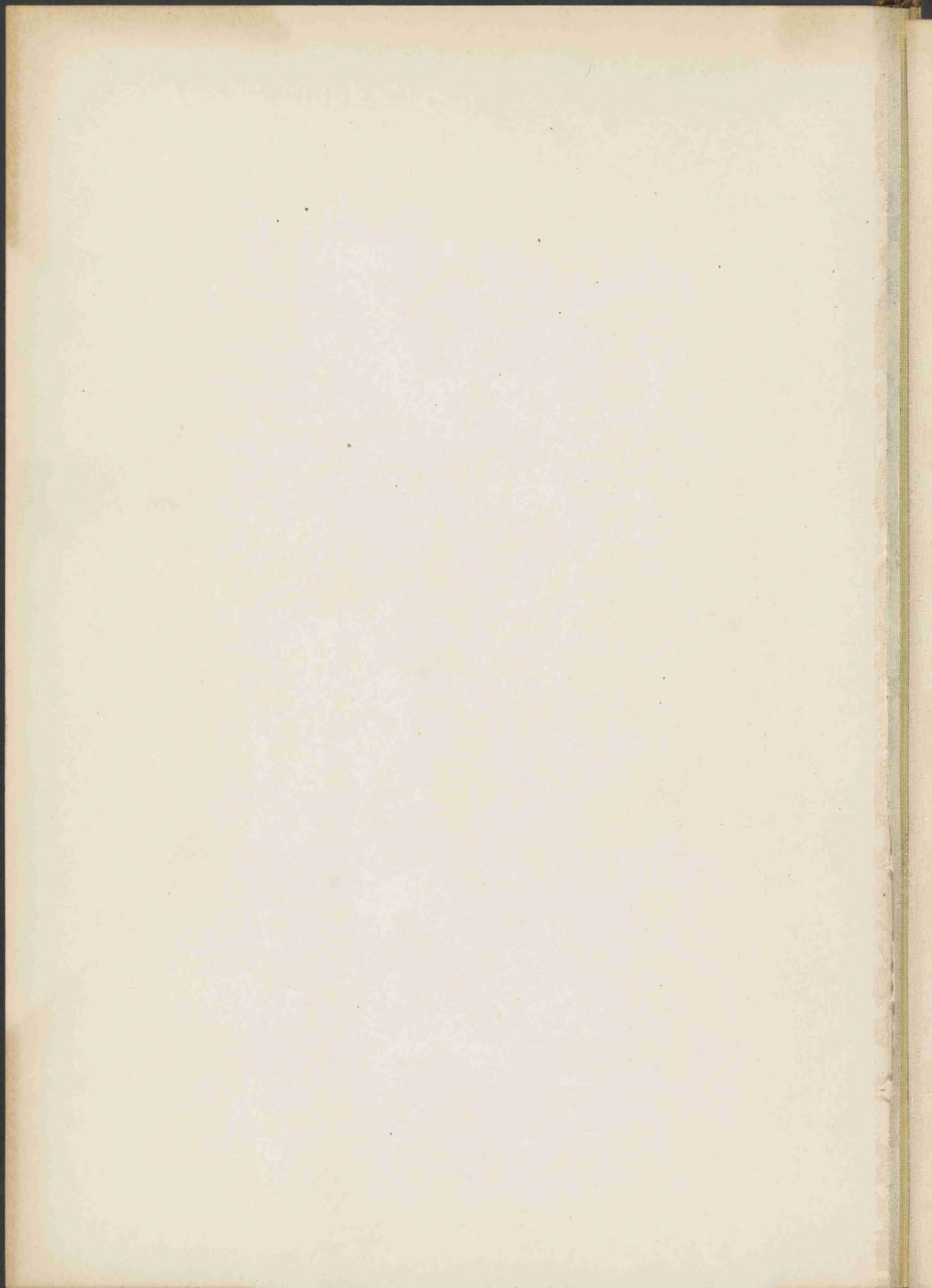
222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

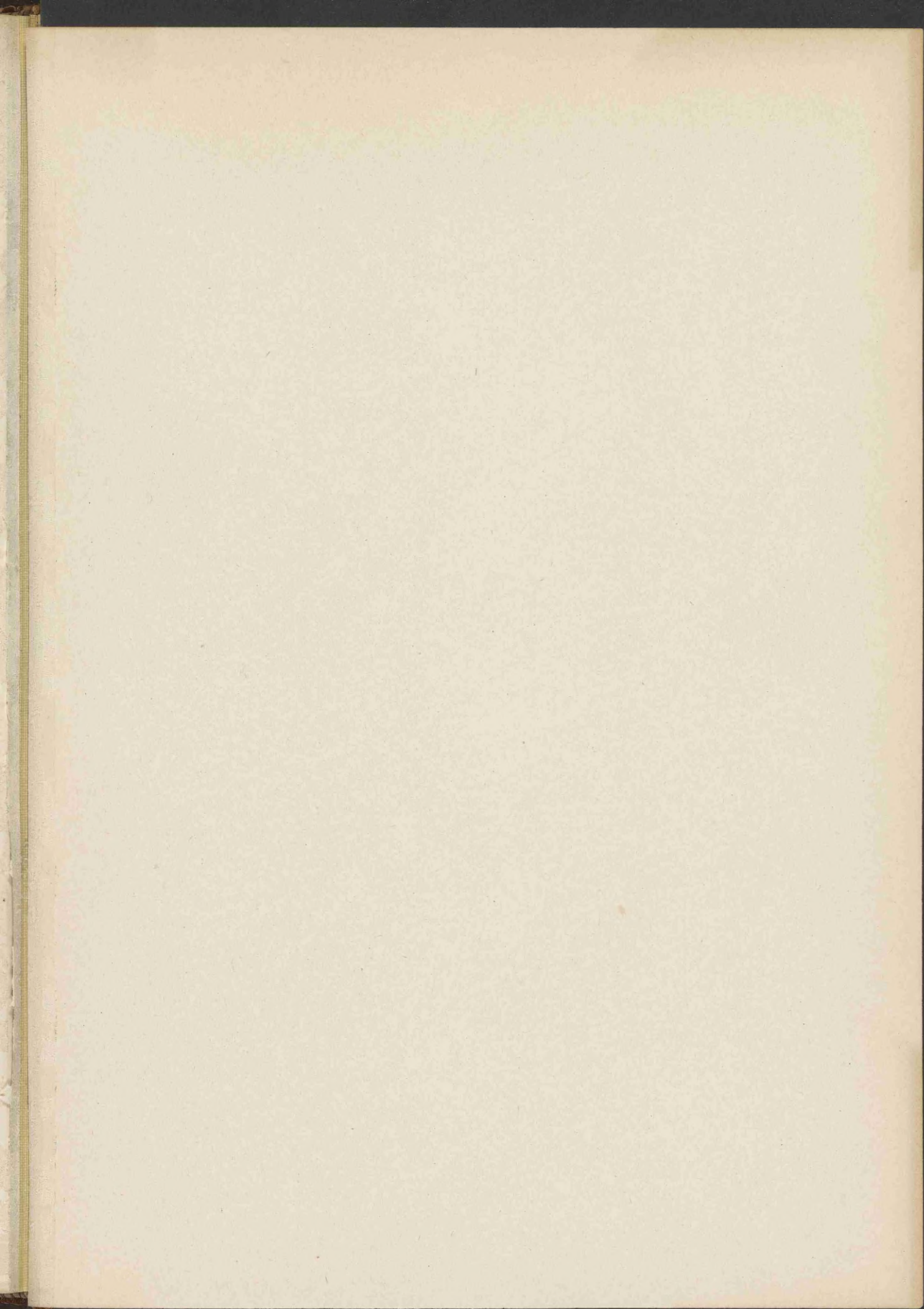




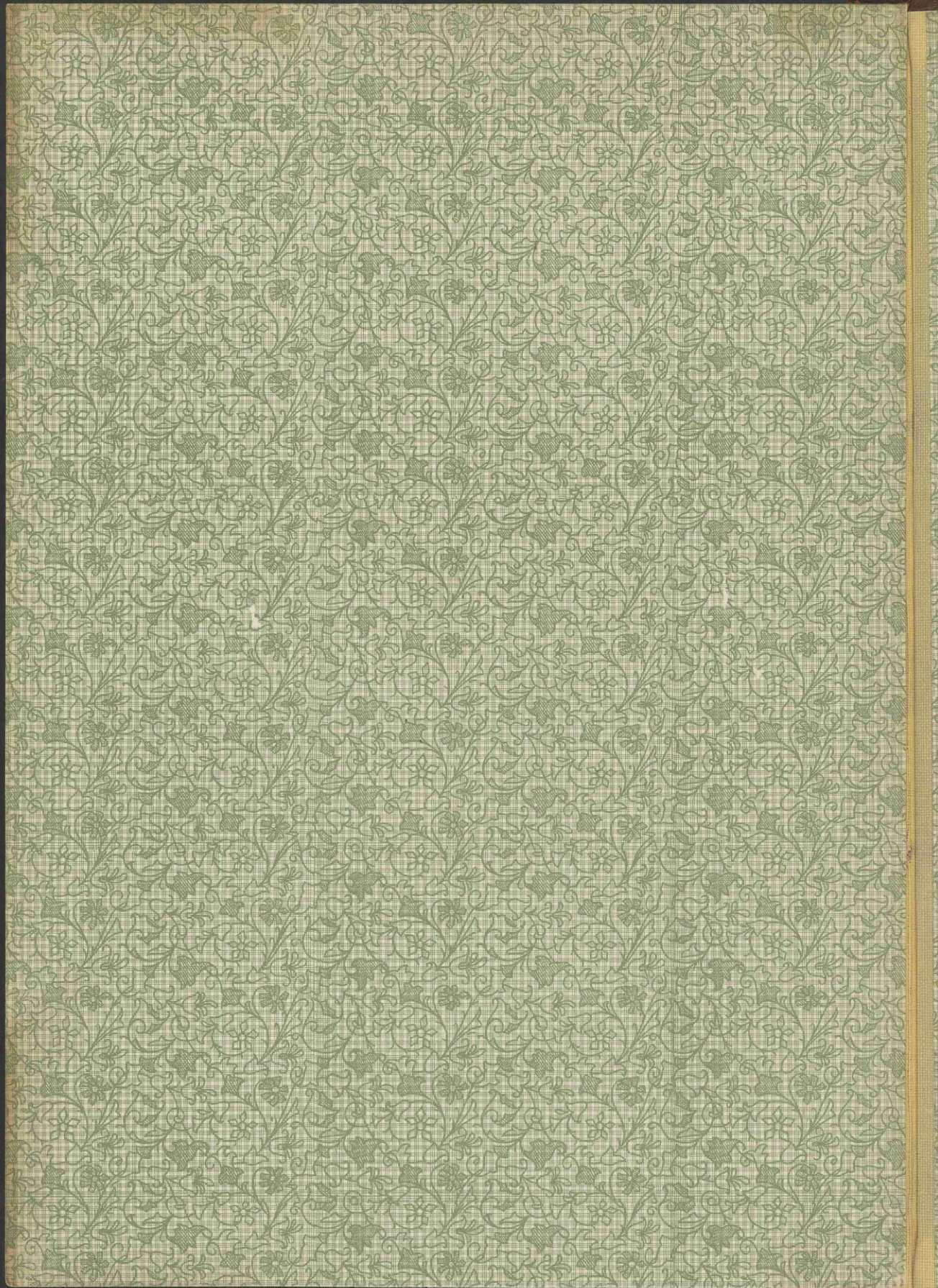
















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